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JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA

62
VOLUME XXXVI.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

FROM THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY TO THE 23RD OF MAY, 1901,
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

In the First Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign
Lord, King Edward the Seventh
BEING THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 9TH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

SESSION 1901.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

1901.

VOLUME XXXVI.

1875

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

LAND OFFICE, IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PASSED MAY 12, 1875.

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PROCLAMATIONS

CANADA



H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor General.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the FIRST day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear : NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the EIGHTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable HENRI ELZEAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin The Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom : Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain : Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SEVENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

H. E. TASCHEREAU,

Deputy Governor General.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,*
QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members
elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each
and every of you,—GREETING :

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the EIGHTH day of
the month of OCTOBER, instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were
held and constrained to appear ; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considera-
tions, and, taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects,
We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve
you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and
by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWELFTH day
of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City
of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion
of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and
the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable
HENRI ELZEAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-
Beloved Cousin The Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of
Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage
of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the
Peerage of Great Britain ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of
Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc.,
Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIFTH day of
OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and
in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

H. E. TASCHEREAU,

Deputy Governor General.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,*
QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern,—GREETING :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER next : NOW KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly ; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable HENRI ELZEAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin The Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom : Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain : Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this NINTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Canada.

H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor General.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come,—GREETING :

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament ; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the NINTH day of OCTOBER, instant, and to be returnable on the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable HENRI ELZÉAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin The Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion,
this NINTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand
nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

MINTO.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the FIFTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and, taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin The Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

MINTO.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c, &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the **FOURTEENTH** day of the month of **JANUARY** next, **NEVERTHELESS**, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to **WEDNESDAY**, the **SIXTH** day of the month of **FEBRUARY** next, so that neither you, nor any of you on the said **FOURTEENTH** day of **JANUARY** next, at Our City of **OTTAWA**, to appear are to be held and constrained : for **WE DO WILL** THAT you and each of you, be as to Us, in this matter, entirely exonerated ; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on **WEDNESDAY**, the **SIXTH** day of the month of **FEBRUARY** next, at Our City of **OTTAWA** aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the **DESPATCH OF BUSINESS**, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS**, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin The Right Honourable Sir **GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT**, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of **OTTAWA**, this **TWELFTH** day of **DECEMBER**, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

MINTO.

[L.S.]

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh in the Peerage of Great Britain; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

To all to whom these presents shall come,—GREETING :

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy Our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all other Her late Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward Prince of Wales, I, the said Sir Gilbert John Elliot Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada as aforesaid assisted by His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and with their hearty and zealous concurrence, do therefore hereby publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward Prince of Wales is now by the death of Our late Sovereign of happy and glorious memory become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to whom are due all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection. And I do hereby require and command all persons whomsoever to yield obedience and govern themselves accordingly—beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Seventh with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and one, and in the First year of His Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF
CANADA

FIRST SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT, 1901.

Wednesday, 6th February, 1901.

At the First Session of the Ninth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, begun and holden in the City of Ottawa on the Sixth day of February, in the First year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and one.

On which day, being the first day of the meeting of this Parliament for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation (hereunto annexed) Sir John George Bourinot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., Clerk of the House of Commons and Lieut. Col. Henry Robert Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms, Commissioners appointed by *Declaratio Potestatem* for administering the Oath to Members of the House of Commons, all attending according to their duty, Henri G. LaMothe, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, delivered to the said Sir John George Bourinot a Roll containing a list of the names of such Members as had been returned to serve in this Parliament, which is as follows —

NINTH GENERAL ELECTION.

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 6th February, 1901.

This is to certify that by reason of the Dissolution of the last Parliament and in virtue of Writs of Election, dated the Ninth day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the hereinafter mentioned persons as

Returning Officers, for all the Electoral Districts in the Dominion of Canada, for the Election of Members to represent the said Electoral Districts in the House of Commons, in the Parliament convened to meet on the Fifth day of December, 1900, the following named persons have been gazetted as duly elected to represent the Electoral Districts set opposite their respective names, as appears by the Returns to the said Writs, deposited of Record in my office, viz. :—

LIST of Members Returned.

Members Elected.	Electoral Districts.	Provinces.	Returning Officers.
John William Bell.....	Addington.....	Ontario...	Hiram Keech.
Albert Edward Dymont.....	Algona.....	"	John J. Wells.
James Clancy.....	Bothwell.....	"	Peter H. McEwen.
Charles Bernhard Heyd.....	Brant, (S. R.).....	"	William Watt.
John Culbert.....	Brockville.....	"	George A. Dana.
Henry Cugill.....	Bruce, (E. R.).....	"	R. H. McKay.
Alexander McNeill.....	Bruce, (N. R.).....	"	Archibald D. McCannel.
John Tolmie.....	Bruce, (W. R.).....	"	Angus Martyn.
Robert Johnston.....	Cardwell.....	"	James Donaghy.
Edward Kidd.....	Carleton.....	"	P. J. Coffey.
Robert Abercrombie Pringle.....	Cornwall and Stormont.....	"	William S. Friend.
Andrew Broder.....	Dundas.....	"	Thomas McDonald.
Henry Alfred Ward.....	Durham, (E. R.).....	"	A. A. Smith.
	Durham, (W. R.).....	"	Thomas Bingham.
Andrew B. Ingram.....	Elgin, (E. R.).....	"	William Oliver Pollock.
Jabel Robinson.....	Elgin, (W. R.).....	"	Colin St. Clair Leitch.
Robert Franklin Sutherland.....	Essex, (N. R.).....	"	James W. Askin.
Mahlon K. Cowan.....	Essex, (S. R.).....	"	Jacob Shepley.
Hiram A. Calvin.....	Frontenac.....	"	Thomas Campbell Stark.
Jacob T. Schell.....	Glenarry.....	"	Alexander Stewart.
John Dowsley Reid.....	Grenville, (S. R.).....	"	William. H. Stephenson.
T. S. Sproule.....	Grey, (E. R.).....	"	W. L. Smith.
Edward H. Horsey.....	Grey, (N. R.).....	"	Robert McKnight.
Matthew Richardson.....	Grey, (S. R.).....	"	Thomas A. Harris.
Andrew Thorburn Thompson.....	Haldimand and Monck.....	"	William N. Braund.
David Henderson.....	Halton.....	"	David Robertson.
Samuel Barker.....	Hamilton.....	"	William Doran.
Francis Carmichael Bruce.....	".....	"	"
William Barton Northrup.....	Hastings, (E. R.).....	"	William R. Aylsworth.
Alexander Williamson Carscal-			
len.....	Hastings, (N. R.).....	"	Albert Chard, Sr.
Henry Corby.....	Hastings, (W. R.).....	"	George F. Hope.
Peter Macdonald.....	Huron, (E. R.).....	"	J. A. Morton.
George McEwen.....	Huron, (S. R.).....	"	Bernard O'Connell.
Robert Holmes.....	Huron, (W. R.).....	"	Morgan Dalton.
George Stephens.....	Kent.....	"	John Roger Gemmill.
Byron Moffatt Britton.....	Kingston.....	"	James F. Gildersleeve.
Oliver Simmonds.....	Lambton, (E. R.).....	"	John W. Kingston.
Thomas George Johnston.....	Lambton, (W. R.).....	"	A. Weir.
Bennett Rosamond.....	Lanark, (N. R.).....	"	William Paul McEwen.
Hon. John Haggart.....	Lanark, (S. R.).....	"	Henry Taylor.
John Reeve Lavell.....	Leeds and Grenville, (N. R.).....	"	John McEwen.
George Taylor.....	Leeds, (S. R.).....	"	William. H. Fredenburgh.
Uriah Wilson.....	Lennox.....	"	George D. Hawley.
Edward A. Lancaster.....	Lincoln and Niagara.....	"	Robert Robertson.
Charles Smith Hyman.....	London.....	"	Ralph Hubert Dignan.
James Gilmour.....	Middlesex, (E. R.).....	"	Donald McKenzie Cameron.
John Sherritt.....	Middlesex, (N. R.).....	"	Edward Cotter.
Malcolm McGugan.....	Middlesex, (S. R.).....	"	William C. Harris.
William S. Calvert.....	Middlesex, (W. R.).....	"	W. D. Moss.
George McCormick.....	Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	"	Milton Carr.
Charles Arthur McCool.....	Nipissing.....	"	H. C. Varin.
John Charlton.....	Norfolk, (N. R.).....	"	A. J. Donly.
Hon. David Tisdale.....	Norfolk, (S. R.).....	"	Joseph Jackson.
Edward Cochrane.....	Northumberland, (E. R.).....	"	Edward Charles West.
John B. McColl.....	Northumberland, (W. R.).....	"	Thomas Staples.
Angus McLeod.....	Ontario, (N. R.).....	"	Martin H. Roach.
William Ross.....	Ontario, (S. R.).....	"	William Purvis.

LIST of Members Returned.—*Continued.*

Members Elected.	Electoral Districts.	Provinces.	Returning Officers.
Isaac James Gould	Ontario, (W.R.).....	Ontario.	William V. Richardson.
Napoleon Antoine Belcourt.....	Ottawa.....	"	John Sweetland.
Thomas Birkett	"	"	"
Hon. James Sutherland.....	Oxford, (N.R.)	"	James Brady.
Sir Richard John Cartwright.....	Oxford, (S.R.).....	"	Thomas Richard Mayberry
Richard Blain	Peel	"	Kenneth Chisholm.
A. F. MacLaren.....	Perth, (N.R.).....	"	John Hossie.
Dilman Kinsey Eib.....	Perth, (S.R.).....	"	Patrick Whelehan.
John Lang	Peterborough, (E.R.)	"	Bernard Morrow.
James Kendrey	Peterborough, (W.R.).....	"	James A. Hall.
Isidore Proulx	Prescott	"	Wynman A. Chamberlain.
George Oscar Alcorn.....	Prince Edward	"	Edward Dorland.
Thomas Mackie	Renfrew, (N.R.)	"	William Moffat.
A. A. Wright.....	Renfrew, (S.R.)	"	John Connolly.
William C. Edwards.....	Russell.....	"	Alexander Robillard.
W. H. Bennett.....	Simcoe, (E.R.).....	"	Alexander Keith McKay.
Leighton Goldie McCarthy.....	Simcoe, (N.R.).....	"	Robert Paton.
Haughton Lennox	Simcoe, (S.R.).....	"	Daniel K. Ross.
William Rees Brock.....	Toronto, Centre.....	"	John S. McMahon.
Albert E. Kemp	Toronto, East.....	"	Alexander E. Wheeler.
Edward Frederick Clarke	Toronto, West	"	William B. Rogers.
Edmund Boyd Osler	"	"	"
Samuel Hughes.....	Victoria, (N.R.).....	"	Lachlan Gilchrist.
Adam Edward Vrooman	Victoria, (S.R.)	"	John F. Cummings.
Joseph E. Seagram	Waterloo, (N.R.).....	"	Jacob Shoemaker.
George A. Clare.....	Waterloo, S.R.	"	John Wilkins.
William Manly German	Welland	"	James Smith.
John McGowan.....	Wellington, (C.R.).....	"	Thomas Bowles.
Edwin Tolton.....	Wellington, (N.R.).....	"	John Anderson.
Hugh Guthrie	Wellington, (S.R.).....	"	George Howard.
William Paterson.....	Wentworth and Brant, (N.R.)..	"	Robert McQueen.
Ernest D'Israeli Smith.....	Wentworth, (S.R.).....	"	Frederick Delino Suter.
William Finlay Maclean	York, (E.R.).....	"	Hugh Powell Crosby.
Hon. William Mulock.....	York, (N.R.).....	"	Andrew Yule.
Nathaniel Clarke Wallace.....	York, (W.R.).....	"	Peter Ellis.
Thomas Christie	Argenteuil	Quebec.	Thomas Barron.
Joseph Edmond Marcell.....	Bagot	"	Joseph Pilon.
Joseph Godbout	Beauce	"	Elzéar Miville Déchéne.
George M. Loy.....	Bonharmois.....	"	Victor Bourgeault.
Onésiphore Ernest Talbot	Bellechasse.....	"	Albert Arsenaault.
Joseph Eloi Archambault.....	Berthier	"	L. P. A. Roberge.
Charles Marcell	Bonaventure.....	"	L. P. Lebel.
Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher.....	Brome	"	H. E. Williams.
Victor Geoffrion	Chambly and Verchères ..	"	Louis Racicot.
Jeffrey Alexandre Rousseau.....	Champlain	"	Ernest Rinfret.
Louis Charles Alphonse Angers.....	Charlevoix	"	Joseph Adolphe Martin.
James Pollock Brown	Chateauguay.....	"	Napoleon Mallette.
Joseph Girard	Chicoutimi and Saguenay ..	"	Ovide Bossé.
Rufus Henry Pope	Compton.....	"	William Henry Leonard.
Jean-Baptiste Morin	Dorchester.....	"	C. E. Vaillancourt.
Louis Lavergne	Drummond and Arthabaska ..	"	Henri Laurier.
Rodolphe Lemieux	Gaspé	"	D. N. Labrie.
Joseph Alexandre Camille Ma-	"	"	"
dore	Hochelaga	"	Louis Adhémar Rivet.
William Scott MacLaren.....	Huntingdon	"	Malcolm J. Boyd.
Frederick D. Monk.....	Jacques Cartier.....	"	Henri Schetagne.
Charles Bazmet	Joliette.....	"	Jean Baptiste Chevigny.
Henry Georges Carroll	Kamouraska.....	"	Auguste Martin.
Henri Bourassa	Laballe	"	Philémon de Varennes.
Dominique Monet.....	Laprairie and Napierville.....	"	J. Roch Forest.
R. Charlemagne Laurier.....	L'Assomption.....	"	Joseph S. Rivest.
Thomas Fortin	Lévis	"	Pascal Adélar Longpré.
Louis Julien Demers	Lévis	"	Louis N. Carrier.
Arthur Miville Déchéne.....	L'Islet	"	Cléophas Leclère.
Edmond Fortier	Lotbinière	"	Henri Legendre.
Raymond Préfontaine.....	Maisonneuve	"	L. P. Dupré.
Joseph Hormidas Legris	Maskinongé	"	L. D. Caron.
Georges Turcot	Megantic.....	"	W. H. Lamblly.

List of Members Returned.—*Continued.*

Members Elected.	Electoral Districts.	Provinces.	Returning Officers.
Daniel Bishop Meigs	Missisquoi	Quebec	Edwin F. Currie.
François Octave Dugas.....	Montcalm	"	J. F. Daniel.
Pierre Raymond Leonard Martineau	Montmagny	"	Alexandre André Etienne Michon.
Hon. Thomas Chase Casgrain	Montmorency	"	George Emile Larue.
Daniel Gallery	Montreal—St. Ann.	"	Michael James Walsh.
Thomas George Roddick	" St. Antoine.....	"	George P. England.
Odilon Desmarais	" St. James	"	Husmer Lanctot.
Robert Bickerdike.....	" St. Lawrence.....	"	John P. Dixon.
Hon. Joseph Israël Tarte.....	" St. Mary	"	Joseph Marois.
Georges Ball	Nicolet	"	David Lebrun.
Thomas Murray	Pontiac	"	Edmond Meredith.
Michel Siméon Delisle.....	Portneuf	"	H. Q. de St. George.
Albert Malouin	Quebec—Centre.....	"	G. Arthur Paradis.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier	" East	"	Cyrille F. Delage.
Hon. Richard Reid Dobell	" West	"	Fergus Murphy.
Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.....	" County	"	J. A. Ephraim Bédard.
Arthur Aimé Bruneau	Richelieu	"	William H. Chapedelaine.
Edmund William Tobin	Richmond and Wolfe.....	"	John Ewing, Jr.
Jean Auguste Ross	Rimouski	"	Auguste Lavoie.
Louis Philippe Brodeur.....	Rouville	"	J. Elie Gaboury.
Hon. Michel Esdras Bernier	St. Hyacinthe.....	"	Alphonse Bourgault.
L. P. Demers	St. Johns and Iberville.....	"	François Lafond.
Charles H. Parmelee	Shefford	"	Jules Vallotton.
John McIntosh.....	Sherbrooke	"	William Henry Lovell.
Augustin Bourbonnais.....	Soulanges	"	Rodger Duckett.
Henry Lovell	Stanstead	"	Otis Shurtleff.
Charles Arthur Gauvreau.....	Témiscouata	"	J. Elzéar Pouliot.
Raymond Préfontaine	Terrebonne	"	J. A. Théberge.
Jacques Bureau	Three Rivers and St. Maurice.....	"	Jean Baptiste Ludger Hould.
Joseph Arthur Caliste Ethier.....	Two Mountains.....	"	Joseph Langlois.
Henry Stanislas Harwood.....	Vaudreuil	"	Joseph N. Legault.
Louis Napoléon Champagne.....	Wright	"	Pierre H. Durocher.
Roche Moïse Samuel Mignault.....	Yamaska	"	Louis Véronneau.
Fletcher Bath Wade.....	Annapolis	Nova Scotia.	Edwin Gates.
Colin F. McIsaac	Antigonish	"	D. D. Chisholm.
Alexander Johnston.....	Cape Breton.....	"	Ronald Gillis.
Arthur S. Kendall.....	"	"	"
Seymour E. Gourley.....	Colchester	"	Charles A. McLennan.
Hance J. Logan	Cumberland	"	M. A. Logan.
Albert J. S. Copp	Digby	"	H. A. P. Smith.
Duncan Cameron Fraser	Guysborough	"	A. J. O. Maguire.
Robert L. Borden.....	Halifax	"	Donald Archibald.
William Roche	"	"	"
Benjamin Russell.....	Hants	"	James O'Brien.
Angus McLennan	Inverness	"	Neil McAulay.
Hon. Frederick W. Borden.....	King's	"	Stephen Belcher.
Charles Edwin Kaulbach.....	Lunenburg	"	Joseph Creighton.
Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.....	Pictou	"	J. Simpson Harris.
Adam Carr Bell	"	"	"
Joseph Matheson	Richmond	"	Alexander E. Morrison.
Hon. William S. Fielding	Shelburne and Queen's.....	"	George W. McLean.
Hon. William Ross.....	Victoria	"	M. E. MacKay.
Thomas Barnard Flint.....	Yarmouth	"	George H. Guest.
William J. Lewis	Albert	New Brunswick	Ernest W. Lynds.
Frederick Harding Hale.....	Carleton	"	William D. Ballock.
Gilbert White Ganong.....	Charlotte	"	Robert A. Stewart.
Onésiphore Turgeon.....	Gloucester	"	Francis Meahan.
Oliver J. Leblanc.....	Kent	"	Auguste Legère.
George W. Fowler.....	King's	"	Daniel B. Hatfield.
James Robinson.....	Northumberland.....	"	Robert R. Call.
James Reid	Restigouche	"	Timothy Robinson.
Hon. Andrew George Blair.....	St. John, City.....	"	H. Lawrence Sturdee.
Joseph John Tucker	St. John, City and County.....	"	"
Robert D. Wilmot.....	Sunbury and Queen's	"	James Holden.

List of Members Returned.—*Concluded.*

Members Elected.	Electoral Districts.	Provinces.	Returning Officers.
Hon. John Costigan.....	Victoria.....	New Bruns- wick.....	John M. Stevens.
Hon. Henry R. Emmerson....	Westmoreland.....	" ..	Joseph A. McQueen.
Alexander Gibson, Jr.....	York.....	" ..	A. A. Sterling.
James J. Hughes.....	King's.....	P. E. Island	Daniel F. McDonald.
Alfred A. Lefurgey.....	Prince, (E. R.).....	" ..	Dugald S. Wright.
Edward Hackett.....	Prince, (W. R.).....	" ..	Benjamin Gallant.
D. A. McKinnon.....	Queen's, (E. R.).....	" ..	Charles C. Morrison.
Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies.....	Queen's, (W. R.).....	" ..	Walter B. Robertson.
Hon. Clifford Sifton.....	Brandon.....	Manitoba ..	William Francis Wilson.
Robert Lorne Richardson....	Lisgar.....	" ..	William Hood.
Nathaniel Boyd.....	Macdonald.....	" ..	Charles Graban.
William James Roche.....	Marquette.....	" ..	Henry C. Clay.
Alphonse Alfred Clément LaRi- vière.....	Provencher.....	" ..	Auguste Gauthier.
William Forsythe McCreary...	Selkirk.....	" ..	Thomas Partington.
Arthur W. Puttee.....	Winnipeg.....	" ..	George Adam.
George Ritchie Maxwell.....	Burrard.....	B. Columbia	Duncan C. McGregor.
Aulay Morrison.....	New Westminster.....	" ..	Thomas J. Armstrong.
Ralph Smith.....	Vancouver.....	" ..	C. H. Barker.
Hon. Edward Gawlor Prior....	Victoria.....	" ..	John G. Brown.
Thomas Earle.....	" ..	" ..	" ..
William Alfred Galliher.....	Yale and Cariboo.....	" ..	D. J. McDonald.
Frank Oliver.....	Alberta.....	N. W. Terr.	Thomas B. Braden.
James M. Douglas.....	Assiniboia, (E. R.).....	" ..	John Benson.
Walter Scott.....	Assiniboia, (W. R.).....	" ..	John G. Calder.
Thomas Osborne Davis.....	Saskatchewan.....	" ..	Alexander S. Stewart.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery also delivered a Special Return of Thomas Bingham, of the Town of Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, the Returning Officer for the West Riding of the County of Durham, which is as follows :—

SPECIAL RETURN OF THOMAS BINGHAM, ESQUIRE, OF THE TOWN OF
BOWMANVILLE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, THE RETURNING
OFFICER FOR THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, 14th November, 1900.

To the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
at Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report to you as follows :—

As I was commanded by the Writ duly issued to me by Royal authority and dated the Ninth day of October, 1900, and received by me on the Twelfth day of October, 1900, I issued the usual proclamation giving notice of the time and place of an election according to law of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Durham West, in the Province of Ontario, causing the nomination of candidates at such election to be held on the Thirty-first day of October, 1900, and the voting, in case of more than one candidate being nominated, on the Seventh day of November, 1900. The Writ and a copy of the Proclamation referred to accompany this Report.

On Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900, a nomination paper was handed to me at my office in Bowmanville, apparently properly signed by thirty-seven electors of West Riding of the County of Durham, in the presence of a witness, nominating Mr.

Robert Beith, of the aforesaid Town of Bowmanville, farmer, for the position of Member for the said Electoral District. The said nomination paper had affixed to it the consent of the said Robert Beith, duly signed by him, in the presence of the same witness who signed his name to signify that he had seen the said electors and Mr. Robert Beith sign the said nomination paper and consent, respectively. The said witness made oath before me that he had seen the said electors and Mr. Robert Beith sign said nomination paper and consent, respectively. The said nomination paper and consent were handed to me by Mr. William F. Allen, of Bowmanville, the financial agent of Mr. Robert Beith, duly appointed by him in writing, and at the same time the said Mr. Allen gave me Two hundred dollars in bills of the Standard Bank of Canada. I gave to him a receipt for the nomination paper, the Two hundred dollars, the appointment of the financial agent, and stated in same that the witness who had seen the electors sign the nomination paper and Mr. Robert Beith sign the consent had taken before me his oath to that effect. I deemed this nomination paper had been deposited with me in every respect regularly and as required by law. The said nomination paper, consent and affidavit of the witness accompany this Report.

On Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900, Mr. E. H. McLean, of the Village of Newcastle, in the Electoral District of West Durham, a practicing Barrister and Solicitor, called on me at my office in Bowmanville and left with me a paper purporting to be signed by Mr. C. Jonas Thornton, of the Township of Clarke, in said Electoral District, appointing Mr. Robert Russell Loscombe, of Bowmanville aforesaid, a practicing Barrister and Solicitor of long standing in said Town, as his financial agent during said election.

On Tuesday, the Thirtieth day of October, 1900, the Mr. Loscombe referred to called on me at my office in Bowmanville and asked me if Mr. McLean had left with me a nomination paper for Mr. Thornton. I told him that he had not, and that I had no nomination paper for him. He told me that he expected that Mr. McLean had left it with me the day before. He then said "I will pay you the deposit required now and Mr. McLean can bring it in again." He then offered me a cheque drawn on the Agency of the Standard Bank of Canada at Bowmanville, signed by Mr. C. J. Thornton, payable to the said Mr. Loscombe or order, endorsed by the said Mr. Loscombe, and "marked good" by the said Agency of said Bank. I took up the cheque and, looking at it, said to Mr. Loscombe, "This is not in accordance with the requirements of the Act which says that the deposit has to be in legal tender or bank bills." Mr. Loscombe replied, "This is all right; it does not make any difference." Knowing that Mr. Loscombe was an old practicing lawyer, Mayor of the Town and a prominent man, and feeling that I was not competent to argue the question with him, and that I had done all my duty in warning him, I said no more. I thereupon made out and handed to him a receipt for the cheque, showing by the receipt that I had received from him Two hundred dollars, which he took and went away. I have stated all the conversation which took place between Mr. Loscombe and myself at the time in any way referring to or bearing upon the nomination paper, cheque, payment of the money or the money itself. I, immediately after Mr. Loscombe went away, went from my office as stated, took the cheque to the Agency of the Ontario Bank and deposited same to my credit, in an account of mine in the said Bank.

On Wednesday, the Thirty-first day of October, 1900, Messieurs Loscombe and McLean came to me, when I was sitting with my election clerk, at the time and place appointed by the proclamation for receiving nominations, and between Twelve o'Clock noon and Two o'Clock in the afternoon, and handed to me a nomination paper, apparently properly signed by thirty-one electors in the presence of a witness, nominating Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton, of the aforesaid Township of Clarke, farmer, for the position of Member for the said Electoral District. The said nomination paper had affixed to it the consent of the said Charles Jonas Thornton, duly signed by him in the presence of the same witness who signed his name to signify that he had seen the said electors and Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton sign the said nomination paper and consent, respectively. The said witness made oath before me that he had seen the said electors and Mr. Charles

Jonas Thornton sign said nomination paper and consent, respectively. The said nomination paper was handed to me by said Mr. McLean in the presence of the said Mr. Loscombe and my election clerk. I gave him a receipt for the said nomination paper.

I acted on these two nomination papers and proceeded with the election, appointed Deputy Returning Officers in the regular way, issued ballot papers, ballot boxes, and instructions to the deputies, and voting took place in the said Electoral District of West Durham on the Seventh day of November, 1900, and the ballot boxes were subsequently collected in by me.

On Saturday the Tenth day of November, 1900, the day fixed by me in the proclamation to sum up the votes for the candidates, with the consent of the agents of Mr. Beith and Mr. Thornton, I adjourned the time for summing up to Wednesday the Fourteenth day of November, 1900, at Two o'Clock. The reason for the adjournment was that two of the ballot boxes had not been returned.

On Monday the Twelfth day of November, 1900, I learned that the question of the validity of the nomination papers of Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton was to be raised before me on the adjourned appointment for summing up the votes, and I at once decided that I should have the opinion of disinterested counsel to guide me as to what I should do. I sent to Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, Q.C., of Toronto, and Mr. W. R. Riddell, Q.C., of the same place, a statement of all the circumstances, and asked their opinion and advice as to my duty. Annexed to this Report is a true copy of the letters I sent to the counsel. The letters were sent separately, and I have no knowledge that they conferred together on the questions.

On the morning of Wednesday the Fourteenth day of November, 1900, I received from Mr. A. B. Aylesworth an opinion, a true copy of which is hereunto annexed: and on the same morning I also received from Mr. W. R. Riddell an opinion, a true copy of which is hereunto annexed.

On Wednesday the Fourteenth instant, at the hour mentioned, I was attended by Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton in person and Mr. Loscombe for him, and by Mr. D. B. Simpson, Q.C., and Mr. H. F. Hunter for Mr. Robert Beith, and in presence of these parties, and my election clerk, I opened all the ballot boxes, with a view to summing up the votes. I found the envelope which is supposed to contain the certificate of the Deputy Returning Officer, with which alone I have to do in summing up the votes, in all the boxes with the exception of two. As to one of these the parties agreed that I should enter the figures as I have received them, in another form, from the Deputy Returning Officer concerned, and I entered all the figures for all the polling divisions but one. At this point Mr. Simpson stated that he had an argument to address to me which he would like settled before anything further was done. He then made a statement of the facts connected with the deposit of the nomination paper with me and the payment of the Two hundred dollars similar to, if not exactly the same, as stated above, and, after argument, submitted that the nomination paper of Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton under the Statute was not valid and should not have been acted upon by me. He stated that Mr. Robert Beith was legally the Member for West Durham, but asked that I do not return either candidate as elected, but make a Special Return of all the circumstances to you. Mr. Loscombe replied to the argument, contending among other things that I could exercise no other function than sum up the ballots and report the candidate who had the highest number of votes as the Member elect. Mr. Simpson replied to his argument.

After explaining my position and what influenced me to write to Messieurs Aylesworth and Riddell for their opinions, I read to the parties a copy of the letters I had sent to these counsel and their replies above referred to, and announced my intention to be guided by their advice.

I further say that I have not yet received the missing return from the ballot box spoken of, but Mr. Thornton and his agent Mr. Loscombe admitted the correctness of the figures I had, and Mr. Simpson and Mr. Hunter, subject to the objection as to the validity of Mr. Thornton's nomination paper, admitted also the correctness of the figures

and, with these figures introduced, Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton received 1637 of the votes cast at said election and Mr. Robert Beith 1597 votes, leaving Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton a majority of 40.

I make this Return to the Writ to me directed in accordance with the opinions and advice of the counsel I consulted, Messieurs Aylesworth and Riddell. They both are apparently clearly of opinion that the nomination paper of Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton was invalid and should not have been acted upon by me, and that my duty is to make a Special Return to you of all the circumstances, not attempting to decide the question raised, but leave that to the proper tribunals of the country, and not return any candidate as elected.

All of which I humbly certify.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

THOMAS BINGHAM,
Returning Officer.

COPY of letter referred to in my Special Report issued to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900, which was sent to Messieurs. A. B. Aylesworth, Q.C., and W. R. Riddell, Q.C.

THOMAS BINGHAM,
Returning Officer, West Durham.

BOWMANVILLE, 12th November, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—I desire your opinion on the following case and your answers to the concluding questions.

I was appointed and am now the Returning Officer for the West Riding of Durham, in the pending election of a Member for the House of Commons. I issued the usual proclamation, appointing Wednesday the 31st ultimo for the nomination of candidates, Wednesday the 7th instant for the summing up by me of the votes. Owing to the ballot boxes not being in I postponed the summing up to Wednesday the 14th instant.

I received some days previous to nomination day (the 29th ultimo) the nomination paper of Mr. Robert Beith, with every detail in perfect order.

On Monday the 29th ultimo, a Mr. E. H. McLean, a Solicitor and supporter of Mr. C. J. Thornton, called on me at my office and left with me a paper signed by Mr. Thornton, appointing Mr. R. R. Loscombe, of Bowmanville, as his financial agent. On Tuesday the 30th ultimo, Mr. Loscombe called on me and asked me if Mr. McLean had left with me the nomination paper of Mr. Thornton. I told him in reply that he had not and that I had not any nomination paper for Mr. Thornton. He then produced a cheque of Mr. C. J. Thornton, drawn on the Agency of the Standard Bank in Bowmanville, payable to the order of Mr. Loscombe, marked good, and endorsed by himself, which he proffered in payment of the deposit required by the Dominion Elections Act, saying he would make the deposit and Mr. McLean could hand in the nomination paper later. I looked at the cheque and told Mr. Loscombe that this was not in accordance with the requirements of the Act, which said that the deposit had to be in legal tender or bank bills. He then said to me "This is all right, it does not make any difference." I took the cheque, gave him a receipt, showing that he had paid me Two hundred dollars. I then took the cheque and deposited it to my account in the Ontario Bank. On Wednesday the 31st ultimo Messieurs Loscombe and McLean came together and handed me the nomination paper of Mr. Thornton. The election went on, I acting on the two nomination papers. It is a matter of common report that Mr. Thornton received a majority of the votes cast, about 40 I believe. I have to make my announcement on Wednesday next as to which candidate is returned as the Member for the Riding.

1. Did the circumstances connected with the deposit of a nomination paper of Mr. Thornton, the paying of the deposit, &c., as above set out, render it a valid nomination paper which I should have acted upon?

2. Did my acts as stated above cure any irregularity which existed in connection with the said nomination paper, if you conclude there was any irregularity?

3. What is my duty under the circumstances, if you decide that the nomination paper was not valid and should not have been acted upon?

Will you be good enough to give reasons shortly for your conclusions, and bear in mind that I must have your opinion to be of any use to me by Wednesday morning.

Yours truly,

THOMAS BINGHAM.

COPY of opinion of A. B. Aylesworth, Q. C., referred to in my Special Report issued to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900.

THOMAS BINGHAM,

Returning Officer, West Durham.

TORONTO, 13th November, 1900.

THOMAS BINGHAM, Esquire,
Bowmanville.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of yesterday, stating your position as Returning Officer at the recent election for the West Riding of Durham, and the circumstances connected with the delivery to you of the nomination paper, and of a cheque for the statutory deposit on behalf of Mr. C. J. Thornton, one of the candidates at this election.

You ask my opinion as to the validity of this deposit and nomination paper, and as to your duty under the existing circumstances.

The requirements of the law as to the manner of making the candidate's deposit with the Returning Officer are very clear. Section 34 of the Dominion Elections Act provides that a sum of Two hundred dollars in legal tender or in the bills of some chartered bank doing business in Canada at the time the nomination paper is filed. You state that in this case the deposit was not made with you in cash, but a cheque of the candidate, not payable to your order, but endorsed over to you by the payee, was handed to you as representing this statutory deposit.

I am clearly of the opinion that such a manner of making, or attempting to make, the deposit was not a compliance with the law.

The Elections Act is very distinct in providing that no nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the Returning Officer unless the deposit of Two hundred dollars in cash is made with the Returning Officer at the time.

In the present case this was not done, and I am therefore of opinion that Mr. Thornton's nomination paper was *not valid*, and that it *ought* not to have been acted upon by you.

Whether your conduct in receiving the cheque, and in depositing it to your credit in your own bank, and afterwards issuing ballot papers, and allowing the voting to proceed, has or had not had any effect to cure this initial invalidity in Mr. Thornton's nomination paper, is in my opinion a doubtful question of law. I am not willing to take the responsibility of deciding it for you, and I should not suppose you would be willing to decide it for yourself. It is one on which I should not be surprised if even Judges arrived at different conclusions. Under these circumstances you will probably be best advised if you decline to take the responsibility of solving the difficulty.

To return Mr. Thornton as elected without making any mention of the invalidity of his nomination paper would be to ignore that invalidity altogether. To return the other candidate, who has not received a majority of the votes cast, would certainly not be right.

Under these circumstances, apparently, your only course is to make a Special Return, stating the facts, and leave the matter to be dealt with by the proper tribunals of the country.

Yours truly,

A. B. AYLESWORTH.

COPY of opinion of W. R. Riddell, Q. C., referred to in my Special Report issued to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900.

THOMAS BINGHAM,
Returning Officer, West Durham.

TORONTO, 13th November, 1900.

THOMAS BINGHAM, Esquire,
Bowmanville.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 12th November, instant, and I understand the facts upon which you desire my opinion to be as follow :—

You were appointed Returning Officer for the West Riding of Durham. The usual proclamation was issued. Some days previous to nomination day (the 29th ultimo), the nomination paper of Mr. Beith, with every detail in perfect order, and accompanied by everything called for by the Statute was handed to you. On Monday the 29th, Mr. E. H. McLean, a Solicitor, left with you a paper signed by Mr. Thornton, appointing Mr. R. R. Loscombe, of Bowmanville, as his financial agent. On the 30th ultimo, Mr. Loscombe called upon you, and, being informed that you had received no nomination paper for Mr. Thornton, Mr. Loscombe produced a cheque of Mr. Thornton on the Standard Bank in Bowmanville, payable to the order of Mr. Loscombe, marked "good" by the Bank, and endorsed by Mr. Loscombe. This he proffered as the deposit required by Section 34 of the Dominion Elections Act, saying that he would make the deposit and Mr. McLean could hand in the nomination paper later. You then told Mr. Loscombe that this was not in accordance with the requirements of the Act, which said that the deposit must be in legal tender or bank bills. Mr. Loscombe then said "this is all right, it does not make any difference," whereupon you took the cheque, gave him a receipt that he had paid Two hundred dollars, and afterwards you took the cheque and deposited it to your account in the Ontario Bank. On Wednesday the 31st ultimo, Messieurs Loscombe and McLean came together and handed to you the nomination paper of Mr. Thornton. You acted on the two nomination papers, whereupon voting took place on the 7th November instant. It is understood that Mr. Thornton has received a majority of the votes cast.

Under these circumstances, you ask me the following questions :—

1. Did the circumstances connected with the deposit of the nomination paper of Mr. Thornton, the paying of the deposit, etc., as above set out, render it a valid nomination paper, which you should have acted upon?

2. Did your acts, as stated above, cure any irregularity which existed in connection with the said nomination paper, if I should conclude that there was any irregularity?

3. What is your duty under the circumstances, should I decide that the nomination paper was not valid, and should not have been acted upon?

You desire also that I should give my reasons, shortly, for my conclusions.

I am of opinion :

1. The nomination paper of Mr. Thornton under the circumstances set out by you was not valid and should not have been acted upon.

My reasons for so thinking, are, that Section 34 of the Dominion Elections Act provides in so many words,

"No nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the Returning Officer
" * * * unless a sum of Two hundred dollars in legal tender or in the
"bills of any chartered bank doing business in Canada, is deposited in the hands of the
"Returning Officer at the time the nomination paper is filed with him."

Leaving aside the fact that no deposit was made at the time the nomination was filed (which may possibly be cured by Section 153 of the Act) it is perfectly clear that no sum of Two hundred dollars in legal tender or in the bills of any chartered bank doing business in Canada was so deposited. "Legal tender" has a well known signification, and that is "money which by the laws of the country may be offered in payment of a debt." A cheque is not such "legal tender."

2. Your acts did not cure the said defect in connection with the nomination paper.

Whatever may have been the object of the Parliament of Canada, they have expressed in words too clear to admit of any doubt what must be done in order to make a nomination paper valid, and they have expressly provided that a nomination paper shall not be valid or acted upon unless accompanied by this deposit. You have no power to change the law of the land, and no act done by you or anyone else can render that valid which the Parliament of Canada have declared to be invalid. I am strengthened in this view by the fact that Sections 152 and 153 of the Act declare that an election shall not be invalid by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act, as to the taking of polls, or of the counting of votes, or by reason of the want of qualification, in the persons signing a nomination paper, or of any mistake in the use of the forms contained in Schedule One, or by reason of non-compliance with the Act as to limitation of time. The Parliament have declared that irregularities shall not void the election and the well established legal principle is applicable here, viz.: that where Parliament have mentioned certain exceptions no other exceptions will be allowed than those which are mentioned.

3. Your duty in the first instance was to declare Mr. Beith elected. This it is still open to you to do. Since, however, the election has gone on (although upon a paper which was invalid and should not have been acted upon) and since you have already acted to a certain extent upon this invalid nomination paper, I think it would now be unwise for you to take upon yourself the responsibility of saying that the voting was a nullity. I think the course you should pursue is to make a Special Return of all the facts connected with this election without returning either candidate as elected, and to leave it to a higher authority to decide what should be done in the premises.

Yours truly,

W. R. RIDDELL.

The Commissioners then administered the Oath to the Members who appeared, which being done, and the Members having subscribed the Roll containing the Oath, they repaired to their seats in the House.

A Message was brought by René E. Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

GENTLEMEN :

The Honourable Mr. Justice Gwynne, in his capacity as Deputy Governor, desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly The House went up to the Senate Chamber ; where being,

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate said :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I have it in command to let you know that His Excellency the Governor General does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning the present Parliament of Canada until a Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen according to law ; but To-morrow, at the hour of Three O'Clock in the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor General will declare the causes of his calling this Parliament.

And the Members having returned ;

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to The House for their Speaker, Louis Philippe Brodeur, Esquire, Member representing the Electoral District of Rouville, and moved, "That Louis Philippe Brodeur, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House, as Speaker," in which Motion he was seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

And the Question being called for: "That Louis Philippe Brodeur, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House, as Speaker," it was accordingly put by the Clerk, and

Resolved, *Nemine contradicente*, That Louis Philippe Brodeur, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House, as Speaker ;

And the Clerk having declared Mr. Brodeur duly elected, he was taken out of his place by the said Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard J. Cartwright, and conducted to the Chair ; where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the House for the great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him by unanimously choosing him to be their Speaker ;

And thereupon he sat down in the Chair, and the Mace (which before lay under the Table) was laid upon the Table.

Then, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright, That this House do now adjourn until To-morrow at Three o'Clock, P.M.

And The House accordingly adjourned.

Thursday, 7th February, 1901.

The House having met, and Mr. Speaker-elect having taken the Chair :

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter :—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
OTTAWA, 6th February, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber, to formally open the Session of the Dominion Parliament, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at Three o'Clock, P.M.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HARRY GRAHAM, Captain, A.D.C.,
Acting Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

A Message was brought by René E. Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the
• Black Rod.

MR. SPEAKER :

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker-elect, with The House, went up to the Senate Chamber, and there Mr. Speaker spoke to the following effect, viz. :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Commons have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Commons, whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and Country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their Debates, access to Your Excellency's person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from Your Excellency the most favourable consideration.

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate said :—

MR. SPEAKER,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the House of Commons to His Majesty's Person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow their constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you, that the Commons shall have ready access to His Excellency upon all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

And The House having returned :—

Mr. Speaker reported, That The House had been in the Senate Chamber, and that he had informed His Excellency that the choice of Speaker had fallen upon him, and also, in the name of this House and on its behalf, he had laid claim to all their rights and privileges, that they may enjoy freedom of speech in their Debates, and have access to His Excellency's person as occasion shall require, and that all their proceedings may receive from His Excellency the most favourable construction : to which His Excellency was pleased to say that he readily and willingly granted and allowed the Commons their constitutional privileges, as well as ready access to His Excellency on all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as their words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

Ordered, That Sir Wilfrid Laurier have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House and the same was received and read the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when The House did attend His Excellency the Governor General, this day in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy which he read to The House, as followeth :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

Since our last meeting the Empire has been called on to lament the demise of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The universal regret and sympathy with which the tidings of her decease have been received throughout the entire civilized world, afford the best testimony to the manner in which she has, at all times, discharged her duties, both as a woman and a sovereign, throughout her unprecedentedly long and glorious reign, and I will venture to add that in no portion of her vast territories were those sentiments more profoundly felt than in the Dominion of Canada.

You will, I am sure, take early action to express your sympathy with the Royal Family in their bereavement and your loyalty to the new Sovereign.

The Canadian Contingents to South Africa have nearly all returned, and it affords me a very great gratification to be able to assure you that the valour and good conduct of our Canadian soldiers have called forth the highest encomiums from the several commanders under whom they have served during the arduous contest.

The union of the several Provinces of Australia into one confederation, upon lines closely resembling those on which our own Dominion has been established, marks another important step towards the consolidation of the outlying portions of the Empire, and, I am well assured, will call forth your most sincere congratulations to the new commonwealth.

Acting on the advice of my Ministers, I had, previously to the great grief which has fallen upon the nation, tendered an invitation on your behalf to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York to conclude his intended visit to Australia by one to the Dominion of Canada, and I am glad to be able to inform you that His Royal Highness has been pleased to signify his acceptance of the same. I still hope that that visit may not be considered impossible. I have no doubt of the warmth of the welcome with which he will be received.

My Government has learned with great satisfaction of the progress being made with the Pacific Cable scheme, and I trust that nothing may occur to delay its early completion.

Last summer I made a tour through Canada as far as Dawson City and was everywhere received with unqualified proofs of devotion and loyalty. During my journey I

was, from personal observation, much impressed with the great activity displayed in the development of the mining and agricultural industries of the country and with the substantial increase in its population. The thrift, energy and law abiding character of the immigrants are a subject of much congratulation and afford ample proof of their usefulness as citizens of the Dominion.

It gives me great pleasure to note the excellent display made by Canada at the Universal Exposition at Paris. The fine quality and varied character of Canadian natural and industrial products is evidenced by the number of awards won in nearly every class of the competition. It is a remarkable testimony to the effectiveness of our cold storage transportation facilities that fresh fruit grown in Canada secured a large number of the highest awards. It is extremely gratifying to observe that, as a result of the display of Canadian resources, considerable foreign capital has found its way to Canada for investment and large orders from foreign countries have been received for Canadian goods.

The improvement of the St. Lawrence route continues to engage the very careful attention of my Government. During the past year ship channels have been widened and deepened, additional lights and buoys have been provided and in a short time there will be telegraph and cable communication with Belle Isle. These additional securities will tend to make safer and more efficient than ever our great waterway between the lakes and the Atlantic.

I am glad to observe that the revenue and the general volume of trade continue undiminished and even show a moderate increase over the very large figures attained during the past year.

Measures will be submitted to you for the better supervision of the export trade in food products, and also, in connection with the Post Office, the Pacific Cable and various other subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The Accounts of the past year will be laid before you.

The Estimates for the succeeding year will likewise be placed upon the Table at an early date.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I commend to your earnest consideration the measures to be submitted to you, invoking the Divine blessings upon the important labours on which you are again entering.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On motion of Sir Wilfred Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes :—

1. On Privileges and Elections.—2. On Expiring Laws.—3. On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.—5. On Standing Orders.—6. On Printing.—7. On Public Accounts.—8. On Banking and Commerce.—9. On Agriculture and Colonization,—which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House ; and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon : with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Speaker communicated to The House the Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, on the state of the Library of Parliament (Sessional Papers No. 33.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 8th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Rosamond,—The Petition of W. C. Edwards & Company (Limited).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth :—

MINTO.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons an approved Minute of Council, appointing the Honourable Sir Richard J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Honourable Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G., Minister of Marine and Fisheries; the Honourable William Stevens Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Honourable Joseph Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons, as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the 13th Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting the House of Commons."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 7th February, 1901.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Borden (Halifax),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the King in the following words :—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty :

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

In common with our fellow subjects in all parts of the Empire, we deplore the loss of a great ruler whose manifold and exalted virtues have for three generations commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

As representatives of the Canadian people, we mourn for the beloved Sovereign under whom our Dominion first rose into being, and to whose wise and beneficent sway are due in no small measure its growth and prosperity.

May we venture to add that above and beyond these sentiments which the sad occasion naturally calls forth, there has come to each one of us a sense of personal bereavement which, we say it with all possible respect and duty, makes Your Majesty's sorrow our own.

We pray that the God of consolation may comfort Your Majesty and the members of the Royal Family in their affliction.

It is with feelings not less deep and sincere than those to which we have not given utterance that we hail Your Majesty's accession to the Throne of your ancestors. We beg to assure Your Majesty of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government, and to express our unclouded confidence that the glory and the greatness of the British Empire abroad, and the happiness and well being of Your Majesty's people at home, will suffer no diminution under Your Majesty's gracious rule.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Borden (Halifax),
Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Borden (Halifax),
Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, informing their Honours, That this House hath passed an Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, expressing the deep and heartfelt sorrow of this House at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, and requesting their Honours to unite with this House in the said Address.

Ordered That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 11th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Fraser,—The Petition of the British Yukon Railway Company.

By Mr. Cowan,—The Petition of Archibald Campbell and others, of Ontario and the United States.

By Mr. Hyman, —The Petition of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

By Mr. Emmerson,—The Petition of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

By Mr. Clancy,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Lambton.

By Mr. Monk,—The Petition of C. A. Lett and others, of the Cities of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited) ; praying for the passing of an Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 72, 55-56 Victoria, allowing the Company to hold shares in the Capital stock of any other company having similar objects, &c.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Resolved, That the Order for the consideration of the Motion for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the Session, have precedence over all other business except introduction of Bills, until disposed of.

Ordered, That Mr. Ingram have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Madore have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Money Lenders.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament,

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

Mr. Guthrie moved, seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session ; and further, to assure His Excellency that :—

1. We have learned with the most profound sorrow, that since this Parliament last met the Empire has been called on to lament the demise of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The universal regret and sympathy with which the tidings of her decease have been received throughout the entire civilized world, are indeed the best testimony to the manner in which she has, at all times, discharged her duties, both as a woman and a sovereign, throughout her unprecedentedly long and glorious reign, and, as His Excellency is pleased to say, in no portion of her vast territories were those sentiments more profoundly felt than in the Dominion of Canada.

2. We have therefore taken the earliest opportunity of humbly expressing our sympathy with the Royal Family in their bereavement and our loyalty to our new Sovereign.

3. We are happy to know that the Canadian Contingents to South Africa have nearly all returned, and we are proud to hear from His Excellency that the valour and good conduct of our Canadian soldiers have called forth the highest encomiums from the several commanders under whom they have served during the arduous contest.

4. We respectfully concur in His Excellency's opinion that the union of the several Provinces of Australia into one confederation, upon lines closely resembling those on which our own Dominion has been established, marks another important step towards the consolidation of the outlying portions of the Empire, and His Excellency may feel assured that this union calls forth our most sincere congratulations to the new commonwealth.

5. We rejoice to learn that His Excellency, acting on the advice of His Ministers, had, previously to the great grief which has fallen upon the nation, tendered an invitation on our behalf to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York to conclude his intended visit to Australia by one to the Dominion of Canada, and that His Royal Highness has been pleased to signify his acceptance of the invitation. We share His Excellency's hope that that visit may not be considered impossible, and we can answer for the warmth of the welcome with which His Royal Highness will be received.

6. We thank His Excellency for informing us of the progress being made with the Pacific Cable scheme, and we also trust that nothing may occur to delay its early completion.

7. We are pleased to be informed by His Excellency that last summer he made a tour through Canada as far as Dawson, and was everywhere received with unqualified proof of devotion and loyalty, and that during his journey His Excellency was, from personal observation, much impressed with the great activity displayed in the development of the mining and agricultural industries of the country, and with the substantial increase in its population: and we feel that the thrift, energy and law-abiding character of the immigrants are a subject of much congratulation, and afford ample proof of their usefulness as citizens of the Dominion.

8. We are gratified to learn from His Excellency of the excellent display made by Canada at the Universal Exposition in Paris: of the fine quality and varied character of Canadian natural and industrial products, evidenced by the number of awards won in nearly every class of the competition: and of the remarkable testimony to the effectiveness of our cold storage transportation facilities afforded by fresh fruit grown in Canada having secured a large number of the highest awards. We are gratified to observe that, as a result of the display of Canadian resources, considerable foreign capital has found its way to Canada for investment and large orders from foreign countries have been received for Canadian goods.

9. We are glad to know that the improvement of the St. Lawrence route continues to engage the very careful attention of His Excellency's Government: that during the past year ship channels have been widened and deepened, and additional lights and buoys have been provided: and that in a short time there will be telegraph and cable communication with Belle Isle. These additional securities will, we are convinced, tend to make safer and more efficient than ever our great waterway between the lakes and the Atlantic.

10. We are pleased that His Excellency is able to inform us that the revenue and the general volume of trade continue undiminished, and even show a moderate increase over the very large figures attained during the past year.

11. We thank His Excellency for the information that measures will be submitted to us for the better supervision of the export trade in food products: and also, in connection with the Post Office, the Pacific Cable, and various other subjects.

12. Our thanks are due to His Excellency for the information that the Accounts of the past year will be laid before us: and also, that the Estimates for the succeeding year will likewise be placed upon the Table at an early date.

13. His Excellency may rest assured that all measures submitted to us will receive our earnest consideration, and we fervently join with His Excellency in invoking the Divine blessing upon the important labours on which we are again entering.

And the Question being put on the Motion for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Resolved, That Peter Macdonald, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of Huron, be appointed Chairman of Committees of the Whole House.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth:—

MINTO.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1902, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers No. 3.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 11th February, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

Mr. Mulock, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—The Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24.*)

Mr. Bernier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900; Part I—Excise, &c. (*Sessional Papers No. 12.*)

Also, Part II. Inspector of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 13.*)

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 25.*)

Mr. Fisher, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st October, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

Mr. Tarte, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Public Works, on the works under his control, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Thirty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.—Marine. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21.*)

Also, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Thirty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1900. Fisheries. (*Sessional, Papers No. 22.*)

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 27.*)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—a Detailed Statement of all Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last Return, 6th February, 1899, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 23, Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. (*Sessional Papers No. 37.*)

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House—Return showing the Expenditure on account of Unforeseen Expenses, from the 1st July, 1900 to the 5th February, 1901. (*Sessional Papers, No. 38.*)

Also, Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of the fiscal year, 1900-1901. (*Sessional Papers, No. 39.*)

Also, Statement of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended, 31st December, 1900, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also, whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. (*Sessional Papers, No. 40.*)

And also, a Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 41.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 12th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Borden (Halifax), The Petition of the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited).

By Mr. Simmons,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Lambton, Ontario.

By Mr. Geoffrion,—Two Petitions of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Sutherland,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five Members be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, on Thursday the 7th instant, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden (Halifax) Sir Richard J. Cartwright, Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) and Mr. Haggart do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Maclean moved, seconded by Mr. Sproule, and the Question being put, That the House do now adjourn :—It passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. LaRivière, seconded by Mr. Roche (Marquette),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a list of School Lands sold at public auction in Manitoba during the last year, place of sale and name of auctioneer and other officials in charge of the sale. The name of the purchaser, with the description and acreage of the respective lots purchased, price of sale per acre and amount paid on account. A list of the lots adjudicated but which were subsequently resold, name of first purchaser, price bid and at which adjudication was made : also, price at which sale of same lot was subsequently made, with name of purchaser.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Papers, instructions, tenders, contracts, specifications, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of a dwelling for the officers of the Government or staff in Dawson City.

Also, all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of public buildings under contract awarded to William Rourke.

Also, all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, specifications, reports in any way relating to the construction of a bridge leading from the barracks and other public buildings to the main part of the Town in Dawson.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing an Itemized Statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by Return (1900), the number of permits issued therefor, names and Post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor, and all correspondence in connection therewith.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of the Address presented by the citizens of Dawson to His Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to that City in 1900, all Orders in Council, correspondence and papers in any way connected with the said Address and the requests and representations contained therein.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports from Mr. Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon District, not already brought down, together with such information as is available respecting the Report referred to on Page 5025 *Hansard*, 10th May, 1900, and the delay in sending it forward.

On motion of Mr. Kemp, seconded by Mr. Brock,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Copy of a certain Report made in June, 1900, respecting Toronto Harbour by Engineers W. T. Jennings and Joseph R. Roy.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing :—

1. When J. R. Thompson was appointed an official of the Department of the Interior, Outside Service.
2. His duties and his salary.
3. Whether he ever acted in any other capacity than a Homestead Inspector, and if so, in what capacity or capacities, and for what length of time.
4. When he was dismissed. Date of notice of dismissal. At what date he would, if on duty as Homestead Inspector, probably have received it.
5. The date to which he was paid. If engaged by month, whether he was entitled to his pay up to the end of January, 1901. And if not, why not.
6. Whether it is not customary, in dismissing officials of several years' standing, to pay them a gratuity in proportion to their length of service. Whether it has been done in similar cases. If so, why not in his.
7. The cause of his dismissal.
8. What charges were made against him, and whether he was given an opportunity to reply to them.
9. Copy of notices issued by Mr. Burley.
10. Copy of Mr. Burley's instructions.
11. The name of the person at whose instance Mr. Burley issued such notices, and if on his own responsibility, whether Mr. Burley's action was approved or censured.
12. Whether it is customary for the Department of the Interior to advertise for parties to come forward and make complaints against the officials of that Department. If not, why was that course followed in this case.
13. The result of said investigation. Whether the investigation was adjourned to enable the complainant to secure evidence, and how long the investigation lasted.
14. Whether Thompson was ever notified of the finding of the investigation.
15. A copy of this notification.
16. The date of Mr. Burley's investigation and the date of his Report.
17. Whether the files of the Department in the case under investigation were furnished the complainants.
- 17a. Whether it is customary in such cases to hand over the files of the Department to the complainants.
18. Whether Mr. Thompson requested the Department to furnish him certain papers on the files furnished the complainants as having any bearing on the complaint.

19. Whether he made this request more than once; if so, how many times did he do so. What reply was given him in each case.

20. The name of the party or parties appointed in his place.

21. The qualification of his successor or successors for the position.

22. His or their experience to qualify him or them for the position, and of what has such experience consisted. At what date were such appointments made and on what recommendations.

23. At time of Thompson's dismissal the amount of work on hand requiring attention by him or some one acting in the same capacity.

24. A comparative statement of the last two years of the duties performed by him and all the other Homestead Inspectors and Forest Rangers where the duties of both offices are performed by the one official.

25. The number of Inspectors made during the twelve months ending 30th November in years 1896-97-98-99 by all parties acting as Homestead Inspectors and the number of days in each year they were employed making inspections. The number of days in each year they receive pay, and during the time they were under pay, what other duties as Homestead Inspectors were they engaged at; also, the number of applications for patents received by each during the same period and the fees the Department received for such applications.

26. The date when the charges were made against Thompson which were investigated by Mr. Burley.

27. The date of Mr. Burley's Report.

28. Whether any further charges have been made.

29. If so, by whom and their nature.

30. When Thompson was apprised of them and asked to disprove or reply to them.

31. Whether it is not the custom of the Department to give all officials an opportunity to reply to any charges or insinuations against their conduct.

32. The duties of Mr. Burley prior to the investigation of charges against Mr. Thompson.

33. How long Mr. Burley had been in the employment of the Department of the Interior; his calling or business prior to appointment to investigate such charges, and what was his salary.

34. Whether, at the date of such investigation, Mr. Burley was considered Mr. Thompson's superior officer.

35. Who recommended Mr. Burley's appointment as investigator or commissioner into the charges against Mr. Thompson.

36. Was there any protest, verbal or written, against the appointment of Mr. Burley by any official of the Department or any other person.

37. How long the investigation lasted.

38. What it cost the Department.

39. What the Department paid the witnesses brought by the complainant.

40. Did the Department pay any of the legal expenses of the complainant.

41. Did the Department pay the legal expenses of said Thompson in the case.

42. Was the Department asked to do so, and to what amount.

43. If so, what reason was given for declining to or refusing such request.

Mr. Charlton moved, seconded by Mr. Ross (Victoria) and the Question being proposed:—

1. That the practice of delivering speeches of great length in the Canadian House of Commons has introduced a discursive and irrelevant style of discussion, is destructive of pertinent debate upon public questions, leads to waste of valuable time, unreasonably increases the length of the Sessions of Parliament; is in marked contrast to the practice with regard to debate that prevails in the British House of Commons, and tends to repel the people of Canada from a careful and intelligent consideration of the proceedings of Parliament.

2. That it is desirable that rules and modes of procedure be adopted, limiting under certain conditions, the length of speeches, and regulating the general conduct of debate in that regard.

3. That a Special Committee be formed to consider of the question of Parliamentary debate, length of speeches, general conduct of debate, and proper methods for securing greater promptitude in the despatch of the business of the Canadian House of Commons, so far as they be consistent with Parliamentary rights and the general interest of the public; and report its recommendations to this House.

4. That such Special Committee shall be composed of the following Members: Messieurs Britton, Cowan, Haggart, Clarke, Parmelee, Monk, Madore, Fortin, Russell, Costigan, Tupper, LaRivière, Oliver, Prior and the Mover;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Ganong,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of Immigration Agents employed by the Government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900, together with the names of each of such agents, date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, number of days spent by each in his office, each year, amount of rent paid by each agent for offices during each of said years, number of days spent by each agent in travelling and amount of travelling expenses of each during each of said years, and amount allowed during each of said years to each or any of the said agents for board or lodging, or for both, the amount of help employed by each agent during each of said years, together with the amounts paid by each agent each year for such help, giving the names of persons employed, number of days employed each year, and amounts paid each year to each person employed, and showing all other expenses in connection with these agents and their work. Date of leaving or dismissal from the service of the Dominion Government. If still in the employment of the Government, where, and the salary for the present year, and the number of emigrants reported by each agent during each of the said years as having emigrated to Canada from the district in which he was working.

2. The number of agents employed by the Government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900, who were paid by commission, the manner of determining the commission to be paid each agent, the amount paid to each during each of said years, the amount of all other expenditure incurred by the Government of Canada during each of said years on account of immigration agents employed in the United States of America on commission, and the work done by each of said agents during each of said years.

3. The names of all other immigration agents employed during the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900 by the Government of Canada, the date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, the number of days spent by each in travelling and the travelling expenses of each during each of the said years, the number of days spent by each in his office during each of said years and amounts paid by each for office rent and hired help, in detail, during each of said years, amount allowed to each for board and lodging during each of said years, and amount of all other expenses during each of said years of each such agent in connection with his office and charged to the Government of Canada.

4. Date of appointment of W. T. R. Preston, his salary, his duties, his travelling expenses, amount he charged the Government of Canada for board and lodging and other expenses in connection with his office, during each year since his appointment.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Ganong,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a copy of the Report of the Engineer who surveyed Napanee River in 1900, and for a Return showing the names of the persons employed, length of employment and sums paid to each person, and giving details of all other sums paid, with names of persons to whom payments were made on account of the said survey.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 42.*)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 34.*)

Also, laid before the House,—Annual Return under Chapter 13, (R. S. C.) intituled : “An Act Respecting Trade Unions.” (*Sessional Papers No. 43.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 13th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Vrooman, —The Petition of the Board of Trade of the Town of Lindsay, Ontario.

By Mr. Calvert, —The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Lambton, Ontario.

By Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), —The Petition of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the British Yukon Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to construct and operate their line of railway from a point at or near Fort Selkirk to a point at or near Dawson City, and for other purposes.

Of Archibald Campbell and others, of Ontario and the United States; praying for an Act of Incorporation empowering them to construct, operate and maintain a line or lines of railway from a point in or near the City of Toronto to a point in or near the Town of Collingwood, or other port on the Georgian Bay, and for various other purposes connected therewith.

Of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation and the Act amending the same.

Of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters; praying for certain amendments of their Act of Incorporation and the Act amending the same.

Of C. A. Lett and others, of the Cities of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Century Life Insurance Company.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Lambton, Ontario; praying for such legislation as will provide suitable drainage across railways, and compel railway companies to put in proper cattle-guards on their lines of railways, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have agreed to the Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, expressing their deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, by filling up the blank with the words "Senate and."

And also, the Senate have passed an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, expressing their deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, to which the Senate desires the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to His Most Excellent Majesty, expressing their deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, in such a manner as His Excellency may see fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne by filling up the blank with the word "Commons."

Resolved That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honours, That this House hath agreed to the said Address by filling up the blank with the word "Commons."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs Bell, Champagne, Charlton, Clarke, Earle, Fortin, Holmes, LaRivière, Macdonald, Monet, Roche, Marquette, Russell, Scott, Sutherland (Essex), and Taylor, be appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session, with power to report from time to time.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return of Over-rulings by the Treasury Board of the Auditor General's decisions between the commencement of the Session of 1900, and the Session of 1901. (*Sessional Papers No. 44.*)

On motion of Mr. Turcot, seconded by Mr. Legris,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Evidence, exhibits and report of the enquiry held at Inverness, in the County of Megantic, by Honourable Mr. Justice White, of Sherbrooke, in the matter of the Post office of Kinnear's Mill.

Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. Bell (Addington), and the Question being proposed, That, there be laid before this House, a Return showing :—

1. The amount of the bonuses or subsidies voted by Parliament each year to railways during the years 1896-7-8-9 and 1900, inclusive.

2. The names of all railways to which bonuses or subsidies were voted by Parliament during each of the said years, and the amount voted to each railway.

3. The amount of such bonuses or subsidies paid to each of the said railways during each of the said years, and the conditions of such payments.

4. On what part or parts of the said bonuses or subsidies voted during the said years was interest payable, and how much of each of the said bonuses or subsidies on which interest is payable has been paid, giving details with reference to each railway.

5. The amount of interest paid during each of the said years by each of the said railways on the bonuses or subsidies they have received.

6. What railways to which bonuses or subsidies have been voted by Parliament during each of the said years, and paid wholly or in part with the condition that interest should be payable, have paid interest on the bonuses or subsidies received by them, and how much interest has each railway receiving such bonuses or subsidies paid each year :

Mr. Monk moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. LaRivière, That the words "or to each and every Company or individual who may have become vested with said bonuses or subsidies by transfer or otherwise," be added after the word "railways" in Paragraph 3.

And the Question being put, That those words be there added :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put ;

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing :—

1. The amount of the bonuses or subsidies voted by Parliament each year to railways during the years 1896-7-8-9 and 1900, inclusive.

2. The names of all railways to which bonuses or subsidies were voted by Parliament during each of the said years, and the amount voted to each railway.

3. The amount of such bonuses or subsidies paid to each of the said railways or to each and every Company or individual who may have become vested with said bonuses or subsidies by transfer or otherwise, during each of the said years, and the conditions of such payments.

4. On what part or parts of the said bonuses or subsidies voted during the said years was interest payable, and how much of each of the said bonuses or subsidies on which interest is payable has been paid, giving details with reference to each railway.

5. The amount of interest paid during each of the said years by each of the said railways on the bonuses or subsidies they have received.

6. What railways to which bonuses or subsidies have been voted by Parliament during each of the said years, and paid wholly or in part with the condition that interest should be payable, have paid interest on the bonuses or subsidies received by them, and how much interest has each railway receiving such bonuses or subsidies paid each year.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Kendrey,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing :—

1. The dates of the erection of the Dominion Grain Elevators at St. John, New Brunswick, and at Halifax, and the cost of each.

2. The amount of grain handled during each year since said elevators were built, giving the amount of each kind of grain handled by each elevator each year, and how much of each kind of grain was received at each elevator each year for export and exported.

3. The number of officials employed at each elevator each year and their salaries.

4. All other expenses paid each year on account of each of the said elevators.

5. The gross cash receipts at each of the said elevators during each year since they have been built.

Mr. LaRivière moved, seconded by Mr. Roche, (Marquette) and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency, to cause to be laid before this House, copy of all Memorials, petitions, resolutions and correspondence in reference to the transfer to the Government of the Province of Manitoba of School lands and funds already accumulated from sales thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 14th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Champagne,—The Petition of William Cameron Edwards and others ; and the Petition of the E. B. Eddy Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited) ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to borrow and invest moneys and hold real estate, in the same way as other Loan Companies are authorized to do, and otherwise amending their Act of Incorporation and the Act amending the same.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm a certain agreement made with the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm a certain agreement made with the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railroad Company, the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company and others, respecting the leasing of the first named Company's road to the petitioners.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Lambton, Ontario ; praying for such legislation as will provide suitable drainage across railways and compel Railway Companies to put in proper cattle-guards on their lines of railway, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Birkett, seconded by Mr. Lavell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Applications, documents, papers and correspondence by or between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government, or the Minister of Railways and Canals, whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for and obtained permission to cross, or continue to cross, certain streets in the western part of the City of Ottawa.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 15th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :

Of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to amend Section 6 of the Act 57-58 Victoria, Chapter 63, so as to extend the time for the completion of the construction of the said railway.

Of the Board of Trade of the Town of Lindsay, Ontario ; praying that the lock and dam at the Village of Bobcaygeon may be placed in such a state of repair as will ensure a sufficient height of water during the season of navigation.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Lambton, Ontario ; praying for such legislation as will provide suitable drainage across railways and compel railway companies to put in proper cattle-guards on their lines of railway, and for other purposes.

Mr. Champagne, from the Select Committee appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced from Eight to Five Members.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House on Thursday the Seventh February, instant, reported that they had prepared Lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

No. 1.—ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messieurs Alcorn, Barker, Belcourt, Bennett, Blair, Borden (Halifax), Britton, Carroll, Casgrain, Cowan, Davies (Sir Louis), Emmerson, Fitzpatrick, Flint, Fortin, Fowler, Fraser, Geoffrion, German, Gourley, Haggart, Lancaster, LaRiviere, Lavell, Lemieux, Lennox, Logan, McCarthy, McColl, McIsaac, Madore, Malouin, Martineau, Monet, Monk, Morrison, Mulock, Northrup, Pringle, Russell, Sifton, Sutherland (Essex), Tisdale, Tupper (Sir Charles Hibbert), Wade and Ward—46.

No. 2.—ON EXPIRING LAWS.—Messieurs Archambault, Bazinet, Bell (Addington), Bourbonnais, Carroll, Casgrain, Copp, Desmarais, Earle, Ethier, Gauvreau, Hale, Harwood, Johnston (Cardwell), Lancaster, Legris, Logan, Lovell, McCool, McGowan, Matheson, Meigs, Morin, Robinson (Elgin), Seagram, Turgeon and Vrooman—27.

(And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.)

No. 3.—ON RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—Messieurs Alcorn, Angers, Archambault, Ball, Barker, Belcourt, Bell (Pictou), Bennett, Bernier, Bickerdike, Birkett, Blain, Blair, Borden (King's, N.S.), Bourassa, Boyd, Britton, Brock, Broder, Brown, Bruce, Bureau, Calvert, Calvin, Cargill, Carroll, Carscallen, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casgrain, Champagne, Charlton, Christie, Clancy, Clare, Clarke, Cochrane, Copp, Corby, Costigan, Cowan, Culbert, Davies (Sir Louis), Davis, Dechêne, Demers (Lévis), Desmarais, Dobell, Douglas, Dymont, Earle, Edwards, Emmerson, Erb, Fielding, Fitzpatrick, Flint, Fortier, Fortin, Fowler, Fraser, Gallery, Gallher, Ganong, Gauvreau, Geoffrion, German, Gibson, Gilmour, Godbout, Gould, Gourley, Guthrie, Hackett, Haggart, Hale, Harwood, Henderson, Hevd, Holmes, Horsey, Hughes (King's, P.E.I.), Hughes (Victoria), Hyman, Ingram, Johnston (Cape Breton), Johnston (Cardwell), Johnston (Lambton), Kaulbach, Kemp, Kendrey, Kidd, Lang, Laurier (L'Assomption), Lavell, Lavergne, Lefurgey, Lemieux, Lennox, Lewis, Logan, Macdonald, Mackie, MacLaren (Huntingdon), Mac-

Laren (Perth), Maclean, McCarthy, McColl, McCool, McCormick, McCreary, McGowan, McGugan, McIntosh, McIsaac, McLennan, McLeod, Madore, Malouin, Marcil (Bonaventure), Martineau, Matheson, Maxwell, Mignault, Monet, Morin, Morrison, Mulock, Murray, Northrup, Oliver, Osler, Parmelee, Pope, Prefontaine, Pringle, Prior, Proulx, Puttee, Reid (Grenville), Richardson (Lisgar), Robinson (Essex), Robinson (Northumberland), Roche (Halifax), Roche (Marquette), Roimel, Rosamond, Ross (Ontario), Ross (Rimouski), Rousseau, Russell, Schell, Scott, Simon, Simmons, Smith (Vancouver), Smith (Wentworth), Sproule, Stephens, Sutherland (Essex), Sutherland (Oxford), Talbot, Tarte, Thompson, Tisdale, Tolmie, Tucker, Tupper (Sir C. Hibbert), Turcot, Vrooman, Wade, Wallace, Ward, Wilmot, Wilson, and Wright—176. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twenty-five Members.

No. 4.—ON MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.—Messieurs Alcorn, Ball, Belcourt, Bell (Addington), Bell (Pictou), Bennett, Birkett, Bourbonnais, Brock, Broder, Bruce, Bruneau, Calvert, Carroil, Carscallen, Casgrain, Cochrane, Cowan, Culbert, Davies (Sir Louis), Desmarais, Douglas, Dugas, Dymont, Earle, Ethier, Fitzpatrick, Fraser, Galliher, Gauvreau, Gibson, Gilmour, Girard, Guthrie, Hackett, Hughes (King's, P.E.I.), Johnston (Cape Breton), Kaulbach, Kendall, Kidd, LaRivière, Lavell, LeBlanc, Legris, Lemieux, Logan, Loy, Macdonald, Maclean, McColl, McCreary, McGugan, Marcil (Bagot), Meigs, Mignault, Monet, Monk, Morin, Morrison, Mulock, Paterson, Pope, Prior, Proulx, Puttee, Richardson (Lisgar), Roddick, Rosamond, Ross (Victoria), Russell, Schell, Stephens, Sutherland (Essex), Tobin, Tolton, Tucker, and Turgeon—77. And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 5.—ON STANDING ORDERS.—Messieurs Ball, Bazinet, Broder, Brown, Cargill, Clancy, Clre, Copp, Davis, Douglas, Dugas, Erb, Fitzpatrick, Flint, Fortier, Gallery, Guthrie, Horsey, Hughes (Victoria), Ingram, Johnston (Cape Breton), Kaulbach, Kendall, Lancaster, Lang, Laurier (L'Assomption), Lefurgey, Mackie, McEwen, McGugan, Marcil (Bagot), Matheson, Maxwell, Monk, Morin, Puttee, Reid (Restigouche), Richardson (Grey), Roche (Marquette), Ross (Rimouski), Sherritt, Smith (Vancouver), Tobin, Tolmie, Tolton, Turgeon, Vrooman, Wilmot, Wilson, and Wright—50. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

No. 6.—ON PRINTING.—Messieurs Bennett, Casgrain, Clarke, Davis, Holmes, Hughes (Victoria), Hyman, Johnston (Cape Breton), Johnston (Lambton), LaRivière, Laverne, Loy, Maclean, McColl, Marcil (Bonaventure), Oliver, Parmelee, Prefontaine, Richardson (Grey), Scott, Sutherland (Oxford), Taylor, Thompson, and Tisdale—24.

No. 7.—ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messieurs Barker, Bell (Pictou), Bennett, Bicker-Champagne, Clancy, Clarke, Cochrane, Costigan, Cowan, Davies (Sir Louis), Demers (St. John's), Blain, Blair, Borden (King's, N.S.), Britton, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casgrain, Johns, Dobell, Earle, Emmerson, Fielding, Fitzpatrick, Flint, Fowler, Fraser, Ganong, Geoffrion, German, Gould, Gourley, Haggart, Holmes, Horsey, Hughes (King's, P.E.I.), Hughes (Victoria), Hyman, Kemp, Lancaster, Laurier (L'Assomption), LeBlanc, Lennox, Loy, MacLaren (Huntingdon), McColl, McCreary, McIsaac, Madore, Malouin, Monk, Morrison, Murray, Northrup, Oliver, Pringle, Roche (Halifax), Rosamond, Ross (Ontario), Sifton, Smith (Wentworth), Sproule, Tarte, Taylor, Thompson, Tupper (Sir C. Hibbert), Turcot, Wade, Wallace, Ward, and Wilson—70. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twelve Members.

No. 8.—ON BANKING AND COMMERCE.—Messieurs Angers, Archambault, Barker, Bell (Pictou), Bennett, Bernier, Bickerdike, Birkett, Blain, Blair, Borden (Halifax), Borden (King's, N.S.), Bourassa, Boyd, Britton, Brock, Brown, Bruce, Bruneau, Bureau, Calvert, Calvin, Cargill, Carscallen, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casgrain, Champagne, Charlton, Clancy, Clarke, Cochrane, Copp, Corby, Costigan, Cowan, Culbert, Davies (Sir Louis), Dechêne, Delisle, Demers (Lévis), Demers (St. John's), Dobell, Earle, Edwards, Emmerson, Ethier, Fielding, Fortin, Fowler, Fraser, Gallery, Galliher, Ganong, Geoffrion, Gibson, Godbout, Gould, Gourley, Haggart, Hale, Henderson, Heyd, Holmes, Horsey, Hughes (Victoria), Hyman, Ingram, Johnston (Cape Breton), Kaulbach, Kemp, Kendall, Kendrey, Lang, Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Laurier (L'Assomption), Lefurgey, Legris, Lewis, Lovell, Loy, MacLaren (Huntingdon), McCarthy, McCormick, McEwen, McIsaac,

McLennan, McLeod, Madore, Malouin, Marcil (Bonaventure), Mignault, Monk, Morin, Murray, Osler, Paterson, Pope, Préfontaine, Prior, Puttee, Reid (Grenville), Reid (Restigouche), Richardson (Grey), Roche (Halifax), Roddick, Rosamond, Ross (Ontario), Ross (Rimouski), Ross (Victoria), Rousseau, Russell, Schell, Smith, (Wentworth), Sproule, Stephens, Sutherland (Oxford), Talbot, Tarte, Taylor, Thompson, Tisdale, Tobin, Tolmie, Tupper (Sir C. Hibbert), Wade, Wallace, Ward, Wilmot, Wilson, and Wright—130. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twenty-one Members.

No. 9.—ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION.—Messieurs Angers, Ball, Bazinet, Bell (Addington), Bell (Pictou), Bernier, Blain, Bourassa, Bourbonnais, Boyd, Broder, Brown, Bruce, Bureau, Calvert, Calvin, Cargill, Carscallen, Charlton, Christie, Clancy, Clare, Cochrane, Davis, Déchéne, Delisle, Douglas, Dugas, Dymont, Edwards, Erb, Fisher, Fortier, Galliher, Gauvreau, Gilmour, Girard, Godbout, Gould, Guthrie, Hackett, Harwood, Henderson, Heyd, Hughes (King's, P.E.I.), Hughes (Victoria), Ingram, Johnston (Cardwell), Johnston (Lambton), Kendall, Kidd, Lang, LaRivière, Lavell, Laverne, LeBlanc, Legris, Lennox, Lewis, Logan, Lovell, Macdonald, Mackie, MacLaren (Perth), McColl, McCool, McCormick, McCreary, McEwen, McGowan, McGugan, McIntosh, McLennan, McLeod, Marcil (Bagot), Martineau, Matheson, Maxwell, Meigs, Morin, Mulock, Oliver, Parmelee, Pope, Proulx, Reid (Grenville), Reid (Restigouche), Richardson (Grey), Richardson (Lisgar), Robinson (Elgin), Robinson (Northumberland), Roche (Marquette), Roddick, Rosamond, Ross (Ontario), Ross (Victoria), Rousseau, Schell, Seagram, Sherritt, Simmons, Smith (Vancouver), Smith (Wentworth), Sproule, Stephens, Talbot, Taylor, Tolmie, Tolton, Tucker, Turcot, Turgeon, Vreeman, Wade, Wilmot, Wilson, and Wright—117. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twelve Members.

On motion of Mr. Champagne, seconded by Mr. Monet,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates of this House.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs Borden (Halifax), Bourassa, Brock, Casgrain, Clancy, Clarke, Davies (Sir Louis), Flint, Fraser, Heyd, Hyman, Johnston (Lambton), Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Monk, Roche (Marquette), Scott, and Wade be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate, communicating to their Honours the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that their Honours will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and informing their Honours that the Members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz.—Messieurs Bennett, Casgrain, Clarke, Davis, Holmes, Hughes (Victoria), Hyman, Johnston (Cape Breton), Johnston (Lambton), LaRivière, Laverne, Loy, Maclean, McColl, Marcil (Bonaventure), Oliver, Parmelee, Préfontaine, Richardson (Grey), Scott, Sutherland (Oxford), Taylor, Thompson and Tisdale will act as Members on the part of this House, of the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—
Report of the Auditor General, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers*
No. 1.)

Ordered, That Mr. Lancaster have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 18th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. La Rivière,—The Petition of the Great North-west Central Railway Company.

By Mr. Guthrie,—The Petition of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of John Cameron Edwards and others : praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited).

Of the E. B. Eddy Company ; praying for certain amendments of their Act of Incorporation.

Sir Louis H. Davies, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copy of an Order in Council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. (*Sessional Papers, No. 45.*)

Mr. Blair, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from the 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Clare have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Cochrane,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all Reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work formerly or now under his charge : showing also, the names of men employed under him between Bennett and Dawson and the nationality of each so far as possible : the wages and allowances for each man so employed ; particulars as to any strikes on the part of the men for higher wages ; the names of parties who supplied the poles for the telegraph wire : and copies of all contracts and correspondence respecting the same : whether standing trees en route have been used for stringing wires, and if so, for what distance approximately, in comparison with the distance where poles were used ; how many poles were paid for, how many of those paid for were not used for the telegraph line : whether the linemen employed at Dawson, Ogilvie, Selwyn, Selkirk, Five Fingers, Lower LeBarge and Tagish are British subjects, and if not, the nationality of each : the names of sub-contractors for the supply of poles and the residence of each sub-contractor, and all contracts respecting the same : the terms of charter of ss. *W. S. Stratton*, the charterer's name and all papers respecting the same : the name of her master and acting master and his nationality : the terms of the charter party ; the use made of this steamer, whether she was used for supplies or otherwise, and what boats other than scows were so used ; how many scows were used and on what terms : the amount charged or paid for transportation by water outside of the ss. *Stratton*, the length of time during construction Mr. Charleson was actually pre-

sent with the construction party; the particulars as to purchase of ss. *Lottie C.*, the purchase, disposal or sale or transfer of the boat and the terms thereof respectively; copies of all reports and correspondence respecting the same; the arrangement for supplies made and with whom; the arrangement at Bennett respecting pay for men's time returning from Dawson; the amount already paid for the line under Mr. Charleson's charge; copies of accounts rendered and of accounts paid in connection with this telegraph work, the rate of pay first and now allowed A. Boyer, assistant to Mr. Charleson; also, a statement showing where Mr. Charleson places his orders in Vancouver in this connection and on what terms, and what commissions, if any, are paid on these supplies and to whom; the name of Mr. Charleson's agent at Vancouver in this connection; the quantity of supplies obtained by Mr. Charleson from the United States; whether Mr. Charleson's son was paid \$350, or other amount or amounts for expenses of a trip to Ottawa or otherwise, and whether he is or was then an employee of the Government; whether Mr. Charleson awards contracts to his foreman, and whether the foreman's expenses were paid into the locality of operations at Government expense, and whether tenders are asked for in this connection; and all contracts, reports, and papers respecting contracts let by Mr. Charleson or under his supervision in connection with the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson.

On motion of Mr. Bourassa, seconded by Mr. Mignault,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, telegrams, letters, notes and memoranda exchanged between the Canadian Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, or any member of the Canadian Commission and Lord Stratheona or the Royal Commission or the Colonial Secretary, in relation to the representation of Canada at the exhibition.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Brock,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Papers, telegrams, &c., respecting the pay of the men of "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa; or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of the men or any of them.

On motion of Mr. Roche (Marquette), seconded by Mr. Boyd,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amount of Rebate paid on Agricultural implements exported from Canada, for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, specifying amount paid to each firm in each of those years.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Cochrane,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return in Tabular Form showing the names of all cases in which an appeal has been taken to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior (past and present) under the Mining Regulations, the date when each appeal was perfected, heard and decided.

On motion of Mr. Smith (Vancouver), seconded by Mr. Guthrie,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a list of all Railway Corporations now doing business in Canada under charter of the Dominion Parliament, which have received subsidies by cash or land grants or are entitled thereto, and the amount of such subsidy attached to each.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Cochrane,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, official memoranda and papers dealing with irregularities, mistakes by Order in Council or otherwise in the administration of the provisions of Dominion Lands Act in the Yukon District.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Cochrane,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, letters or communications, not already brought down, from Mr. Ogilvie, Commissioner for Yukon District, received by the Government of Canada or any Member thereof, or by any Deputy Minister or other officer, in any way respecting the administration of public affairs in the Yukon District.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honourable Messieurs Bernier, Carling, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Cochrane, Dever, Dobson, Ellis, Ferguson, Fiset, King, Macdonald (P.E.I.), MacKeen, MacKay (Alma), Merner, O'Donohoe, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Primrose, Reid, Shehyn, Templeman, Wark and Watson, a Committee to superintend the Printing of their House during the present Session : and they are instructed to act on behalf of their House with a Committee of this House as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing.

Also, the Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honourable Messieurs Allan, Almon, Baker, Boucherville, de, C.M.G., Casgrain (de Lanaudiere), Drummond, Gowan, C.M.G., Hingston, Sir William, Masson, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Poirier, Ross, Scott, Wood (Westmoreland) and Young, a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned : and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Mr. Paterson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, —Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 11*).

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 19th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Douglas,—The Petition of W. T. Sutton and others, of the Town and District of Moosomin, North-west Territories.

By Mr. Gilmour,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex, Ontario.

By Mr. Prior,—The Petition of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

By Mr. German,—The Petition of the Honourable Richard Harcourt and others, of Ontario and Chicago.

Mr. Speaker informed The House, That he had received from the Honourable Mr. Justice Hodgson and the Honourable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, two of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act," a Certificate relating to the Electoral District of East Queen's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

And the same was read, and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as followeth :—

EAST QUEEN'S CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature.

THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

Election of a Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of East Queen's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, holden on the Seventh day of November, A.D. 1900.

Between

ALEXANDER MARTIN,

Petitioner,

and

DONALD A. MACKINNON,

Respondent.

DONALD A. MACKINNON,

Petitioner,

and

ALEXANDER MARTIN,

Respondent.

To the Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons
of the Dominion of Canada.

We, the undersigned Edward Jarvis Hodgson and Rowan Robert Fitzgerald, Two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island do hereby certify that pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act," on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st days of January, and on the First day of February, A.D. 1901, at the

City of Charlottetown, in the said Province, we held a Court for the trial, and there tried the two several Election Petitions between the above named parties respecting the above named Election, at which election the said Donald A. MacKinnon had been returned as duly elected; and that upon hearing the evidence adduced and what was alleged and admitted by counsel for the parties, respectively, including the admissions by the Respondent, Donald A. MacKinnon, and the withdrawal of the claim to the seat by the said Alexander Martin, we found and determined:—

That the said Donald A. MacKinnon was not duly elected or returned, and that the said Election was and is void by reason of corrupt practices by an agent of the said Respondent, Donald A. MacKinnon, but without the knowledge and consent of the said Donald A. MacKinnon.

That (counsel consenting thereto) we adjudged that the parties should pay their own costs.

We also hereby report:—

(a.) That no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at the said Election.

(b.) At the trial Peter Brodie, of Mill Cove, John Larkin, of Lot 49, Bismark Craswell, of South Rustico, John MacKinnon, of Black River, and William Proctor, of Brackley Point, were severally proved to have been guilty of corrupt practices, that is to say, treating.

(c.) That there is reason to believe that corrupt practices, namely treating, extensively prevailed at the Election to which the Petitions relate.

(d.) We are of opinion that the enquiry into the circumstances of the said Election has been rendered incomplete by the action of the parties to the said Petitions and that further enquiry as to the extent such corrupt practices prevailed is desirable.

We herewith append a copy of the notes of proceedings and evidence taken at the trial.

In testimony whereof we have subscribed our names this Eleventh day of February, A.D. 1901, at Charlottetown, in said Province.

E. J. HODGSON,
R. R. FITZGERALD,

Election Court Judges.

Mr. Speaker further informed The House, That the trial Judges, having reported that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election, he had in conformity with Section 48, Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, withheld the issue of his Warrant for a new Election pending any action to be taken by the House in the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier also laid before the House,—Return of the Names and Salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the calendar year 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 46*)

Sir Louis H. Davies, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement in reference to Fishing Bounty Payments, for the year 1899-1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 47.*)

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth :—

MINTO.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1901, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 4.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 19th February, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Paterson,
Resolved, That the said Message, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Louis H. Davies,
Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it stand adjourned until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in the Committee of Supply ;
Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Dobell, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. Maclean moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bell (Pictou), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "in order that the Government railway system of Canada may be used to the best possible advantage of the people by being a substantial check on the freight charges of railways owned by private corporations, and in order that the Government system may give the public the most efficient service, this House is of the opinion that the administration thereof should be freed of all political influence or interference," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment :—It passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered. That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Charges of Management—Office of the Assistant Receiver General: Toronto, \$7,000 ; Montreal, \$5,650 ; Halifax, \$7,350 ; St. John, \$6,600 ; Winnipeg, \$5,700 ; Victoria, \$4,250, Charlottetown, \$4,400. Country Savings Banks: Salaries, \$6,300 ; Contingencies: \$1,250. Commission for payment of interest on public debt, purchase of sinking funds and transfer of stock, \$34,193.80 ; Brokerage on purchase of sinking funds, \$6,400 ; English bill stamps, postage, telegrams, &c., \$5,200 ; Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes, \$6,150 ; Printing Dominion notes, \$60,000 ; Printing, advertising, inspection, expressage and miscellaneous charges, including commutation of stamp duty, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Governor General's Secretary's Office, including W. H. Walker at \$1,700 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the King's Privy Council of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Justice, including allowance to the Private Secretary of the Solicitor General (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Militia and Defence, including Col. D. A. Macdonald at \$3,000, G. W. Young and E. R. Tooley at \$800 each (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Secretary of State, including A. Drouin at \$1,500 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Interior, including A. P. Collier at \$1,100 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Auditor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance and Treasury Board, including J. Fraser at \$2,200 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Marine and Fisheries, including J. F. Fraser at \$1,900 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Railways and Canals, including S. L. Shannon at \$2,200, Gerard G. Ruel at \$2,000, and J. W. Pugsley at \$1,600 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty seven thousand and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office Department, including Miss M. A. Slater at \$600 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Trade and Commerce, including J. P. Nutting at \$1,900, (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in England, including C. J. Taylor at \$1,500 and Thomas Allin at \$950, (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, rent and insurance on office, income tax, fuel, light, stationery, &c, and the amount \$2,000 required towards the contingent expenses (water, light, fuel, carriage hire and railway fare) of the High Commissioner, including the income tax on the salary of the High Commissioner, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay salaries of Examiners and other expenses under the Civil Service Act, including \$200 for the Secretary and \$75 for a Clerk, which sums may be paid to members of the Civil Service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Governor General's Secretary's Office—Clerical and other assistance, \$1,700 ; Printing and stationery, \$1,200 ; Sundries, \$11,700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of the Privy Council for Canada—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$2,000 ; Printing and stationery, \$1,000 ; Sundries, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Justice—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,300 ; Printing and stationery, \$4,200 ; Sundries, \$4,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Militia and Defence—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,500 ; Printing and Stationery, \$3,000 ; Sundries, \$3,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of the Secretary of State—Clerical and other assistance, \$1,970 ; Printing and stationery, \$2,000 ; Sundries, \$1,600, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of the Interior—Clerical and other assistance, including \$790 for J. D. Bollard and \$485 for T. W. Hodgins (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$4,215 ; Printing and stationery, \$8,500 ; Sundries, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Indian Affairs—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,680 ; Printing and stationery, \$3,050 ; Sundries, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Office of the Auditor General—Clerical and other assistance, \$3,700 ; Printing and stationery, \$1,250 ; Sundries, \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Finance and Treasury Board—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$1,530 ; Printing and stationery, \$2,070 ; Sundries, \$3,100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Agriculture—Clerical and other assistance, including payment up to \$800 each per annum to two assisting patent examiners (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$10,000 ; Printing and stationery, \$3,250 ; Sundries, \$3,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Marine and Fisheries—Sundries clerical and other assistance, \$1,000 ; Printing and stationery, \$6,000 ; Sundries \$3,000 for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand three hundred and fifty five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Customs—Clerical and other assistance, including \$1,750 (to be paid notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$5,625 ; Printing and stationery, \$2,000 ; Sundries, \$2,730, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Public Works—Printing and stationery, \$4,500 ; Sundries, \$5,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Railways and Canals—Printing and stationery, \$5,000 ; Sundries, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Post Office Department—Clerical and other assistance, including \$50 to pay W. Cooch, a packer and sorter, for the technical work of inspecting Letter Carriers' boots and \$120 to pay S. J. Carter, of the Dead Letter Office at Winnipeg, a provisional allowance for excessive cost of living in Manitoba (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$32,355 ; Printing and stationery, \$21,000 ; Sundries, \$4,000 ; Balancing and summarizing depositors' accounts at close of year ending 30th June, 1901, \$3,425, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Trade and Commerce—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$2,500 ; Printing and stationery, \$1,500 ; Sundries, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Office of the Comptroller of the North west Mounted Police—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follows :—Care and cleaning of Departmental Buildings, including amount of \$100 required to pay for firing noon gun, which amount may be paid to a member of the Civil Service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follows :—Printing Bureau, cleaning, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Supreme Court of Canada: The Reporter \$2,000; The Assistant Reporter, 1st Class Clerk, \$1,550; Clerk in the office of the Registrar, 2nd Class Clerk, \$1,250; Second Clerk in the office of the Registrar, junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$850; Librarian, \$1,200; 1 junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$1,000; Caretaker, \$750; 2 Messengers at \$530 each, 1 at \$500, \$1,560; Contingencies and disbursements, salaries of officers (Sheriff, Registrar as Editor and Publisher of Reports, Usher, &c.), books for Judges, not exceeding \$300, \$1,800; Printing, binding and distributing Supreme Court Reports, \$3,000; For the purchase of Law Books and works of reference for the Supreme Court Library, \$4,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the Exchequer Court of Canada:—1st Class Clerk, \$1,650; Junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$1,000; Junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$700; Messenger, \$530; Contingencies: Judge's and Registrar's travelling expenses, salaries of Sheriffs, &c., printing, stationery, &c., and \$50 for Judge's books, \$4,000; Printing, binding and distributing Exchequer Court Reports, \$800; Additional to Registrar as Editor and Publisher of Exchequer Court Reports, \$300; To pay L. A. Audette portion of present salary over and above his statutory salary, representing annual increases from 1st January, 1891, to 1st July, 1896, amounting to \$275, together with \$50 for 1901–2, making a total of \$325; Charles Morse for furnishing reports of Exchequer Court decisions to legal periodicals (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$50; Salary of Registrar in Admiralty, Quebec, \$666.66; Salary of Marshal in Admiralty, Quebec, \$333.34; To provide accommodation when necessary for Exchequer Court in Admiralty, \$300; Travelling allowance for Local Judges and other officers, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation: Senate Salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for salary of the Deputy Speaker, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, be granted His Majesty, for salaries, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of Committees, Sessional and Extra Clerks, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, including \$300 for clerical assistance for the Leader of the Opposition, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for publishing Debates, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for estimate of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as approved, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand eight hundred and ten dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Library of Parliament, Salaries and Officers of the Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Books for the General Library, including binding, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Books for the Library of American History, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, Library of Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then, The House adjourned till Thursday next.

Thursday, 21st February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Fraser,—The Petition of the Klondike Mines Railway Company; and the Petition of Truman M. Hall and others.

By Mr. Douglas,—The Petition of Cuthbert Lionel Fetherstonhaugh, and others of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, North-west Territories.

By Mr. Calvert,—The Petition of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.

By Mr. McIsaac,—The Petition of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company.

By Mr. Hyman,—The Petition of the McClary Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company.

By Mr. Parmelee,—The Petition of the Orford Mountain Railway Company.

By Mr. Prior,—The Petition of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company.

By Mr. Bell (Addington),—The Petition of John Abell of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

By Mr. Morrison,—The Petition of the Columbia and Western Railway Company.

By Mr. Champagne,—The Petition of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company.

By Mr. Costigan,—The Petition of J. M. Courtney and others, members of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association of the City of Ottawa.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Great North-west Central Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of the construction of their railway.

Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of their railways and bridge.

Of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to construct or acquire and operate a railway from a point at or near Stonewall or Teulon, and thence, in a north-westerly direction, to a point on the east shore of Lake Manitoba, &c., and to issue bonds or consolidated debenture stock in aid thereof.

Of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to construct certain branch lines of railway, and extending the time for the construction and completion of the railways they are already authorized to construct.

Of the Honourable Richard Harcourt and others, of Ontario and Chicago; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Mather Bridge and Power Company, by extending the time for the commencement of the building of a bridge across the Niagara River, and for other purposes.

Of W. T. Sutton and others, of the Town and District of Moosomin, North-west Territories; praying the House to use its influence with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to prevent the extension of the Great North-west Central Railway from Parkissino, westerly, as proposed, and to build, instead, a road from Moosomin in a north westerly direction, through Rocanville, to the Qu'Appelle Valley, via Scissors Creek.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex, Ontario; praying for an amendment of the Criminal Code, in regard to poultry stealing.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz. :—

Of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation ; of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation ; of C. A. Lett and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Century Life Insurance Company ; of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, for an Act to confirm an agreement with the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company ; of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, for an Act to confirm an agreement with the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railway Company, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Your Committee have also examined the Notices given on the Petition of Archibald Campbell and others, for an Act empowering them to construct and operate a line of railway from Toronto to Collingwood "or other port on the Georgian Bay," and find them sufficient for a railway to Collingwood only.

Mr. Legris, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee recommend that the House grant them authority to employ a shorthand writer to take down such evidence as they may deem proper.

On motion of Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. McIsaac,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900, and the Report of the Auditor General for the same year, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Borden (Halifax) seconded by Mr. Monk,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Roddick be substituted for that of Mr. Lancaster on the Select Standing Committee on Expiring Laws.

On motion of Mr. Borden (Halifax) seconded by Mr. Monk,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Lancaster be substituted for that of Mr. Roddick on the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Borden (Halifax) seconded by Mr. Monk,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Birkett be substituted for that of Mr. Rosamond on the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. Emmerson have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, and to change its name to the Independent Order of Foresters.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Geoffrion have leave to bring in a Bill relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Geoffrion have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Legris, seconded by Mr. Fortin,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

Ordered, That Mr. Henderson have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith (Wentworth) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith (Vancouver) have leave to bring in a Bill to further amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Tarte, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, for the Report of the Engineer who surveyed Napance River in 1900, and for a Return showing the names of the persons employed, length of employment and sums paid to each person, and giving details of all other sums paid, with names of persons to whom payments were made on account of the said survey. (*Sessional Papers, No. 48.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, for a certain Report made in June, 1900, respecting Toronto Harbour by Engineers W. T. Jennings and Joseph R. Roy. (*Sessional Papers No. 49.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Railway Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. Cochrane, and the Question being proposed, That in the opinion of this House, an export duty should be imposed upon all sawlogs cut on Indian Reserves in Canada;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Prior, seconded by Mr. Hughes (Victoria),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed since March, 1900, between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government and between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of British Columbia in regard to Mongolian immigration into Canada.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Hughes (Victoria),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Papers, reports and other data relative to the lowering of the waters of Lake Simcoe, with a view towards reclaiming certain flooded lands.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of each of the hydraulic mining leases mentioned on Page 65 of the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, 1900; also, showing what conditions or terms of these leases have been complied with, respectively; also, copies of all reports, letters and communications respecting each lease.

On motion of Mr. Borden (Halifax) seconded by Mr. Monk,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, papers, tenders, returns and other documents relating to the Government wharf at or near the Ferry, East River Sheet Harbour, in the County of Halifax, Nova Scotia, showing the title of the Crown, if any, to this wharf and the use which has been made thereof, since 1st January, 1897. The person or persons in charge of the wharf on behalf of the Government, since 1st January, 1897. The moneys which have been expended by the Government thereon, since 1st January, 1897. The dates when the same were so expended, whether the same were expended by public contract or how otherwise; also, all such papers aforesaid as show the amount collected or received by the Government, or by any person or persons on its behalf, for use of such wharf, since 1st January, 1897.

On motion of Mr. Borden (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, reports, correspondence, papers and documents relating to real estate at St. John, New Brunswick, purchased by the Government or by the Department of Railways and Canals for the Intercolonial Railway since 1st January, 1897, and relating to claims for payment or compensation therefor, including all Orders in Council, correspondence, documents or papers showing what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken with respect to such claim or claims.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Prior,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Despatches, letters, telegrams, correspondence and reports respecting the subjects included in the following telegram of 2nd August, 1900:—

“OTTAWA, ONTARIO, 2nd August, via Bennett, 7th August. F. C. Wade, Dawson, —Sir Wilfrid has handed me your Message. Am endeavouring to remove the difficulties caused by delays in answering communications addressed to other Departments. Superintendent Taché, of the Public Works Department, is now en route to Dawson, with orders for the construction of trails and public buildings. Government considering plan of readjustment of royalty which will lighten tax, and, we think, prove generally satisfactory. Order granting representation in local council takes effect immediately. Ryley, of Mining Branch, en route to Dawson. Will report amendments to mining laws. Careful consideration, letters and petitions received here, convince me every reasonable request regarding mining laws can be met in near future. Impossible for me to visit Yukon now. Hope to get there before many months.

“(Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON.”

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Kemp,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all parties tendering (where tenders were called for) for coal and wood, or

either, for the uses of the Government of Canada since 1st July, 1899: copy of the tender put in by each party tendering, copy of the specification issued in each case where tenders were called for, name and address of the successful tenderer in each case, together with the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, tendered for; also, the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, for which tenders were accepted in each case, and the prices paid; also, the location of each Government building or institution supplied with coal and wood, or either, the quantity and quality and sizes of coal and wood, or either, supplied to each and the price in each case; also, the names and addresses of all parties supplying coal and wood, or either, without tender since the above date to the Government of Canada, the kind, quality and quantity supplied in each case by each person, the prices paid in each case, and the location of the building or institution supplied.

On motion of Mr. Fortin, seconded by Mr. Dugas,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Complaints, pleas, convictions, notes of judgment and all other papers, correspondence, &c., relating to the case of *Cinqmars vs. Senecal*, decided by the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown side), on the 17th of December, 1900.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

Mr. Blain moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston (Cardwell) and the Question being proposed, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that all binder twine now held by the Government, together with all twine that may hereafter be manufactured by them, shall be sold direct to the farmer at a price to cover the actual cost of raw material and manufacture only, with one cent per pound added, and that no twine manufactured or paid for out of the Dominion treasury shall be sold or disposed of in any other way;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Sir Wilfred Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow

Friday, 22nd February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Logan,—The Petition of M. P. Davis and others.

By Mr. Lemieux,—The Petition of William Jackson Conroy and others, of Quebec and Ontario; and the Petition of George Frederick Benson and others, of Montreal, Ottawa and New York.

By Mr. Guthrie,—The Petition of the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

By Mr. Bickerdike,—The Petition of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited.)

By Mr. Osler,—The Petition of the Right Reverend Jervois A. Newnham, Bishop of the Diocese of Moosonee; and the Petition of H. P. Dwight and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

By Mr. Britton,—The Petition of the Manitoba and North west Loan Company (Limited.)

By Mr. LaRivière,—The Petition of the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Hyman have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Cowan have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Canada National Railway and Transport Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Monk have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Sproule,

Ordered, That the names of Messieurs Richardson (Lisgar) and McCreary be added to the Select Committee appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session.

Mr. Bernier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of his Excellency the Governor General—Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900; Part III. Adulteration of Food. (*Sessional Papers No. 14.*)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House—The Civil Service List of Canada, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 30.*)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and River Service—Maintenance and repairs to Government steamers, \$160,000; Examination of masters and mates,

\$5,000 ; Rewards for saving life, including life-saving stations, \$9,000 ; Investigations into wrecks, \$1,000 ; Registration of shipping, \$500 ; Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers, \$1,000 ; Tidal service, including salary of assistant clerk, beyond \$400 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$7,500 ; Winter mail service, \$8,500 ; Marine biological station, \$2,000 ; Salaries and expenses of cattle inspection, \$2,800 ; Unforeseen expenses generally, 5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and thirty eight thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Salaries and allowances of light-keepers, \$228,000 ; Agencies, rents and contingencies, \$16,560 ; Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, including the maintenance and pay of crew of lighthouse steamer *Biant*, \$250,000 ; Wages of crew and maintenance of Lurcher Shoal lightship (Revote), \$10,000 ; Construction of lighthouses, \$42,000 ; Salaries of temporary officers, engineers and draughtsmen at Ottawa, at rates exceeding \$400 per annum, (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$3,000 ; For the construction and equipment of a steel lightship for Lurcher's Shoal, supplied with electric light plant, compressed air siren and auxiliary screw power (Revote), \$80,000 ; Signal service, \$6,000 ; Repairs to wharfs, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions and Hydrographic Surveys—Observatory, Toronto, \$2,700 ; Meteorological service, \$77,593 ; Hydrographic surveys, \$16,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Marine Hospitals—Care of sick seamen in Marine Hospitals and other hospital in the Maritime Provinces, \$38,000 ; Shipwrecked and distressed seamen, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty nine thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steamboat Inspection—Steamboat inspection, \$28,200 ; Inspection of Dominion steamers and fog alarms, \$1,300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Salaries and disbursements of fishery inspectors, overseers and guardians, \$85,000 ; Building and maintenance of fish-breeding establishments and lobster hatcheries, \$50,000 ; Fisheries Protection Service, including maintenance of new vessels in British Columbia, \$120,000 ; Building fishways and clearing rivers, \$1,000 ; Legal and incidental expenses, 2,000 ; Canadian Fishery Exhibit, \$2,000 ; To pay persons employed in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for services in connection with the distribution of Fishing Bounty (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$5,000 ; Oyster culture, 7,000 ; To assist in the establishment, maintenance and inspection of cold storage for bait for deep-sea fishermen, under conditions to be fixed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, \$25,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Superintendence of Insurance—To meet expenses in connection with this service, including \$2,300 to A. K. Blackadar (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 25th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. McIsaac,—The Petition of the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railway Company.

By Mr. Dymont, —The Petition of Francis H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and others of Montreal and Philadelphia, United States of America.

By Mr. Geoffrion,—The Petition of Francis H. Clergue and Ernest V. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and others of Montreal and Philadelphia, United States of America ; and the Petition of the South Shore Railway Company.

By Mr. Sutherland (Essex), The Petition of G. F. Clark and others, of Ontario.

By Mr. Demers (St. Johns and Iberville),—The Petition of George Casimir Dessaulles and others of the Province of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Klondike Mines Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

Of Truman M. Hall and others ; praying for the passing of an Act to change the corporate name, to reduce the capital stock and to otherwise amend the Act of Incorporation of the Dominion Oil Pipe Line and Manufacturing Company.

Of Cuthbert Lionel Fetherstonbaugh and others, of Q'Appelle, Assiniboia, North-west Territories ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Fort Q'Appelle Railway Company.

Of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with any other Electric Railway Company whose lines of railway their lines may join or intersect, or to purchase or lease such other company's lines, and for other purposes.

Of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to declare their railway and works authorized by the Legislature of British Columbia, to be works for the general advantage of Canada, and for other purposes.

Of the McClary Manufacturing Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to empower them to increase their capital stock, to change their principal place of business, and for other purposes.

Of the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement of their railway.

Of the Orford Mountain Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to declare the works they are authorized to construct, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, to be works for the general advantage of Canada ; also, to empower them to construct or acquire and operate a railway from a point on their main line, between Lawrenceville and Eastman, easterly, to Magog, and for other purposes.

Of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of the remaining portions of their railway, and to change the place of their head office.

Of John Abell, of the City of Toronto, Ontario ; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to receive from him the application for a certificate of the usual fees upon certain two Letters Patent, for the remainders of their

respective terms ; and also, to grant him the certificate of the payment of said fees, as provided by the Patent Act, and an extension of the periods of duration of the said Patents to their full terms, respectively.

Of the Columbia and Western Railway Company : praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to issue bonds in aid of the construction and equipment of that portion of their railway west of Midway, and the authorized branches therefrom, extending the time for the completion of their railways, and for other purposes.

Of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company : praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with certain other Railway Companies, &c., or to acquire any of their several lines of railway, to change the name of the company to that of the Ottawa, Gatineau and Western Railway Company, and for other amendments of the Act relating to their railway.

Of J. M. Courtney and others, Members of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, of the City of Ottawa : praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the said Canadian Patriotic Fund Association.

Of M. P. Davis and others : praying for an Act of Incorporation empowering them to acquire and develop water powers, and to produce light, heat and power anywhere in the Dominion of Canada : to convey or transmit the same between any points in Canada, and for other purposes.

Of William Jackson Conroy and others, of Quebec and Ontario : praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from a point at or near Galetta, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, in the Province of Ontario, northerly, across the Ottawa River, to a point on the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway, in the Province of Quebec, and for other purposes.

Of George Frederick Benson and others, of Montreal, Ottawa and New York : praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a line of railway from some point on the Ottawa River, in the County of Pontiac, thence to the district drained by the Coulonge, Black and Dumoine Rivers, and thence northerly to the shore of James' Bay, and for other purposes.

Of the Guelph Junction Railway Company : praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the construction of their Railway extension authorized by Parliament.

Of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited) : praying for certain amendments of their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Right Reverend Jervois A. Newnham, Bishop of the Diocese of Moosonee : praying for the passing of a Act to confirm and ratify a certain Resolution passed by the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land, relating to the creation of a new Diocese, and providing that certain Trust Funds, belonging to the Diocese of Moosonee, be set apart for the purposes of such new Diocese, and for other purposes.

Of H. P. Dwight and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario : praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada.

Of the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited) : praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to wind up their affairs, and, after payment of their debenture debt, to realize and distribute the then remaining assets thereof among the stockholders, and for other purposes.

Of the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company : praying for the passing of an Act to declare the Railways and works authorized by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba to be works for the general advantage of Canada, to extend the time for the completion of the same, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker informed The House, That he had received from the Honourable Sir John A. Boyd and the Honourable Mr. Justice Street, two of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, a Certificate relating to the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of Bruce.

And the same was read, and ordered to be entered in the Journals of the House, and is as follows :—

NORTH BRUCE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the High Court of Justice.

THE DOMINION CONROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

Election of a Member for the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of Bruce, holden on the 31st day of October and the 7th day of November, A.D. 1900.

Between

JAMES ERNEST CAMPBELL,

Petitioner,

and

ALEXANDER McNEILL,

Respondent.

The undersigned, two of the Justices of the High Court of Justice assigned to try the said Petition, do hereby certify that on the 25th and 26th days of January, 1901, at the Town of Owen Sound, and on the 12th day of February, 1901, at the Town of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, we held a Court for the trial of and there tried the said Petition, whereupon we held and determined, after a scrutiny of the ballots and upon evidence given before us, that an equal number of votes had been cast for each candidate, so that neither had been duly elected; and it further appearing and being proved that a number of votes had been illegally cast and that others were so ambiguous that they could not be counted for either side, whereby such irregularity and errors had occurred as affected the result of the Election, we therefore held that the said Election was void and ineffectual, and made an order that each party to the said Petition should pay his own costs.

In the said Petition charges of corrupt practices were made on both sides, but these were not prosecuted before us owing to our determination as to the effect of the scrutiny and irregularity hereinbefore mentioned.

Given at Osgoode Hall, this Twenty-second day of February, 1901.

J. A. BOYD, J.

W. P. R. STREET, J.

To the Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker also informed The House, That in conformity with Chapter 9, Section 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

Ordered, That Mr. Clancy have leave to bring in a Bill to further amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Robinson (Elgin) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Drainage.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) have leave to bring in a Bill amending the Dominion Controverted Elections Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, and to change its name to the Independent Order of Foresters ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1899, to the 1st October, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50*).

Also, Return showing reductions and remissions, made under Section 141 as added to the Indian Act, by Section 8, Chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 51*).

Also, Return of Correspondence, &c., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the Department of the Interior has had since the previous Return was presented to Parliament under the Resolution of the 20th February, 1882. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50a*).

Also, Return of Orders in Council published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of sub Section (d) of Section 38 of the Regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. (*Sessional Papers, No. 54*).

Also, Return of Orders in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of Section 46, the North-west Irrigation Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 52*).

And also, Return of Orders in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. (*Sessional Papers, No. 53*).

Mr. Blair, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th February, 1901, showing:—

1. The amount of the bonuses or subsidies voted by Parliament each year to railways, during the years 1896-7-8-9 and 1900, inclusive.

2. The names of all railways to which bonuses or subsidies were voted by Parliament, during each of the said years, and the amount voted to each railway.

3. The amount of such bonuses or subsidies paid to each of the said railways, or to each and every Company or individual who may have become vested with said bonuses or subsidies by transfer or otherwise, during each of the said years, and the conditions of such payments.

4. On what part or parts of the said bonuses or subsidies voted during the said years was interest payable, and how much of each of the said bonuses or subsidies on which interest is payable has been paid, giving details with reference to each railway.

5. The amount of interest paid during each of the said years by each of the said railways on the bonuses or subsidies they have received.

6. What railways to which bonuses or subsidies have been voted by Parliament during each of the said years, and paid wholly or in part with the condition that interest should be payable, have paid interest on the bonuses or subsidies received by them, and how much interest has each railway receiving such bonuses or subsidies paid each year. (*Sessional Papers, No. 55.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 14th February, 1901, for copies of all Applications, documents, papers and correspondence by or between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government, or the Minister of Railways and Canals, whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for and obtained permission to cross, or continue to cross, certain streets in the western part of the City of Ottawa. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50b.*)

Mr. Sproule moved, seconded by Mr. Hughes (Victoria), and the Question being proposed, That having regard to the large importations of sugar into Canada for home consumption, and that it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the cultivation of the sugar beet in the Dominion is not only feasible but is being successfully grown in many parts of the country at present; therefore, in the opinion of this House, in order to stimulate the farmers of Canada to engage in the growth of this valuable product, and also, to encourage the establishment of beet-root sugar factories, a bounty should be offered for all beet-root sugar manufactured in the Dominion during the next ten years; And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned; the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Blair,	Gould,	McGugan,	Ross (Ontario),
Borden (Kings, N.S.),	Guthrie,	McIsaac,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bourbonnais,	Holmes,	McLennan,	Russell,
Britton,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	Malouin,	Scott,
Calvert,	Johnston (Lambton),	Matheson,	Sifton,
Christie,	Lang,	Maxwell,	Stephens,
Copp,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Meigs,	Sutherland (Essex),
Davies (Sir Louis),	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Mignault,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Desmarais,	LeBlanc,	Monet,	Tarte,
Emmerson,	Lewis,	Morrison,	Thompson,
Fielding,	Loy,	Oliver,	Tolmie,
Flint,	Macdonald,	Paterson,	Turgeon,
Fraser,	Mackie,	Proulx,	Wade, and
Geoffrion,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Reid (Ristigouche),	Wright,—59.
Gibson,	McEwen,	Roche (Halifax),	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Carscallen,	Kidd,	Richardson (Grey),
Barker,	Clancy,	Lancaster,	Robinson (Elgin),
Bell (Addington),	Clare,	LaRivière,	Rosamond,

Bell (Pictou),	Culbert,	Lavell,	Sherritt,
Bennett,	Earle,	Lefurgey,	Simmons,
Birkett,	Fowler,	Lennox,	Sproule,
Blain,	Gourley,	McGowan,	Taylor,
Borden (Halifax),	Hackett,	McLeod,	Tolton,
Boyd,	Henderson,	Monk,	Vrooman,
Broder,	Hughes (Victoria),	Morin,	Wallace,
Bruce,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Northrup,	Wilmot, and
Calvin,	Kaulbach,	Reid (Grenville),	Wilson.—50.
Cargill,	Kendrey,		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (Victoria), seconded by Mr. Wilmot,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the following data :—
Correspondence, letters and report-, between General Hutton and Lieutenant Colonel Sam. Hughes ; or concerning the action of the latter in volunteering men for service of the British Empire in connection with the South African struggle.

1. Address, official, Major General Hutton to the District Officers Commanding and Commanding Officers of Regiments, at his first inspection, 1898.

2. Letter, Major General Hutton to Lieutenant-Colonel S. Hughes asking for criticism of and suggestions *re* same.

3. Official reply of Lieutenant Colonel S. Hughes.

4. Letters, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, *by request, re—*

(a.) Canadians in wars of 1812, 1837, 1866, 1870 and 1885, and offering to raise a corps for Imperial service.

(b.) Copies of former applications to Imperial and Canadian authorities for Colonial assistance in Imperial wars, and renewed offer of service.

(c.) Plans for Colonial Brigade in Imperial wars ; and renewal of offer to raise a corps.

5. Requests, General Hutton to Colonel Hughes, to state his qualifications and record as soldier, and to show why a Permanent Corps officer should not be preferred.

6. Circular letter, General Hutton to Honourable Colonel Gibson and Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

7. Reply of Honourable Colonel Gibson to General Hutton.

8. Reply of Council of D. R. A.

9. The plan originally proposed by General Hutton of Annual Camps, making 3 and 4 Military Districts drill in September, while 1, 2, 5 and 6 should drill in June, annually.

10. Report or communication of General Hutton to the Canadian press just prior to the opening of the Session of Parliament, 1899, that no Member of Parliament would be allowed to speak on military questions in the House of Commons, if he were also a militia officer, without permission of General Hutton.

11. Reports, or data on same subject to the Minister of Militia and Defence.

12. The proposals of General Hutton to amend the law, or regulations and orders, so as to prevent militia officers retaining commission if or while a Member of Parliament.

13. Report by request, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton *re* staff ride.

14. The authority under the law which makes the application of Colonel Hughes 24th July, 1899, to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, an *irregularity and breach of military discipline*, vide General Hutton to Minister of Militia, 31st July, 1899.

15. Application of Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (through D. O. C.) to raise a corps for Imperial service in the Transvaal, 24th July, 1899.

16. Reports to General Hutton of two militia officers of the City of Toronto and others, stating that few, if any, men or officers could be obtained in Canada for such a service

17 (a.) Application of Colonel Hughes to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, 24th July, to raise a corps for service in the Transvaal.

- (b.) Reply of the Minister of Militia thereto.
- (c.) Report and papers connected with the application before the Privy Council of Canada.
- (d.) General Hutton's reprimand to Colonel Hughes for applying to the Minister of Militia.
- (e.) General Hutton's letter 31st July, 1899, to Minister of Militia *re* same.
- (f.) The authority upon which Colonel Foster, C.S.O., based the statement in his letter of 19th September, 1899, to Colonel Hughes, "*after which you withdrew it.*"
- 18 (a.) Application of Colonel Hughes to Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain to raise a corps in Canada for service in Transvaal.
- (b.) An acknowledgment by Mr. Chamberlain.
- (c.) Letters, Military Secretary to His Excellency to General Hutton *re* same.
- (d.) General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, 24th August, 1899, to Colonel Hughes reprimanding him for having written to Mr. Chamberlain *re* the raising of a corps.
- (e.) Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (C.S.O.) 2nd September, 1899, in reply.
- (f.) Colonel Foster (C.S.O.) to General Hutton, to Colonel Hughes, 19th September, asking him to withdraw the letter of 2nd September, 1899.
- (g.) Complete letter—not an extract—from Colonel Hughes to Colonel Foster, C.S.O., to General Hutton, 22nd September, 1899, in refusal to withdraw the letter of 2nd September.
- (h.) Colonel Foster, C.S.O., to General Hutton, to Colonel Montizambert, D.O.E., Military District 3 and 4, 9th October, *re* Hughes' letter of 2nd September, *re* having it withdrawn.
- (i.) Letter, Colonel Montizambert forwarding same to Colonel Hughes and urging withdrawal.
- (j.) Letter, Colonel Hughes to Colonel Montizambert refusing to withdraw the letter, and giving reasons therefor.
- (k.) Letter, Colonel Montizambert to Colonel Foster, C.S.O., to General Hutton, *re* the same.
19. (a.) Letter, Colonel Hughes to the press of Canada, *re* troops from Canada for service in the Transvaal, dated September 1899, referred to in the letter of Colonel Foster, C.S.O., to General Hutton, to Colonel Hughes, 25th September, 1899.
- (b.) Telegram, General Hutton, C.S.O., to Colonel Hughes, 25th September, 1899, *re* above letter and Section 98, Army Act.
- (c.) Letter, General Hutton, C.S.O., to Colonel Hughes *re* the same.
- (d.) The evidence upon which General Hutton sent the telegram and the letter of 25th September, 1899.
- (e.) The authority under the law empowering General Hutton to send such letter and telegram.
- (f.) Despatch dictated by General Hutton and published in the London (England) *Times* stating that in his letter to the Canadian press, Colonel Hughes was *usurping the functions of the Government of Canada*, 25th September, 1899.
- (g.) Despatch, General Hutton to the Canadian press *re* the same, 25th September, 1899.
- (h.) Despatch, General Hutton to Canadian press, 28th September, 1899, *re* Colonel Hughes being liable to fine or imprisonment under Section 98.
- (i.) Colonel Hughes' telegram in reply to General Hutton, C.S.O., 25th September, 1899.
- (j.) Letter, Colonel Hughes (30th September) to General Hutton's (C.S.O.) letter of 25th September, *re* Section 98.—Official.
- (k.) General Hutton's letter to Colonel Foster, 11th October, 1899, *re* Colonel Hughes' letter of 30th September, 1899.
- (l.) Letter, Colonel Foster, C.S.O., to General Hutton, to Colonel Montizambert, 16th October, 1899, threatening to suspend Colonel Hughes from the command of his battalion for writing the letter of 30th September, 1899.

- (m.) The authority under the law, permitting General Hutton to make such threats.
- (n.) Letter, Colonel Montizambert (17th October, 1889) to Colonel Hughes *re* above.
20. (a.) Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, 10th October, *re* the press reports against Colonel Hughes, dictated by General Hutton.
- (b.) General Hutton, C.S.O., to Colonel Hughes, and to Minister of Militia (25th and 26th October, respectively) *re* above.
21. (a.) Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, 18th August, 1899, by request *re* qualifications.
- (b.) Reply of General Hutton, 26th August, 1899.
- (c.) Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, 18th August, 1899, in reply to above and to the words of General Hutton: "*You*" Canadians "*might as well try to fly to the moon as to take the field alongside British regulars, short of three years training,*" and not then unless led by Imperial officers.
22. Letter, Colonel Hughes withdrawing controversial matter on his receiving notification of his appointment to the Transvaal force.
23. Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, 23rd October, 1899, in friendly parting.
24. Letter, Colonel Hughes to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on General Hutton's declining to accept proffered friendliness—demanding that General's recall, 27th or 28th October, 1899.
25. Report of the speech delivered by General Hutton to the officers of the Canadian Contingent in the Chateau Frontenac, Sunday, 29th October, 1899, against Colonel Hughes.
26. Letters of General Hutton to South African British Generals, against Colonel Hughes.
27. Copies of the reports furnished to the press of Canada, Great Britain, the United States and South Africa, against Colonel Hughes, by General Hutton's agency, during November and December, 1899, and January and February, 1900.
28. The legal authority for General Hutton to write officially to South African Generals, without the sanction of the Minister of Militia, against Colonel Hughes.
29. Letters of Colonel Hughes from Upington, in Gordonia, South Africa, about 30th March, 1900, to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, Canada, correcting errors, omissions and misstatements in General Hutton's brief as submitted to Parliament last Session.
30. The authority under the law permitting General Hutton and Colonel Foster to use personal, unofficial, confidential and private correspondence in official returns.
31. The authority under the law permitting the G. O. C., General Hutton, to receive official correspondence from His Excellency the Governor General, through the Military Secretary.
32. A copy of the "notification to Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes that they, private letters, would be so submitted" by General Hutton, referred to in the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Pinault, 16th March, 1900.
33. The authority under the law forbidding a Canadian who chances to be a militia officer, not of the Permanent Corps, from volunteering to Great Britain to serve in South Africa.
34. The authority under the law authorizing General Hutton, as G. O. C., to reprimand a Canadian militia officer, not on duty, from volunteering to the Minister of Militia of Canada, to raise a corps for the service of Great Britain.
35. The legal authority for General Hutton, through Colonel Foster, *vide* letter of 19th September to Colonel Hughes, to use the language:—"but as officer commanding a Battalion it would, I am sure, be quite impossible for any General to overlook the character of your letter (2nd September), which from a military point of view, could only be considered as inconsistent with discipline."
36. The legal authority of Major General Hutton for stating 9th October, 1899, "No officer has the right to dispute the authority of the Major-General Commanding as

his superior officer, or to question his action ; still less that of the Governor General, the representative of Her Majesty in Canada."

37. Reports or recommendations of General Hutton producing changes in the command of the R.C.R.I., in 1899.

38. Report of Colonel Herkimer showing that General Hutton declined to treat as official or public, a telegram and a letter written in his capacity as Major-General to Colonel Herkimer, the General claiming he had the right to regard them not as official, but private, and that they were not binding on him.

39. The "authority" referred to in the letter of Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (*vide* D.O.C.), 2nd September, 1900, in Paragraphs (a) to (g).

40. The following letters and data :—

(a.) General Hutton to Minister of Militia, 26th October, 1899.

(b.) Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, 27th October, 1899.

(c.) General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, 28th October, 1899.

(d.) General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Otter *re* Lieutenant Colonel Hughes going to South Africa, etc., October, 1899, and 29th October, 1899, and 30th October, 1899.

(e.) General Hutton to the Deputy Minister of Militia, 14th November, 1899.

(f.) Telegram, 31st January, 1900, C.S.O. to Colonel Sam Hughes, Cape Town, *re* Strathcona Horse.

(g.) General Hutton to Minister of Militia, 2nd February, 1900.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 26th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Birkett,—The Petition of Andrew Thoburn Thompson and others.

By Mr. Morrison,—The Petition of John Mather and others.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz. :—

Of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their railway ; of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their railways and bridge ; of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for an Act empowering them to construct, &c., a railway from a point at or near Stonewall or Teulon to a point on the east shore of Lake Manitoba, and for other purposes ; of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, for an Act empowering them to construct certain branch lines of railway and extending the time for the completion of the railways they are authorized to construct ; of the Orford Mountain Railway Company, for an Act to declare their railway to be for the general advantage of Canada, and for other purposes ; of the Naku-p and Slocan Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time within which it may construct its railways, and for other purposes ; of the Columbia and Western Railway Company, for an Act authorizing them to issue bonds in aid of the construction, &c., of that portion of their railway west of Midway ; of the Guelph Junction Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their railway extensions ; of Truman M. Hall and others, for an Act to change the corporate name, and otherwise amend the Act of Incorporation of the Dominion Oil Pipe Line and Manufacturing Company ; of John C. Edwards and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited.)

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of J. M. Courtney and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, and find that it is not of a nature to require the publication of notice.

Your Committee have also examined the Notices given on the Petition of the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited), for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and find them sufficient for all the purposes of the application except for the power to repeal Section 20 of their Act and substituting therefor Section 38 of Chapter 113, 62-63 Victoria.

As the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire To-morrow, your Committee recommend that the same be extended to Friday, 15th March next, and the time for presenting Private Bills to Friday, 29th March next.

Ordered, That Mr. Borden (Halifax), have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Britton,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to Friday, 15th March next, and the time for presenting Private Bills, to Friday, 29th March

next, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Second Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. Prior, have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Prior have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Guthrie have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Guthrie have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Champagne have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited).

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Fortin have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Marcell (Bonaventure) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Reid (Grenville) have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate freight and passenger rates on railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Sifton have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Charlton have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Mulock moved, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the establishing of direct submarine telegraphic communication between Canada and Australasia.

Mr. Mulock, a Member of the King's Privy Council then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of the Address presented by the citizens of Dawson to His Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to that City in 1900, all Orders in Council, correspondence and papers in any way connected with the said Address and the requests and representations contained therein. (*Sessional Papers No. 56.*)

Mr. Tarte, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented—Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of all Papers, instructions, tenders, contracts, specifications, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of a dwelling for the officers of the Government or staff in Dawson City.

Also, all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of public buildings under contract awarded to William Rourke.

Also, all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, specifications, reports in any way relating to the construction of a bridge leading from the barracks and other public buildings to the main part of the Town in Dawson. (*Sessional Papers No. 57.*)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three millions seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office —Outside Service—Salaries and allowances, including James A. McDonald, London Post Office, at \$720 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$1,296,915.39 ; Mail Service \$2,227,000 ; Miscellaneous, \$235,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office —Expenditure, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 27th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to ratify and confirm proceedings of the Shareholders and Directors of the Company ; and also, to ratify and confirm certain agreements made with the Municipality of the Town of Edmonton, to extend the time for the completion of their several lines of railways, and for other purposes.

Of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to change the name of the Company, to empower them to extend their transit facilities, to amalgamate with, &c., any other railway company, to vary their bonding powers, to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their works, and for other purposes.

Of Francis H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and others of Montreal and Philadelphia, United States of America ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Clergue Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada.

Of Francis H. Clergue and Ernest V. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and others of Montreal and Philadelphia, United States of America ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the St. Lawrence Lloyd's Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Of the South Shore Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to ratify the titles or deeds of sales of certain railways acquired by them, to extend the time for the completion of the remainder of their railway, and for other purposes.

Of G. F. Clark and others, of Ontario ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian Mutual Aid Society.

Of George Cassinir Dessaulies and others, of the Province of Quebec ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Union Railway Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Parmelee have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing Fruit for Sale.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Horsey have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Victoria Day.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the North-west Mounted Police ; Parts 1 and 2, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 28.*)

Mr. Prior moved, seconded by Mr. Earle, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Specifications and plans issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries when calling for tenders for the construction of two Government vessels in British Columbia ; also, copies of all tenders received for construction of same, together with a

statement showing the amount of the deposits made by the several tenderers, &c., names of the successful tenderers, and all correspondence and papers connected with the same ;

And the Question being put on the said Motion :—It passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Haggart,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all Correspondence between the Italian Consul for Canada and the Prime Minister or the Minister of Trade and Commerce respecting proposed improvement of the trade relations between Canada and Italy, and of all correspondence leading up to the placing of Canadian goods by Italy upon its general tariff.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

Mr. Robinson (Elgin) moved, seconded by Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) and the Question being proposed, That inasmuch as almost every mile of railway in Canada has been aided, to a greater or lesser extent, by the Dominion Government, the local Legislatures, and the numerous municipalities through which they run, and large sums of money have been given, as well as charters, conferring upon these railways a valuable franchise :

That inasmuch as the railways of the country are continuously seeking legislation for the advancement of some particular interest, or for securing some specific object, which legislation occupies the time of this House at a considerable cost to the country ;

That inasmuch as such legislation, in order to be effective for the purposes intended, should be well considered, both by evidence and personal inspection of the location affected, by the Members of this House, to the end that the best interests of all parties concerned may be safeguarded ;

That, in order that these ends may be satisfactorily attained, the different railway companies, for many years past, have given free transportation to all the Members of Parliament ;

And inasmuch as such free transportation, coming, as it does, from the railway corporations, no doubt with a view of affording every facility to the Members for obtaining the fullest information as to the needs and requirements, both of the railway corporations and the country, and, notwithstanding such free transportation is uniform to all the Members of this House, the object and intention is largely misunderstood by the people, and construed into corrupt intentions on the part of the railway corporations, thereby subjecting both the railway corporations and the Members of this House to an unjust and unfair criticism, which they are not always in a position to defend ;

Therefore, in the opinion of this House, the present system of free transportation is unwise and undesirable, and should be discontinued, and a system substituted which would be free from the charges of corrupt intention or from adverse criticism ;

That inasmuch as the railway corporations receive more than adequate compensation for that service as now rendered, this House is of the opinion that an Act should be placed on the Statute book making it incumbent on all railway corporations receiving a franchise or Government aid, either in money or lands, to furnish free transportation to all Members of this House, upon the certificate of the Clerk of the House, and that no mileage indemnity be hereafter paid by the Government to the Members while in attendance upon their parliamentary duties ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Bell (Pictou), seconded by Mr. Kaulbach,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Terms, tenders and agreements in connection with the allotment of contracts for the conveyance of mails from and after March, 1901, between the railway station and the Post office at River

John and between River John and Hedgeville, all in the Province of Nova Scotia; also, for a list of all contracts for conveyance of mails between points in the Province of Nova Scotia which have been awarded without tender since January, 1899.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question, which was on Thursday last proposed, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that all binder twine now held by the Government, together with all twine that may hereafter be manufactured by them, shall be sold direct to the farmer at a price to cover the actual cost of raw material and manufacture only, with one cent per pound added, and that no twine manufactured or paid for out of the Dominion treasury shall be sold or disposed of in any other way ;"

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Mr. Oliver moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Flint, That all the words after the second "that" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "so long as" the Government continues to manufacture binder twine, the same shall be offered for sale directly to farmers up to 1st July in each year at cost of material and manufacture, calculating wages on the basis of fair wages for free labour, and that the quantity of twine unsold and on hand on 1st July in each year be sold by tender to the highest bidder after public advertisements," inserted instead thereof ;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning ;

Thursday, 28th February, 1901.

And the Question being put on the amendment : the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Fisher,	Lefurgey,	Reid (Restigouche),
Angers,	Flint,	Lemieux,	Richardson (Grey),
Ball,	Fortin,	Lennox,	Richardson (Lisgar),
Barker,	Fowler,	Logan,	Robinson (Elgin),
Bennett,	Fraser,	Lovell,	Roche (Halifax),
Bickerdike,	Gallery,	Macdonald,	Roche (Marquette),
Blain,	Ganong,	Mackie,	Rosamond,
Blair,	Gauvreau,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Ross (Ontario),
Borden (King's, N.S.),	Geoffrion,	MacLaren (Perth),	Ross (Rimouski),
Bourassa,	German,	McCarthy,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bourbonnais,	Gilmour,	McCool,	Rousseau,
Boyd,	Girard,	McCornick,	Russell,
Brock,	Godbout,	McCreary,	Schell,
Broder,	Guthrie,	McEwen,	Scott,
Brown,	Hackett,	McGowan,	Sherritt,
Bruce,	Hale,	McIsaac,	Sifton,
Bruneau,	Harwood,	McLennan,	Simmons,
Bureau,	Henderson,	McLeod,	Smith (Vancouver),
Calvert,	Heyd,	Madore,	Smith (Wentworth),
Cargill,	Holmes,	Malouin,	Sproule,
Carscallen,	Horsey,	Marcil (Bagot),	Stephens,
Champagne,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	Martineau,	Sutherland (Essex),
Clancy,	Hughes (Victoria),	Matheson,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Clare,	Hyman,	Meigs,	Talbot,
Clarke,	Ingram,	Mignault,	Tarte,
Cochrane,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Monk,	Taylor,
Copp,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Morin,	Thompson,
Costigan,	Johnston, (Lambton)	Mulock,	Tobin,
Culbert,	Kaulbach,	Murray,	Tolmie,
Davies (Sir. Louis),	Kemp,	Northrup,	Tolton,
Davis,	Kendall,	Oliver,	Tucker,

Delisle,	Kendrey,	Osler,	Turgeon,
Demers (Levis),	Kidd,	Parmelee,	Vrooman,
Demers (St. Johns),	Lancaster,	Paterson,	Wade,
Dugas,	Lang,	Pope,	Wallace,
Dymont,	Laurier, (Sir Wilfrid),	Préfontaine,	Wilmot,
Emmerson,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Pringle,	Wilson, and
Erb,	Lavergne,	Prior,	Wright.—155.
Ethier,	LeBlanc,	Puttee,	

NAYS.—0.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put; the House divided: and the names being called for they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Fisher,	Lefurgey,	Reid, (Restigouche),
Angers,	Flint,	Lemieux,	Richardson (Grey),
Ball,	Fortin,	Lennox,	Richardson (Lisgar),
Barker,	Fowler,	Logan,	Robinson (Elgin),
Bennett,	Fraser,	Lovell,	Roche (Halifax),
Bickerdike,	Gallery,	Macdonald,	Roche (Marquette),
Blain,	Ganong,	Mackie,	Rosamond,
Blair,	Gauvreau,	MacLaren (Huntingdon),	Ross (Ontario),
Borden (King's N.S.),	Geoffrion,	MacLaren (Perth),	Ross (Rimouski),
Bourassa,	German,	McCarthy,	Ross (Victoria),
Bourbonnais,	Gilmour,	McCool,	Rousseau,
Boyd,	Girard,	McCormick,	Russell,
Brock,	Godbout,	McCreary,	Schell,
Broder,	Guthrie,	McEwen,	Scott,
Brown,	Hackett,	McGowan,	Sherritt,
Bruce,	Hale,	McIsaac,	Sifton,
Bruneau,	Harwood,	McLennan,	Simmons,
Bureau,	Henderson,	McLeod,	Smith (Vancouver),
Calvert,	Heyd,	Madore,	Smith (Wentworth),
Cargill,	Holmes,	Malouin,	Sproule,
Carscallen,	Horsey,	Marcil (Bagot),	Stephens,
Champagne,	Hughes (King's P.E.I.)	Martineau,	Sutherland (Essex),
Clancy,	Hughes (Victoria),	Matheson,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Clare,	Hyman,	Meigs,	Talbot,
Clarke,	Ingram,	Mignault,	Tarte,
Cochrane,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Monk,	Taylor,
Copp,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Morin,	Thompson,
Costigan,	Johnston (Lambton),	Mulock,	Tobin,
Culbert,	Kaulbach,	Murray,	Tolmie,
Davies, Sir Louis),	Kemp,	Northrup,	Tolton,
Davis,	Kendall,	Oliver,	Tucker,
Delisle,	Kendrey,	Osler,	Turcot,
Demers (Lévis),	Kidd,	Parmelee,	Turgeon,
Demers (St Johns),	Lancaster,	Paterson,	Vrooman,
Dugas,	Lang,	Pope,	Wade,
Dymont,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Préfontaine,	Wallace,
Emmerson,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Pringle,	Wilmot,
Erb,	Lavergne,	Prior,	Wilson, and
Ethier,	LeBlanc,	Puttee,	Wright.—156.

NAYS 0.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty three minutes before One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 28th February, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Calvert,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Brockville, Ontario.

By Mr. Flint,—The Petition of the Rathbun Company.

By Mr. Geoffrion,—The Petition of Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada.

By Mr. McCreary,—The Petition of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of Andrew Thoburn Thompson and others : praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the United Empire Life Insurance Company.

Of John Mather and others ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Alaska and North-western Railway Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Costigan have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council laid before the House, Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed during the year 1900, pursuant to 61 Victoria, Chapter 6, Section 7, 1898. (*Sessional Papers No. 58.*)

Mr. Sifton, also presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated, 12th February, 1901, showing an Itemized Statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by Return (1900), the number of permits issued therefor, names and Post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor and all correspondence in connection therewith. (*Sessional Papers No. 58a.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Money Lenders ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time : and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens ;

Mr. Clare moved, seconded by Mr. Lennox, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Louis H. Davies,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 1st March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of Mary Agnes Snively and others.

By Mr. Malouin,—The Petition of John Sharples and others.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz.:—

Of the Great North-west Central Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their railway; of the Mather Bridge and Power Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their works; of the Right Reverend J. A. Newnham, Bishop of Moosonee, for an Act to create a new diocese to be known as the Diocese of Keewatin; of the Manitoba and North-west Land Company, for an Act empowering them to wind up the Company; of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railway Company, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation; and of George F. Benson and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Pontiac Colonization Railway Company.

On motion of Sir Louis H. Davies, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Ordered, That the Report of the Judges upon the Petition and cross Petition relating to the Election held in the Electoral District of Queen's, East (P.E.I.), together with the Evidence taken before such Judges, upon the trial of such petition and all other papers, documents and reports sent to Mr. Speaker by the said Judges, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Sir Louis H. Davies, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do forthwith issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ of Election for the Electoral District of Queen's, East (P.E.I.)

Ordered, That Mr. German have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. LaRivière have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Osler have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railways Company and to change its name to "The Great Northern Transit Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. McCarthy have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Code.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Borden (King's), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 35.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. Costigan moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Kendall, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "an humble Address be presented to His Most Gracious Majesty the King, as follows:—

MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,—

Your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent:

That as a token of the civil and religious liberties and of the equality of rights guaranteed to all British subjects in the Canadian confederation as well as under the British constitution, the British Sovereign should not be called to make any declaration offensive to the religious belief of any subject of the British Crown

That by virtue of the Act of Settlement of 1689 the British Sovereign, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament, or at the coronation, is called upon to make the following declaration:—

'I, A. B., by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration, and each and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.'

That such a declaration is offensive to the convictions of all Roman Catholics.

That the staunch loyalty of Your Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada and throughout British possessions should exempt them from any offensive reference to their religion by their Sovereign.

That, in the opinion of this House, the above mentioned Act of Settlement should be amended by abolishing the said declaration," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited) ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited) ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply) ; and proposed amendment thereto.

The Debate continuing :—The proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

Saturday, 2nd March, 1901.

Then, the main Question being again proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply) ;

Mr. Costigan moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Kendall, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “an humble Address be presented to His Most Gracious Majesty the King, as follows :—

MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,—

Your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent :

That as a token of the civil and religious liberties and of the equality of rights guaranteed to all British subjects in the Canadian confederation, as well as under the British constitution, the British Sovereign should not be called to make any declaration offensive to the religious belief of any subject of the British Crown.

That by virtue of the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, the British Sovereign, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament, or at the coronation, is called upon to make the following declaration :—

‘I, A. B., by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever : and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, and in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration, and each and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved in this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.’

That such a declaration is offensive to the convictions of all Roman Catholics.

That the staunch loyalty of Your Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada and throughout British possessions should exempt them from any offensive reference to their religion by their Sovereign.

That in the opinion of this House the declaration referred to in the above mentioned Acts should be amended by eliminating therefrom all those expressions which are especially offensive to the religious belief of any subjects of the British Crown," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Angers,	Douglas,	Kemp,	Northrup,
Barker,	Dugas,	Kendall,	Osler,
Bazinet,	Edwards,	Kendrey,	Parmelee,
Belcourt,	Emmerson,	Lancaster,	Paterson,
Bell (Pictou),	Erb,	Lang,	Pope,
Bernier,	Ethier,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Préfontaine,
Bickerdike,	Fielding,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Pringle,
Blair,	Fisher,	Lavergue,	Prior,
Borden (Halifax),	Fitzpatrick,	LeBlanc,	Proulx,
Borden (King's N.S.),	Flint,	Lefurgey,	Puttee,
Bourassa,	Fortier,	Lemieux,	Reid (Restigouche),
Bourbonnais,	Fortin,	Lewis,	Richardson (Lisgar),
Britton,	Fowler,	Logan,	Ross (Rimouski),
Broder,	Fraser,	Loy,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Brown,	Gallery,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Rousseau,
Bruce,	Ganong,	Maclean,	Russell,
Bruneau,	Gauvreau,	McCool,	Schell,
Bureau,	Geoffrion,	McCreary,	Scott,
Calvert,	Gibson,	McEwer,	Sifton,
Calvin,	Gilmour,	McGowan,	Smith (Vancouver),
Cargill,	Gourley,	McIsaac,	Sutherland (Essex),
Carroll,	Hackett,	McLennan,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Champagne,	Haggart,	Malouin,	Talbot,
Clancy,	Hale,	Marcil (Bagot),	Tisdale,
Copp,	Harwood,	Martineau,	Tobin,
Costigan,	Holmes,	Matheson,	Tolmie,
Davis (Sir Louis),	Horsey,	Meigs,	Tucker,
Davis,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	Mignault,	Tupper (Sir C. Hibbert),
Delisle,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Monk,	Turcot,
Demers (Lévis),	Johnston (Lambton),	Mulock,	Turgeon, and
Demers (St. Johns),	Kaulbach,	Murray,	Wade.—125.
Dobell,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Kidd,	Robinson (Elgin),	Tolton,
Blain,	Lavell,	Roche (Marquette),	Wallace,
Carscallen,	Lennox,	Sherritt,	Wilmot, and
Clarke,	Oliver,	Sproule,	Wilson.—19.
Johnston (Cardwell),	Reid (Grenville),	Taylor,	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put: —It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Costigan, seconded by Mr. Kendall,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Address of this House to His Majesty the King on the subject of the Coronation Oath in such a way as His Excellency may deem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Dobell,

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

Mr. Mulock, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —copy of an Agreement dated the 16th day of January, 1901, made between the Government of the Colony of New South Wales by the Honourable Henry Copeland, Agent General for New South Wales, of the first part, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited,) (hereinafter called "the Extension Company") of the second part. (*Sessional Papers No. 59.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 4th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Rosamond,—The Petition of the Honourable George W. Ross and others.

By Mr. Galliher,—The Petition of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company ; the Petition of David McNicoll and others of Montreal and Vancouver ; the Petition of Hugh Watt, M.D., and others, of the Electoral District of Kootenay ; the Petition of Joseph Benjamin McArthur and others, of the City of Rossland ; the Petition of Joseph Benjamin McArthur and others of the City of Ross and Olalla, all of British Columbia ; and the Petition of the Honourable George A Cox, Senator, and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Rathbun Company ; praying for a certain amendment to their Act of Incorporation.

Of Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada ; praying for certain amendments of their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Canadian Northern Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm their amalgamations with the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company and the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company ; and also, to confirm certain bond issues and the mortgages securing the same, and for other purposes.

Of Mary Agnes Snively and others ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian Nurses' Association.

Of John Sharples and others ; praying for an Act of Incorporation empowering them to construct a railway from the northern terminus of the Quebec Bridge to the City of Quebec, and from the southern terminus of the said bridge to a point at or near the intersection of the Grand Trunk Railway with the Drummond County Railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Brockville, Ontario ; praying for the passing of an Act making it unlawful for the Dominion Trading Stamp Company, &c., to carry on business in Canada, &c.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of all Reports from Mr. Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon District, not already brought down, together with such information as is available respecting the Report referred to on Page 5025 *Hansard*, 10th May, 1900, and the delay in sending it forward. (*Sessional Papers No. 58b.*)

On motion of Mr. Angers, seconded by Mr. Bazinet,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement showing the number of employees in the Civil Service, outside and inside, permanent and non-permanent, on 1st July, 1900, showing separately the number of English speaking employees and the number of French speaking employees in the several Departments, with their salaries; also, the number of employees of the first class in each Department, with their salaries and their nationalities.

On motion of Mr. Roche (Marquette), seconded by Mr. Boyd,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Circulars, papers and instructions sent out by the Inland Revenue Department during the past year in reference to certain brands of baking powder being condemned by the Department, and notifying merchants to cease their sale under penalty.

On motion of Mr. Haggart, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, reports, papers and documents in relation to changes in contracts for improvement or construction of the St. Lawrence Canals from 1st January, 1897, up to the present time, and in relation to all extras allowed to any and all contractors for or in respect of work upon such canals or any of them, and all papers showing the amount of extras paid to any and each contractor upon each of such canals from the 1st January, 1897, up to the present time.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Sproule, seconded by Mr. Wallace,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Correspondence, petitions or other documents between the Indian Department and Alexander Marchel, Chief of the Band of Micmac Indians residing on the Indian Reserve, Saint Ann de Restigouche, Province of Quebec, for years 1900 and 1901, relative to the Indian Agent or his duties in connection with the said Band.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, Orders in Council, papers and correspondence respecting the dismissal or resignation of W. A. Russell, late Inspector of Steamboats.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Borden (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Wallace,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, letters, papers and documents relating to the alleged interference with the fishing berths of the members of the Shad and East Dover Fishing Association in the County of Halifax, and all letters and communications to the Government or Department of Marine and Fisheries from the said association, or from any person on its behalf relating to the matters aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Haggart, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, and all correspondence, contracts or agreements, between the Government, or any Member of the same, or any officer of any Department, and the Kingston

Locomotive Works Company, in reference to the supplying of locomotives, or other rolling stock, for the Intercolonial Railway : also, what payments have been made on same, and the date of said payments.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Tisdale,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of the Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General and any communications to the Government of Canada, or any Member thereof, respecting the requirements of the Yukon Territory, and all reports, communications and Orders in Council respecting the same or any subject of the said memorial.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Bell (Pictou), seconded by Mr. Kaulbach,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Accounts, agreements, receipts and vouchers in connection with the settlement of the petition of right, Pictou Harbour Commissioners *vs.* the Queen, which was completed by payment in 1898.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Galliher,

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that the public interests demand that the Railway Companies of Canada should, at the earliest moment, be brought under control of a Board of Railway Commissioners, clothed with full power to enforce the provisions of the Railway Act, and to prescribe and enforce the observance of such regulations as may be necessary in the public interest.

On motion of Mr. Osler, seconded by Mr. Bell (Pictou),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of a certain Report with the evidence presented to the Department of the Interior by the Commissioners appointed on 19th June last to audit all accounts and investigate and report upon all matters connected with the administration and sale by the trustees of the Town sites of Virden, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moosejaw.

Mr. Fisher, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 16.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford), from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraphs Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz :—

Of the Klondike Mines Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their railway ; of the British Yukon Railway Company, for an Act authorizing them to construct their railway from Fort Selkirk to Dawson City and thence westerly ; of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company, for an Act empowering them to amalgamate with or lease certain other railways ; of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, for an Act to enlarge their powers, and to change their name ; of the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their charter ; of the Edmonton, Yukon, and Pacific Railway Company, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation ; and of Francis H. Clergue and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the St. Lawrence Lloyds

Your Committee have also examined the Notice given on the Petition of John Mather and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Alaska and North-western Railway Company, and find them insufficient.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the British Yukon Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. LaRivière have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Geoffrion have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Champagne have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to the Ottawa, Gatineau and Western Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Resolved, That for the remainder of the Session, Government Orders shall have precedence after Questions to be put by Members, on Thursdays, commencing the 14th instant.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council,—presented Supplementary Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, showing an Itemized Statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by Return (1900), the number of permits issued therefor, names and Post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor and all correspondence in connection therewith. (*Sessional Papers No. 58d.*)

Mr. Tarte, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1901, of all Reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work formerly or now under his charge : showing also, the names of men employed under him between Bennett and Dawson and the nationality of each so far as possible : the wages and allowances for each man so employed ; particulars as to any strikes on the part of the men for higher wages : the names of parties who supplied the poles for the telegraph wire ; and copies of all contracts and correspondence respecting the same ; whether standing trees en route have been used for stringing wires, and if so, for what distance, approximately, in comparison with the distance where poles were used : how many poles were paid for, how many of those paid for were not used for the telegraph line ; whether the linemen employed at Dawson, Ogilvie, Selwyn, Selkirk, Five Fingers, Lower LeBarge and Tagish are British subjects, and if not, the nationality of each : the names of sub-contractors for the supply of poles and the residence of each sub contractor, and all contracts respecting the same : the terms of charter of ss. *W. S. Stratton*, the charterer's name and all papers respecting the same ; the name of her master and acting master and his nationality : the terms of the charter party ; the use made of this steamer, whether she was used for supplies or otherwise, and what boats other than scows were so used : how many scows were used and on what terms ; the amount charged or paid for transportation by water outside of the ss. *Stratton*, the length of time during construction Mr. Charleson was actually present with the construction party ; the particulars as to purchase of ss. *Lullie C.*, the purchase, disposal or sale or transfer of the boat and the terms thereof, respectively ; copies of all reports and correspondence respecting the same ; the arrangement for supplies made and with whom ; the arrangement at Bennett respecting pay for men's time returning from Dawson : the amount already paid for the line under Mr. Charleson's charge ; copies of accounts rendered and of accounts paid in connection with this telegraph work, the rate of pay first and now allowed A. Boyer, assistant to Mr. Charleson ; also, a statement showing where Mr. Charleson places his orders in Vancouver in this connection and on what terms, and what commissions, if any, are paid on these supplies and to whom ; the name of Mr. Charleson's agent at Vancouver in this connection : the quantity of supplies obtained by Mr. Charleson from the United States ; whether Mr. Charleson's son was paid \$350, or other amount or amounts for expenses of a trip to Ottawa or otherwise, and whether he is or was then an employee of the Government ; whether Mr. Charleson awards contracts to his foreman, and whether the foreman's expenses were paid into the locality of operations at Government expense, and whether tenders are asked for in this connection ; and all contracts, reports, and papers respecting contracts let by Mr. Charleson or under his supervision in connection with the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson. (*Sessional Papers No. 58c.*)

Mr. Paterson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, - Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1901, showing the amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada, for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, specifying amount paid to each firm in each of those years. (*Sessional Papers, No. 60.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the establishing of direct submarine telegraphic communication between Canada and Australasia.

(In the Committee.)

That, whereas by "The Pacific Cable Act, 1899," His Excellency in Council is authorized to guarantee payment of Five Eightieths of the principal sum of One million seven hundred thousand pounds sterling to be applied in establishing direct submarine telegraphic communication between Canada and Australasia; and whereas in lieu of said sum of One million seven hundred thousand pounds it is estimated that for the purpose aforesaid there will be required a sum not exceeding Two million pounds sterling, which sum of Two million pounds the Government of the United Kingdom is willing to advance;

1. Resolved, That the Governor in Council is authorized to guarantee payment of Five Eightieth parts of the principal and interest of and upon the securities to be issued by the Government of the United Kingdom for raising the said sum, namely Two million pounds so to be advanced, and to pay any amounts from time to time payable in respect of such guarantee, out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Resolved, That Section Three of said Act be repealed.
Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

That, whereas by "The Pacific Cable Act, 1899," His Excellency in Council is authorized to guarantee payment of Five Eightieths of the principal sum of One million seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, to be applied in establishing direct submarine telegraphic communication between Canada and Australasia; and whereas in lieu of said sum of One million seven hundred thousand pounds it is estimated that for the purpose aforesaid there will be required a sum not exceeding Two million pounds sterling, which sum of Two million pounds the Government of the United Kingdom is willing to advance;

1. Resolved, That the Governor in Council is authorized to guarantee payment of Five Eightieth parts of the principal and interest of and upon the securities to be issued by the Government of the United Kingdom for raising the said sum, namely Two million pounds so to be advanced, and to pay any amounts from time to time payable in respect of such guarantee, out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Resolved, That Section Three of said Act be repealed.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Mulock have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Pacific Cable Act, 1899."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.—Public Buildings, Ottawa, including ventilation and lighting—Repairs, materials, furniture, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—St. Maurice District—Increased facilities for descent of timber on the St. Maurice River, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—Paris Exhibition, \$30,000 ; Buffalo Exhibition, \$30,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning ;

Wednesday, 6th March, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty five minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 6th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Fraser,—The Petition of James White, of the Town of Orillia, Ontario, and others, of other places.

By Mr. Dymont,—The Petition of the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company; and the Petition of the Algoma Central Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Honourable George W. Ross and others; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Company to carry on the business of life insurance, and to acquire and assume the assets, business and liabilities of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company and the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America, &c.

Of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of their works, to authorize them to construct or to acquire and operate steam and other vessels, and to appoint Montreal as the place of their head office, &c.

Of David McNicoll and others, of Montreal and Vancouver; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company.

Of Joseph Benjamin McArthur and others, of the City of Rossland, British Columbia; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Kettle River Valley Railway Company.

Of Joseph Benjamin McArthur and others, of the City of Rossland and Olalla, British Columbia; praying for an Act of Incorporation empowering them to construct, equip and operate a railway from a point at or near Penticton, District of Yale, British Columbia, thence southerly and westerly, through various points, to the International Boundary Line, and for other purposes.

Of the Honourable George A. Cox, Senator, and others of the City of Toronto, Ontario; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company.

Of Hugh Watt, M.D., and others, of the Electoral District of Kootenay, British Columbia; praying that a Bill for an Act of Incorporation, under the name of the Kootenay Central Railway Company, may become law.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee recommend that the House grant them authority to employ a short-hand writer to take down such evidence as they may deem necessary.

On motion of Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Parmelee,

Ordered, That leave be granted to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts to employ a short-hand writer to take down such evidence as the Committee may deem necessary, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the First Report of the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Sifton have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. Maclean, and the Question being proposed, That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when a fixed and definite line of action should be undertaken on the question of the transportation of the grain and other commodities of the North-west Territories, Manitoba and the Western States, with a view to centring the same to the greatest possible extent in Canadian channels :

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railway Company, and to change its name to the Great Northern Transit Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900 ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900 ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Drainage ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 7th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Carroll,—The Petition of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

By Mr. Murray,—The Petition of A. Bourbonnais and others, of Ontario and Quebec.

By Mr. Malouin,—The Petition of George Earl Church and others, of London, England, and the City of Ottawa, Canada.

By Mr. McCool,—The Petition of Hugh Blain, Merchant, and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

By Mr. Morrison,—The Petition of the Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company.

By Mr. McGugan,—The Petition of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Ordered, That the Return and Supplementary Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, showing an Itemized Statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by Return (1900), the number of permits issued therefor, names and Post office addresses of those persons or Companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor and all correspondence in connection therewith, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Sir Wilfrid Laurier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resumed the Debate on the Question which was yesterday proposed, That in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when a fixed and definite line of action should be undertaken on the question of the transportation of the grain and other commodities of the North-west Territories, Manitoba and the Western States, with a view to centring the same to the greatest possible extent in Canadian channels ;

And the Debate continuing :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the land grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ;

Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fielding, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months," added at the end thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow —

YEAS :

Messieurs

Archambault,	Fortier,	Legris,	Parmelee,
Bazinet,	Fortin,	Lemieux,	Paterson,
Bernier,	Gallery,	Lennox,	Prior,
Bickerdike,	Gallier,	Lewis,	Puttee,
Blain,	Gauvreau,	Logan,	Reid (Restigouche),
Bourassa,	Geoffrion,	Lovell,	Roche (Halifax),
Bourbonnais,	German,	Loy,	Ross (Ontario),
Broder,	Gilmour,	Macdonald,	Ross (Victoria),
Bureau,	Girard,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Scott,
Calvert,	Gould,	MacLaren (Perth),	Sifton,
Cargill,	Gourley,	McCarthy,	Simmons,
Champagne,	Guthrie,	McColl,	Smith (Vancouver),
Clare,	Henderson,	McCool,	Smith (Wentworth),
Copp,	Heyd,	McCreary,	Sproule,
Davies (Sir Louis),	Holmes,	McEwen,	Stephens,
Davis,	Horsey,	McGugan,	Talbot,
Demers (Lévis),	Hughes (Victoria),	McIsaac,	Tarte,
Demers (St. Johns),	Hyman,	Malouin,	Taylor,
Dugas,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Marcil (Bagot),	Thompson,
Dyment,	Kaulbach,	Marcil (Bonaventure),	Tisdale,
Erb,	Kendall,	Martineau,	Tolmie,
Ethier,	Lang,	Matheson,	Tolton,
Fielding,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Meigs,	Tucker,
Fisher,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Mignault,	Turcot,
Fitzpatrick,	Lavergne,	Morin,	Turgeon, and
Flint,	LeBlanc,	Morrison,	W. J. J. 104.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Johnston (Cardwell),	McGowan,	Richardson (Lisgar),	Roche (Marquette), and
Maclean,	Oliver,	Robinson (Elgin),	Sherritt.—8.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 8th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Vrooman,—The Petition of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.

By Mr. Galliher,—The Petition of James Robert Stratton and others, of Ontario and British Columbia.

By Mr. Belcourt,—The Petition of the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of James White, of the Town of Orillia, Ontario, and others, of other places ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company.

Of the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to declare their undertaking to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, and themselves a body corporate and politic within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada : also, authorizing them to make agreements or amalgamate with certain other Railway Companies, and for other purposes.

Of the Algoma Central Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to enter into agreements with and amalgamate with certain Railway Companies, to change their name to that of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and for various other purposes.

Mr. Britton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, and to change its name to the Independent Order of Foresters, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find the Notices given thereon sufficient, viz :—

Of G. F. Clark and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian Mutual Aid Society ; of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their Charter ; of Francis H. Clergue and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Clergue Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada ; of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their works ; of David McNicoll and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company ; of J. B. McArthur and others, for an Act of Incorporation empowering them to construct and operate a railway from Penticton, British Columbia, to the International Boundary line where it crosses the Similkameen River ; of the Honourable George A. Cox and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company ; of John Sharples and others, for an Act of Incorporation empowering them to construct a railway from the northern terminus of the Quebec Bridge to the City of Quebec, and from the southern terminus of the said bridge to a junc-

tion with the Drummond County Railway; of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their amalgamation with the Ontario and Western Railway Company, and for other purposes; of W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited) for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation; and of C. L. Featherstonhaugh and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company.

Your Committee have also considered the following Petitions and find that the Notices given thereon are somewhat short in point of time; but, as they will be matured by the time that the Bills are under consideration, your Committee recommend that they be deemed sufficient, viz.:—

Of William J. Conroy and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company; and of A. T. Thompson and others for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the United Empire Life Insurance Company.

Your Committee have also considered the Petition of M. P. Davis and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the St. Lawrence Water-powers Company, empowering them to acquire and develop water powers, &c., in any part of the Dominion, and they recommend that the Company be restricted in its operations to the St. Lawrence River, east of Cornwall, Ontario.

Your Committee have also considered the Petition of Honourable George W. Ross and others, for an Act of Incorporation, empowering them to assume the assets, business and liabilities of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, and of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America, and find that Notice has only been published from the 2nd instant; but, as the proposed measure will only affect the Shareholders and Policyholders of the Companies, and, as affidavits were submitted to your Committee to the effect that these have been each personally served with a copy of the Notice as published, and, as the terms and conditions of the amalgamation of the Companies will be made subject, in the Bill, to the approval of the Shareholders in the usual way, your Committee are of the opinion that the spirit of the Rule has been complied with, and they therefore recommend that the Notices given be deemed sufficient.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Calvert have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Sutherland (Essex) have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Dymont have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Clergue Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Maxwell have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Britton have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited).

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Douglas have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth :—

MINTO.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for the dutiful Address which you have adopted in reply to the Speech with which I opened the Session of Parliament. I accept with gratitude your assurances that all measures submitted to you will receive your earnest consideration.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 7th March, 1901.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Regulations governing the issue of permits to take liquor into the Yukon Territory. (*Sessional Papers No. 58e.*)

Mr. Sifton, also presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1901, for a certain Report, with the Evidence, presented to the Department of the Interior by the Commissioners appointed on 19th June last to audit all accounts and investigate and report upon all matters connected with the administration and sale by the trustees of the Town sites of Virden Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moosejaw. (*Sessional Papers No. 63.*)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, that a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Ottawa Military Buildings—New store, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—River St. Lawrence Ship Channel, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3 Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—River Kaministiquia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

(In the Committee.)

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers, Manitoba—St. Andrew's Rapids Improvements—Red River, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Transportation Facilities—Port Colborne Harbour Improvements, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Public Buildings—Nova Scotia—Digby, Post Office, Custom house, &c., \$11,000 ; Halifax new Public Building, \$25,000 ; Halifax Quarantine Station on Lawlor's Island, including laboratory with microscope, \$4,000 ; Springhill Public Building, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown Dominion Building—To pay the Committee of Queen's Square grounds, for keeping in order the portion of the square used in connection with the building during 1901 and 1902, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—New Brunswick—St. John Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, alterations, renewals, repairs, &c., \$7,000 ; St. John Immigration Building, \$11,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Maritime Provinces Generally—Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 11th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company : praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the construction of their railway, and for other amendments of their Act of Incorporation.

Of A. Bourbonnais and others, of Ontario and Quebec ; praying for an Act of Incorporation empowering them to construct a railway from the present terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Temiscaming and Kippewa Lakes, to James' Bay.

Of George Earl Church and others, of London, England, and the City of Ottawa, Canada ; praying for certain amendments of the Act of Incorporation of the Trans-Canada Railway Company, of which they are the Provisional Directors.

Of Hugh Blain, Merchant, and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario : praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the St. Mary River Bridge Company.

Of the Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to declare the works which they, by their Act of Incorporation, are authorized to construct, to be works for the general advantage of Canada, to extend the time for the completion of the same, and for other purposes.

Of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company : praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to construct certain branch lines of railway to connect certain mines with their main line.

Of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to extend their line of railway from the Village of Bobcaygeon through certain townships, to a point on the line of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway, and to extend the time limited for the expenditure of 15 per cent of their capital stock.

Of James Robert Stratton and others, of Ontario and British Columbia ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Kettle River Valley Railway Company.

Of the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited) ; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the railways and tramways authorized by the Act. 61 Victoria, Chapter 98, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That Mr. Galliher have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Galliher have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Galliher have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Galliher have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Birkett have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Rosamond have leave to bring in a Bill respecting W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited).

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Murray have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Pontiac Colonization Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, and to change its name to the Independent Order of Foresters, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

o The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be : " An Act respecting the "Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the British Yukon Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to "The Ottawa Gatineau and Western Railway Company" ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Bourassa, seconded by Mr. Fortin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all Correspondence between the Canadian and the British Governments relating to Commissions to be granted Canadian officers in the British Army.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Bourassa, seconded by Mr. Fortin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all Correspondence relating to the recruiting of the South African Police Force in Canada ;

also, copies of all offers or requests made since last Session of Parliament for new Canadian troops for South Africa, including correspondence with the British Government on both matters.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Hughes (Victoria),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, contracts or agreements between the Government or the Department of Public Works or any Member of the Government as such, or any officers of any Department of the Government, and Nicholas K. Connolly and Michael Connolly, contractors, referring to the building of the Long Wharf Terminal Improvements at St. John, New Brunswick; also, what payments have been made on same and the date of said payments.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Johnston (Cape Breton) seconded by Mr. Logan,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence with the Department of Railways relative to the building of a line of railway between Sydney and East Bay, in the County of Cape Breton, and copies of any reports made to the Department having reference to this matter.

On motion of Mr. Puttee, seconded by Mr. Erb,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Papers, correspondence and claims made in connection with the alleged non-observance of the fair-wage clause in the contract for the construction of the St. Andrew's Locks.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (Victoria) seconded by Mr. Earle,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Correspondence between the Government or any officer thereof, and Colonel Van Wagner, relating to the retirement of that officer from the command of the Hamilton Field Battery; and also, the authority for considering Colonel Van Wagner as a "Commanding Officer" and thus bringing that officer under the operation of the "five years tenure of command law."

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Borden (Halifax),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Contracts connected with the improvements at Sydney Railway yard and at North Sydney Junction; also, a statement of all prices paid per cubic yard for earth (different kinds) and rock (different kinds) and for borrowing for embankment under said contract and in connection with said improvements; also, how much was paid for ditching, clearing and close cutting and grubbing, per acre or per hundred feet; also, for culvert masonry, retaining walls, cattle guards and crossings, fencing and gates.

On motion of Mr. Lefurgey, seconded by Mr. Hackett,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, letters or other correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Boards of Trade of Summerside and Charlottetown or with any other person or persons acting in regard to the subject matter of the motion, during the years 1899-1900 and 1901, regarding the placing of the Government winter steamer *Stanley* on the route between Summersides, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, for the conveyance of mails, passengers and freight.

On motion of Mr. Prior, seconded by Mr. Lancaster,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, reports and certificates in regard to the application of Robert Gray, late lighthouse keeper at Entrance Island, British Columbia, for superannuation; also, statement showing for how long and what amounts he had paid in to the superannuation fund.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Rosamond,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, regulations and other documents, since the First day of January, 1897, presenting or showing what percentage or proportion of value of goods entitled to the advantages of the preferential tariff could be created in foreign countries, and what percentage or proportion of such value must be created in the United Kingdom; and also, setting forth and showing what declarations, statements, affirmations or oaths must be made, declared or sworn to by exporters or other persons consigning such goods to Canadian importers or by persons in Canada importing such goods from Great Britain and Ireland.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Borden (Halifax) seconded by Mr. Prior,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—(a) Net Receipts and Expenditures of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901. (b.) The expenditure on capital account with respect to the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the First day of March, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Wilmot,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the quantity of Servis railroad tie plates purchased by the Government since 30th June, A.D., 1887, the persons or companies from which the purchases were made, the quantities purchased, prices paid, dates of contracts and times of delivery.

On motion of Mr. Roche (Halifax) seconded by Mr. Copp,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Rules and regulations and all correspondence in the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to fishing berths and the shore fishery in West Halifax, more especially within the Polling District of Prospect and Dover.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria) moved, seconded by Mr. Prior, and the Question being proposed, That, in the opinion of this House, it would be in the best interests of the Militia of Canada were the Government or the Minister of Militia to authorize the payment of Ten dollars annually towards the expenses of one man, selected under departmental regulations, from each Company, Squadron and Battery, or other unit of the Active Militia, to attend the Provincial Rifle Association annual rifle matches, each in his own Province; and that the sum of Fifteen dollars annually be granted to each of two men of the foregoing number from each Battalion of two hundred and fifty men and corresponding number of Cavalry and Artillery and other arm of the service (while an additional man should be selected for each extra one hundred and twenty-five members of any arm of the service) towards expenses in attending the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association matches annually; and further, that a liberal supply of ammunition should be granted to each active militiaman free, for practice under proper departmental regulations on local or home ranges;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria) moved, seconded by Mr. Prior, and the Question being proposed, That in the opinion of this House, it would be in the best interests of the Active Militia of Canada, were the books and data used in the Staff College course of the Imperial Service placed at the disposal of such officers of the Canadian Militia as might wish to have the reading thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And then The House adjourned till Tomorrow.

Tuesday, 12th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Prior, —The Petition of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited).

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ; and

Bill respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply ;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Dobell, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. Bourassa moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Angers, That all the words after “ That ” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “ whilst strictly adhering to the fundamental principle of Canadian autonomy and refusing to admit ” that the intervention of Canada in South Africa has committed this country to any “ future participation in the wars and policy of Great Britain,

“ This House thinks that the contribution of Canada in the South African war, both in armed help and public expenditure, entitles the Canadian people to express an opinion on the matter.

“ This House therefore humbly reminds His Majesty, King Edward VII, that the “ glorious reign of his august mother, Queen Victoria, whose memory shall ever be “ cherished by Canadians of all origins and creeds, was inaugurated in bloodshed and “ rebellion in this part of her dominions : that peace and prosperity were subsequently “ restored and forever when Her Majesty’s advisers understood, as Lord Grey told in “ his instructions to Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada, that it was “ neither possible nor “ desirable to carry on the government of any of the British Provinces in North “ America in opposition to the opinions of its inhabitants ; ’ that since that time, “ Her Majesty has found in no portion of her Empire a more faithful, devoted and “ contented people than her French Canadian subjects.

“ This House therefore expresses the hope and desire that His Majesty’s Govern- “ ment will endeavour to conclude in South Africa an honourable peace founded upon “ the law of nations which guarantees independence to all civilized peoples and upon “ the true British traditions of respect to all national and religious convictions and to “ the spirit of colonial autonomy.

“ This House further declares that there is no necessity for sending any more “ Canadian troops to South Africa, and that the enlistment of recruits for the South “ African Constabulary should not be allowed to take place in Canada,” inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment: the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Angers, Bourassa, and Monet,—3

NAYS:

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Fitzpatrick,	Legris,	Richardson (Lisgar),
Archambault,	Flint,	Lewis,	Robinson (Elgin),
Ball,	Fortier,	Logan,	Robinson (Northumber-
Barker,	Fortin,	Loy,	land),
Belcourt,	Fraser,	Macdonald,	Roche (Marquette),
Bell (Addington),	Ganong,	MacKie,	Roddick,
Bell (Pictou),	Gouvreau,	MacLaren (Huntingdon),	Rosamond,
Bennett,	Geoffrion,	MacLaren (Perth),	Ross (Ontario),
Bernier,	Gibson,	Maclean,	Ross (Victoria),
Bickerlike,	Gilmour,	McColl,	Rousseau,
Birkett,	Gould,	McCool,	Russell,
Borden (Halifax),	Gourley,	McCreary,	Schell,
Borden (King's, N.S.),	Guthrie,	McEwen,	Scott,
Bourbonnais,	Hackett,	McGowan,	Sherritt,
Britton,	Harwood,	McGugan,	Sifton,
Brock,	Heyd,	McIsaac,	Simmons,
Brown,	Holmes,	McLennan,	Smith (Vancouver),
Bureau,	Horsey,	Madore,	Smith (Wentworth),
Calvert,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.)	Marcil (Bagot),	Stephens,
Calvin,	Hughes (Victoria),	Matheson,	Sutherland (Essex),
Cargill,	Hyman,	Meigs,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Carscallen,	Johnston (Cape-Breton),	Mignault,	Tarte,
Christie,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Morin,	Taylor,
Clare,	Johnston (Lambton),	Morrison,	Thompson,
Clarke,	Kaulbach,	Murray,	Tisdale,
Cochrane,	Kemp,	Northrup,	Tobin,
Copp,	Kendall,	Oliver,	Tolton,
Costigan,	Kidd,	Osler,	Tucker,
Cowan,	Lancaster,	Parmelee,	Turgeon,
Culbert,	Lang,	Préfontaine,	Vrooman,
Davis,	LaRivière,	Pringle,	Wade,
Dobell,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Prior,	Wallace,
Dyment,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Proulx,	Ward,
Edwards,	Lavell,	Puttee,	Wilmot,
Erb,	LeBlanc,	Reid (Restigouche),	Wilson, and
Ethier,	Lefurgey,	Richardson (Grey),	Wright.—144.
Fielding,			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and ten thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Government of the North-West Territories—Expenditure connected with the Lieutenant Governor's office, \$5,880 ; Incidental Justice, &c., including clerical assistance, \$2,000 ; Registrars, &c., \$18,000 ; Insane patients, \$45,000 ; Schools in unorganized districts, including clerical assistance, \$6,500 ; Grants for schools, clerical assistance, printing, &c., to be paid half yearly, in advance, \$332,979, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the Territory (Yukon) Salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of the territory, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Capital—Surveys, examinations of survey returns, printing of plans and including \$13,000 for irrigation surveys, &c. Salaries of temporary officers and clerks may be paid out of this sum at rates exceeding \$400 per annum (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 13th March, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till thirteen minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of George W. Smith and others.

By Mr. Flint,—The Petition of the British Empire League in Canada.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzpatrick have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Franchise Act, 1898.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzpatrick have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Roddick have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Medical Council in Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Sutherland,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Correspondence relative to the Houston Liquor permit.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for a copy of the Correspondence relative to the Houston Liquor permit. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58f.*)

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Sutherland,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Correspondence relative to applications to purchase the Indian Reserve at Sydney, Cape Breton.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for a copy of the Correspondence relative to applications to purchase the Indian Reserve at Sydney, Cape Breton. (*Sessional Papers No. 65.*)

Mr. Bernier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1901, for copies of all Circulars, papers and instructions sent out by the Inland Revenue Department, during the past year in reference to certain brands of baking powder being condemned by the Department, and notifying merchants to cease their sale under penalty. (*Sessional Papers No. 66.*)

Sir Richard J. Cartwright, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of all

Correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed, since March, 1900, between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government and between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of British Columbia, in regard to Mongolian immigration into Canada. (*Sessional Papers No. 67.*)

On motion of Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Kempt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Petitions, papers, directions, letters and other correspondence relating to the change in the situation of the Pearl Street sub Post office in Hamilton, or to the age and reputation of the late Postmaster, Mr. Hull, or to the situation of the new Post office and the appointment of Mr. McDonell; also, for copies of all communications and papers which led the Inspector to make enquiry with regard to any of these matters.

On motion of Mr. Sherritt, seconded by Mr. Taylor,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and reports of engineers, or other persons, referring to the improvements to be made at Grand Bend, on the east shore of Lake Huron, in the Electoral District of North Middlesex.

On motion of Mr. Haggart, seconded by Mr. Osler,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Specifications, tenders, &c., in connection with the contract for the Montreal Harbour works, which was awarded to Messieurs Malone and Company, of Three Rivers, indicating what changes have been made in the contract as compared with the original specifications.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Sherritt,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government respecting the Island of Anticosti.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

Mr. Britton moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, and the Question being proposed, That the House is of opinion that the present practice of applying to Parliament for a divorce is in many ways objectionable, and virtually gives, in certain cases redress to the wealthy which is denied to the poor.

That jurisdiction should be given to some one court of each of the Provinces of the Dominion, or a court should be established in each of the said Provinces, for the trial of cases for divorce, and that such court should have exclusive jurisdiction to decree a dissolution of marriage;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Canada "Evidence Act, 1893," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. Geoffrion,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act further to amend the "Canada Evidence Act, 1893," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, seconded by Mr. Lefurgey,—

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Letters, papers and other correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and J. Albert Brennan, of Tignish, County of Prince, Prince Edward Island, regarding the payment of a fishing bounty cheque, made in favour of one Joseph Reilly, and for which the said J. Albert Brennan held the order of the payee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Clergue Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited) ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines ;

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited) ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee on the Bill respecting Money Lenders ;

On motion of Mr. Geoffrion, seconded by Mr. Loy,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Victoria Day ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 14th March, 1901

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. German,—The Petition of Archibald Campbell and others.

By Mr. Stephens,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, Ontario.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

By Mr. McCreary,—The Petition of the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) and others.

By Mr. Prior,—The Petition of Henry Purdon Bell and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited) : praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to increase their capital stock.

Ordered, That Mr. Malouin have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1901, of all Correspondence, petitions or other documents between the Indian Department and Alexander Marchel, Chief of the Band of Micmac Indians residing on the Indian Reserve, Saint Ann de Restigouche, Province of Quebec, for the years 1900 and 1901, relative to the Indian Agent or his duties in connection with the said Band. (*Sessional Papers, No. 68.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider of the the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty :

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Dobell, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of Sir Richard J. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Sifton,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 15th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of George W. Smith and others ; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the laying out, construction and operation of a railway from a point in Township 38, District of Alberta, North-west Territories, westerly, to a point in or near the Village of Red Deer, and thence to a point in Township 39, in the said District and Territories.

Of the British Empire League in Canada ; praying the House to adopt such measures as may lead to the nationalization of the telegraphs of the Empire by land and sea.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz :—

Of the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their railway ; of the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their Charter ; of A. Bourbonnais and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company ; of the Trans-Canada Railway Company, for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation ; of Hugh Blain and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the St. Mary River Bridge Company ; of the Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their Charter ; of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation ; of Joseph Benjamin McArthur and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Kettle River Valley Railway Company ; of the Honourable James Robert Stratton and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Kettle River Valley Railway Company ; of the E. B. Eddy Company, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation ; of the McClary Manufacturing Company, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation ; of the Rathbun Company for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation ; of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited), for an Act to increase their capital stock ; and of the Algoma Central Railway Company, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

On motion on Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Hughes (King's),

Ordered, That all Petitions for Private Bills presented to the House on Thursday, the 14th instant, be read and received forthwith.

The said Petitions were accordingly read and received, and are as follow :—

Of Archibald Campbell and others ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian National Bank.

Of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, &c., for the purpose of conveying or leasing their railway to any such companies ; &c.

Of the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) and others ; praying for the passing of an Act to declare their works to be for the general advantage of Canada, and themselves bodies corporate and politic under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and for other purposes.

Of Henry Purdon Bell and others : praying for the passing of an Act incorporating a Company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway from some point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or between Ashcroft and Kamloops Lake, thence through various points, to the Fraser River : with power also, to build a certain branch line, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That Mr. Hyman have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Logan have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St Lawrence Power Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Champagne have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the E. B. Eddy Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Galliher have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Kettle River Valley Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Vancouver, Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Roche (Marquette) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law respecting Elections in the North-west Territories.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Resolved, That during the remainder of the Session, Government Orders shall have precedence on Mondays, after Questions to be put by Members.

Mr. Hackett moved, seconded by Mr. Lefurgey, and the Question being put, That the House do now adjourn :—It passed in the Negative.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, yesterday proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty) ;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Pontiac Colonization Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty);

On motion of Mr. Borden (Halifax) seconded by Mr. Wallace,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 18th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Costigan,—The Petition of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company, of the City of Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, Ontario ; paying for certain Amendments of the Railway Act.

Ordered, That Mr. McCreary have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. German have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Code of 1892.

• He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Stephens have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria) moved, seconded by Mr. Earle, and the Question being put, That the House do now adjourn :—It passed in the Negative.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1901, in tabular form, showing the names of all cases in which an appeal has been taken to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior (past and present) under the Mining Regulations, the date when each appeal was perfected, heard and decided. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58g.*)

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Sutherland (Oxford),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence and papers relating to the issue of an order for the suppression of theatres and gambling houses in Dawson City.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for copies of all Correspondence and papers relating to the issue of an order for the suppression of theatres and gambling houses in Dawson City. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58h.*)

Mr. Blair, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1901, for a list of all Railway Corporations now doing business in Canada, under charter of the Dominion Parliament, which have received subsidies by cash or land grants, or are entitled thereto, and the amount of such subsidy attached to each. (*Sessional Papers, No. 69.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th February, 1901, showing:—

1. The dates of the erection of the Dominion Grain Elevators at St John, New Brunswick, and at Halifax, and the cost of each.

2. The amount of grain handled during each year since said elevators were built, giving the amount of each kind of grain handled by each elevator each year, and how much of each kind of grain was received at each elevator each year for export and exported.

3. The number of officials employed at each elevator each year and their salaries.

4. All other expenses paid each year on account of each of the said elevators.

5. The gross cash receipts at each of the said elevators during each year since they have been built. (*Sessional Papers, No. 70.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty);

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being proposed on the said Motion,

Mr. Borden (Halifax) moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Wallace, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to the labour, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the mother country and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object.

"This House is further of opinion, that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Russell, seconded by Mr. Erb,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Costigan, seconded by Mr. Meigs,

Ordered, That the Petition of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company, of the City of Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received: praying to be permitted to lay before the House a Petition for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their works, and for other purposes, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 19th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

By Mr. Costigan,—The Petition of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company.

By Mr. Haggart,—The Petition of the Anglers' Association of Perth.

By Mr. Emmerson,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of St. John, New Brunswick.

Mr. Legris, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee submit herewith, for the information of the House, the Evidence of Mr. Elihu Stewart, Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry, taken before your Committee on the 12th day of March, current.

And your Committee recommend that the said Evidence be allowed to form a part of their Final Report. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz. :—

Of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, for an Act empowering them to lease their railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company; of George W. Smith and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Alberta Central Railway Company; of Hugh Watt, M.D., and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Kootenay Central Railway Company; of George Casimir Dessaulles, and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Union Railway Company; and of the Winnipeg Transfer Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company, the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company, and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, severally praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to be amalgamated, under the name of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company.

Your Committee have also considered the Petition of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and find the Notices given thereon sufficient for all the amendments asked for with the exception of the one under which the Company proposes “to do, in addition to its other business, all the ordinary business of a Trust and Deposit Company.”

Your Committee have also considered the Petition of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company; praying for leave to present a Petition for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their works, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for receiving such Petitions, and they recommend that the necessary leave be granted.

On motion of Mr. Costigan, seconded by Mr. Maclean,

Ordered, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Seventh Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, that portion of the 49th

Rule of this House, which limits the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be suspended, in reference to the following Petition, presented this day, and that it be read and received forthwith.

The said Petition was accordingly read and received, viz. :—

Of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the construction of their works.

On motion of Mr. Belcourt, seconded by Mr. Talbot,

Ordered, That the Petition of John Mather and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Alaska and North-western Railway Company, be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Legris, seconded by Mr. Bazinet,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

Ordered, That Mr. Demers (St. Johns) have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Union Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Vrooman have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Dymont have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Dymont have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company and to change its name to "The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty);

And proposed amendment thereto, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, the welfare of "this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement "at all times to the labour, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial "interests of Canada.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the mother country and to "the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the "Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia "is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking "prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object.

"This House is further of opinion, that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the "Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manu-

“factures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary,” inserted instead thereof.

And the Question, on the amendment, being again proposed : The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure) seconded by Mr. Ethier,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 20th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. German,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Port Colborne, Ontario.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company.

Bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company.

Bill respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company ; and

Bill respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Britton have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Rathbun Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Galliher have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Malouin have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Trans-Canada Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. Flint, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament met a first time in the Chambers of the Speaker of the Senate on Friday, 8th March, at 11 A.M.

The Report of the Librarians was read and adopted.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to examine and report on the space for accommodation of books in the Library.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to audit the Library accounts.

The Committee resolved to recommend to the notice of the Government the work intitled "Speakers' Decisions," by L. G. Desjardins, with a view to the purchase of copies for the use of Members.

The Committee then adjourned.

L. G. POWER,
Chairman.

Speaker's Chambers,
The Senate,
7th March, 1901.

Mr. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. Sproule, and the Question being proposed, That, in the opinion of this House, duties should be levied upon lumber imported into Canada corresponding with those now existing upon Lumber entering the United States ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the E. B. Eddy Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Kettle River Valley Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Vancouver, Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 21st March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Bernier, —The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, Ontario : praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Of the Anglers' Association of Perth ; praying for an extension of the close season for pickerel and salmon.

Of the Municipal Council of the City of St. John, New Brunswick ; praying that a Bill to vest certain foreshores in front of and around the City of St. John, in the Corporation of the said City, may become law.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, —Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 32.*)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, also laid before the House,—Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 31*)

Mr. Borden (King's) a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1901, for copies of all Papers, telegrams, &c., respecting the pay of the men of "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa : or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of the men or any of them. (*Sessional Papers No. 71.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty) ;

And proposed amendment thereto, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to the labour, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the mother country and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object.

“This House is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Maxwell.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 22nd March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Lavell,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Smith's Falls, Ontario.

My Mr. Sproule,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Prescott, Ontario.

By Mr. Clancy,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Niagara Falls; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Wallaceburg; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Blyth; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lancaster; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Holland Landing; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Kemptville; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Theedford; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Aurora; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Huntsville, all of Ontario; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Eastman; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Bedford, all of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Village of Port Colborne, Ontario; praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz.:—

Of Henry Purdon Bell and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company, with power to construct and operate a line of railway from a point at or between Ashcroft and Kamloops to the Fraser River; of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their works; and of Mary Agnes Snively and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian Nurses' Association.

Your Committee have also considered the Petition of Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada, for certain Amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and find the Notices given thereon short in point of time, but as the amendments asked for will only affect the interests of the Shareholders, your Committee recommend that the Notices given be deemed sufficient on condition that a Clause be inserted in the Bill providing for the approval of the Shareholders in the usual manner.

Your Committee have also considered the Petition of the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited) for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their works, and to enlarge their corporate powers, and they find that the Notices given thereon are not sufficient.

In obedience to the Order of your Honourable House, your Committee have again taken into consideration the Petition of John Mather and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Alaska and North-western Railway Company, and they beg to report that they are still of the opinion that the requirements of the rule as to due publication of Notice have not been complied with.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also had under consideration Bill to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

On motion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, seconded by Mr. Sproule,

Ordered, That the Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1901, of all Reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work formerly or now under his charge; showing also, the names of men employed under him between Bennett and Dawson and the nationality of each so far as possible; the wages and allowances for each man so employed; particulars as to any strikes on the part of the men for higher wages; the names of parties who supplied the poles for the telegraph wire; and copies of all contracts and correspondence respecting the same; whether standing trees en route have been used for stringing wires, and if so, for what distance, approximately, in comparison with the distance where poles were used; how many poles were paid for, how many of those paid for were not used for the telegraph line; whether the linemen employed at Dawson, Ogilvie, Selwyn, Selkirk, Five Fingers, Lower LeBarge and Tagish are British subjects, and if not, the nationality of each; the names of sub-contractors for the supply of poles and the residence of each sub-contractor, and all contracts respecting same; the terms of charter of ss. *W. W. Stratton*, the charterer's name and all papers respecting the same; the name of her master and acting master and his nationality; the terms of the charter-party; the use made of this steamer, whether she was used for supplies or otherwise, and what boats other than scows were so used; how many scows were used and on what terms; the amount charged or paid for transportation by water outside of the ss. *Stratton*, the length of time during the construction Mr. Charleson was actually present with the construction party; the particulars as to purchase of ss. *Lullie C.*, the purchase, disposal or sale or transfer of the boat and the terms thereof, respectively; copies of all reports and correspondence respecting the same; the arrangement of supplies made and with whom; the arrangement at Bennett respecting pay for men's time returning from Dawson; the amount already paid for the line under Mr. Charleson's charge; copies of accounts rendered and of accounts paid in connection with this telegraph work, the rate of pay first and now allowed A. Boyer, assistant to Mr. Charleson; also, a statement showing where Mr. Charleson places his orders in Vancouver in this connection and on what terms, and what commissions, if any, are paid on these supplies and to whom; the name of Mr. Charleson's agent at Vancouver in this connection; the quantity of supplies obtained by Mr. Charleson from the United States; whether Mr. Charleson's son was paid \$350, or other amount or amounts for expenses of a trip to Ottawa or otherwise, and whether he is or was then an employee of the Government; whether Mr. Charleson awards contracts to his foreman, and whether the foreman's expenses were paid into the locality of operations at Government expense, and whether tenders are asked for in this connection; and all contracts, reports and papers respecting contracts let by Mr. Charleson or under his supervision in connection with the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr McCreary have leave to bring in a bill to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Clarke have leave bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Costigan have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Bickerdike have to bring in a Bill respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited)

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday 14th March last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty);

And proposed amendment thereto, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to the labour, agricultural, manufacturing mining and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the mother country and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object.

"This House is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question, on the amendment, being again proposed: The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Logan reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Union Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty): and proposed amendment thereto.

On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 25th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Hensall, Ontario; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of New Rockland; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Knowlton, all of Quebec.

By Mr. Maclean,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of North Toronto, Ontario.

By Mr. McGowan,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Fergus; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Orangeville, all of Ontario.

By Mr. Lennox,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Creemore, Ontario.

By Mr. Sproule,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Toronto Junction; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Port Carling; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Midland, all of Ontario.

By Mr. Blain,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Streetsville, Ontario.

By Mr. Gourley,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Windsor, Nova Scotia.

By Mr. Bell (Pictou),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

By Mr. Monet,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of St. Henri; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Maisonneuve, all of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Smith's Falls; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Prescott; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Niagara Falls; of the Municipal Council of Wallaceburg; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Blyth; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lancaster; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Holland Landing; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Kemptville; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Thedford; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Aurora; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Huntsville, all of Ontario; of the Municipal Council of the City of St. Hyacinthe; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Eastman; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Bedford, all of Quebec: severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Parmelee, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

59. Copy of an Agreement dated the 16th day of February, 1901, made between the Government of the Colony of New South Wales by the Honourable Henry Copeland,

Agent-General for New South Wales, of the first part, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called "The Extension Company") of the second part.

60. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, showing the amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada, for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, specifying amount paid to each firm in each of those years.

67. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed since March, 1900, between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government and between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of British Columbia in regard to Mongolian immigration into Canada.

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz. :—

37. Detailed Statement of all Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last Return, 6th February, 1900, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 23, Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

38. Return showing the Expenditure on account of Unforeseen Expenses from the 1st July, 1900, to the 5th February, 1901.

39. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1900-1.

40. Statement of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1900, showing name, rank, salary, service allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also, whether vacancy was filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee.

41. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

42. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

43. Annual Return under Chapter 131 (R.S.) intituled: "An Act respecting Trade Unions."

44. Return of Over-rulings by the Treasury Board of the Auditor General's decisions, between the commencement of the Session of 1900 and the Session of 1901.

45. Copy of an Order in Council relative to the issue of licences to United States fishing vessels.

46. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in, the Civil Service during the calendar year 1900.

47. Statement in reference to Fishing Bounty Payments, for the year 1899-1900.

48. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, of the Report of the Engineer who surveyed Napanee River in 1900, and showing the names of the persons employed, length of employment and sums paid to each person, and giving details of all other sums paid, with names of persons to whom payments were made on account of the said survey.

49. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, of a certain Report made in June, 1900, respecting Toronto Harbour by Engineers W. T. Jennings and Joseph R. Roy.

50. Return of all Lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1899, to the 1st October, 1900.

50a. Return of Correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the Department of the Interior has had since the previous Return was presented to Parliament under the Resolution of the 20th February, 1882.

50b. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 14th February, 1901, for copies of all Applications, documents, papers and correspondence by or between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government, or the

Minister of Railways and Canals, whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for and obtained permission to cross, or continue to cross, certain streets in the western part of the City of Ottawa.

51. Return showing reductions and remissions made under Section 141 as added to the Indian Act by Section 8, Chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

52. Return of Orders in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of Section 46, of the North-west Irrigation Act.

53. Return of Orders in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

54. Return of Orders in Council published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of sub-Section (d) of Section 38 of the Regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40 mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia.

55. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1901, showing :—

1. The amount of the bonuses or subsidies voted by Parliament each year to railways, during the years 1896-7-8-9 and 1900 inclusive.

2. The names of all railways to which bonuses or subsidies were voted by Parliament, during each of the said years, and the amount voted to each railway.

3. The amount of such bonuses or subsidies paid to each of the said railways, or to each and every company or individual who may have become vested with said bonuses or subsidies by transfer or otherwise, during each of the said years, and the conditions of such payments.

4. On what part or parts of the said bonuses or subsidies voted during the said years was interest payable, and how much of each of the said bonuses or subsidies on which interest is payable has been paid, giving details with reference to each railway.

5. The amount of interest paid during each of the said years by each of the said railways on the bonuses or subsidies they have received.

6. What railways to which bonuses or subsidies have been voted by Parliament during each of the said years, and paid wholly or in part with the condition that interest should be payable, have paid interest on the bonuses or subsidies received by them, and how much interest has each railway receiving such bonuses or subsidies paid each year.

56. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 12th February, 1901, for copies of the Address presented by the citizens of Dawson to His Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to that City in 1900, all Orders in Council, correspondence and papers in any way connected with the said Address and the requests and representations contained therein.

57. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, for copies of all Papers, instructions, tenders, contracts, specifications, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of a dwelling for the officers of the Government or staff in Dawson City.

Also, all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of public buildings under contract awarded to William Rourke.

Also, all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, specifications, reports in any way relating to the construction of a bridge leading from the barracks and other public buildings to the main part of the Town in Dawson.

58. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory for 1900, pursuant to 61 Victoria, Chapter 6, Section 7.

58a. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, showing an Itemized Statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District, since the period covered by Return (1900), the number of permits issued therefor, names and Post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor and all correspondence in connection therewith.

58b. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, for copies of all Reports from Mr. Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon District, not already brought down, together with such information as is available respecting the Report referred to on Page 5025 *Hansard*, 10th May, 1900, and the delay in sending it forward.

58c. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, of all Reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work formerly or now under his charge; showing also, the names of men employed under him between Bennett and Dawson and the nationality of each so far as possible; the wages and allowances for each man so employed; particulars as to any strikes on the part of the men for higher wages; the names of parties who supplied the poles for the telegraph wire; and copies of all contracts and correspondence respecting the same; whether standing trees en route have been used for stringing wires, and if so, for what distance, approximately, in comparison with the distance where poles were used; how many poles were paid for, how many of those paid for were not used for the telegraph line; whether the linemen employed at Dawson, Ogilvie, Selwyn, Selkirk, Five Fingers, Lower LaBarge and Tagish are British subjects, and if not, the nationality of each; the names of sub-contractors for the supply of poles and the residence of each sub-contractor, and all contracts respecting the same; the terms of charter of ss. *W. S. Stratton*, the charterer's name and all papers respecting the same; the name of her master and acting master and his nationality; the terms of the charter-party; the use made of this steamer, whether she was used for supplies or otherwise, and what boats other than scows were so used; how many scows were used and on what terms; the amount charged or paid for transportation by water outside of the ss. *Stratton*, the length of time during construction Mr. Charleson was actually present with the construction party; the particulars as to purchase of ss. *Lullie C.*, the purchase, disposal or sale or transfer of the boat and the terms thereof, respectively; copies of all reports and correspondence respecting the same; the arrangement for supplies made and with whom; the arrangement at Bennett respecting pay for men's time returning from Dawson; the amount already paid for the line under Mr. Charleson's charge; copies of accounts rendered and of accounts paid in connection with this telegraph work, the rate of pay first and now allowed A. Boyer, assistant to Mr. Charleson; also, a statement showing where Mr. Charleson places his orders in Vancouver in this connection and on what terms, and what commissions, if any, are paid on these supplies and to whom; the name of Mr. Charleson's agent at Vancouver in this connection; the quantity of supplies obtained by Mr. Charleson from the United States; whether Mr. Charleson's son was paid \$350, or other amount or amounts, for expenses of a trip to Ottawa or otherwise, and whether he is or was then an employee of the Government; whether Mr. Charleson awards contracts to his foreman, and whether the foreman's expenses were paid into the locality of operations at Government expense, and whether tenders are asked for in this connection; and all contracts, reports and papers respecting contracts let by Mr. Charleson or under his supervision in connection with the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson.

58d. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, showing an Itemized Statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District, since the period covered by Return (1900), the number of permits issued therefor, names and Post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor and all correspondence in connection therewith.

58e. Regulations governing the issue of permits to take liquor into the Yukon Territory.

58f. Copy of the correspondence relative to the Houston liquor permits.

62. Statement of Affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited) for the year ended 31st December, 1900; also, a list of the Shareholders on 31st December, 1900.

63. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th of March, 1901, of a certain Report, with the Evidence, presented to the Department of the Interior by the Commissioners

appointed on 19th June last, to audit all accounts and investigate and report upon all matters connected with the administration and sale by the trustees of the Town sites of Virden, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moosejaw.

64. Return to an Address to the Senate, dated the 20th June, 1900, showing :—

1. Which of the cars enumerated in the Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, as having "arrived at Halifax and St. John, respectively, previous to the 10th April last, and which had not been unloaded at that date," have been since unloaded.

2. Dates upon which such cars were severally unloaded.

3. Amount of demurrage collected on each car.

65. Copy of the correspondence relative to applications to purchase the Indian reserve at Sydney, Cape Breton.

66. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1901, for copies of all Circulars, papers and instructions sent out by the Inland Revenue Department, during the past year, in reference to certain brands of baking powder being condemned by the Department, and notifying merchants to cease their sale under penalty.

68. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1901, for all Correspondence, petitions or other documents between the Indian Department and Alexander Marchel, Chief of the Band of Micmac Indians residing on the Indian Reserve of Saint Anne de Restigouche, Province of Quebec, for the years 1900 and 1901, relative to the Indian Agent or his duties in connection with the said Band.

Ordered, That Sir Louis H. Davies have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Sir Louis H. Davies have leave to bring in a Bill to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Sir Louis H. Davies have leave to bring in a Bill respecting enquiries and investigations into shipping casualties.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the names of Messieurs Wade and Pringle be added to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Tobin be substituted for that of Mr. Godbout on the Select Standing Committee on Railways Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of all Despatches, letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports respecting the subjects included in the following telegram of 2nd August, 1900:—

“OTTAWA, ONTARIO, 2nd August, via Bennett, 7th August. F. C. Wade, Dawson, —Sir Wilfrid has handed me your Message. Am endeavouring to remove difficulties caused by delays in answering communications addressed to other Departments. Superintendent Taché, of the Public Works Department, is now en route to Dawson, with orders for the construction of trails and public buildings. Government considering plan of re adjustment of royalty which will lighten tax and, we think, prove generally satisfactory. Order granting representation in local council takes effect immediately. Ryley, of Mining Branch, en route to Dawson. Will report amendments to mining laws. Careful consideration, letters and petitions received here, convince me every reasonable request regarding mining laws can be met in near future. Impossible for me to visit Yukon now. Hope to get there before many months.

“(Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON.

(*Sessional Papers No. 58i.*)

On motion of Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Paterson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Correspondence and memorandum concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Fisher, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for a copy of the Correspondence and memorandum concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada. (*Sessional Papers No. 72.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee has gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee on the Bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company;

On motion of Mr. Blair, seconded by the Mr. Guthrie,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, for further consideration.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company, and, after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Rathbun Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday 14th March last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty) ;

And proposed amendment thereto, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to the labour, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the mother country and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object.

“This House is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed: -The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, seconded by Mr. Hughes (Victoria),
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 26th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Heyd,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of Brantford, Ontario.

By Mr. Clare,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Berlin, Ontario.

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Petrolia, Ontario.

By Mr. Barker,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

By Mr. Northrup,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Tweed, Ontario.

By Mr. Guthrie,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of Guelph, Ontario.

By Mr. Scott,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Regina, North-west Territories.

By Mr. Roche (Marquette),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of Miniota ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Carberry, all of Manitoba.

By Mr. McIsaac,—Two Petitions of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered Bill to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, and beg to report the same with an Amendment.

Your Committee also recommend that the fee and charges paid on the said Bill be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford), from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz :—

Bill respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company

Bill respecting the British Yukon Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company ; and

Bill to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. McIsaac, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That the Petition of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying the House to suspend all rules and formal notices regarding a Bill to be introduced to confirm an Indenture of Lease entered into by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winni-

peg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company with Her Majesty the Queen, and for other purposes, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. McIssac, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That the Petition of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba, presented this day, be now read,

And the said Petition was read and received; praying the House to suspend all rules and formal notices regarding a Bill to be introduced to confirm a certain Indenture of Assignment of Lease (entered into by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company with Her Majesty the Queen) to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. Dymont have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Parmelee, seconded by Mr. Fraser.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Joint C of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Costigan, seconded by Mr. Dymont,

Ordered, That the fee and charges paid on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That Mr. Northrup have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on 31st December, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday, 14th March last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty);

And proposed amendment thereto, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to the labour, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the mother country and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the

“ Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object.

“ This House is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary,” inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed : —The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning ;

Wednesday, 27th March, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.”

Also the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : “ An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company,” with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-three minutes before One of the o’Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 27th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Taylor,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Belleville, Ontario.

By Mr. Sproule,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Mount Forest, Ontario.

By Mr. Thompson,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Cayuga, Ontario.

By Mr. Heyd, —The Petition of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

By Mr. Alcorn,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of St. Catharines, Ontario.

By Mr. Simmons,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Grand Valley, Ontario.

By Mr. Johnston (Lambton),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Arkona, Ontario.

By Mr. Lancaster,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of Clifton.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the Village of Hensall ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of North Toronto ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Fergus ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Orangeville ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Creemore ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Toronto Junction ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Port Carling ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Midland ; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of Streetsville, all of Ontario ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of New Rockland ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Knowlton ; of the Municipal Council of the City of Saint Henri ; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Maisonneuve, all of Quebec ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Windsor ; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Lunenburg, all of Nova Scotia : severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Legris, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

Your Committee recommend that the Evidence taken before them on Agriculture, Dairying and Export of Fruits during the current Session of Parliament be printed forthwith, in the usual numerical proportions of English and French, in pamphlet form, as advance sheets of your Committee's Final Report, for distribution to Members of Parliament, as hereinafter specified, that is to say :—Twenty thousand (20,000) copies of the Evidence of Mr. James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying ; Fifteen thousand (15,000) copies thereof to be for distribution to Members of Parliament ; Four thousand nine hundred (4,900) copies for distribution by the Department of Agriculture ; and One hundred (100) copies for the use of your Committee.

2. Twenty thousand (20,000) copies of the Evidence of Dr. W. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms ; Fifteen thousand (15,000) copies to be for distribution to Members of Parliament ; Four thousand nine hundred (4,900) copies for distribution by the Department of Agriculture ; and One hundred (100) copies for the use of your Committee.

3. Twenty thousand (20,000) copies of the Evidence of each Member of the official staff at the Central Experimental Farm, of which Nineteen thousand four hundred (19,400) of each shall be for distribution to Members of Parliament ; Five hundred (500) copies of his own evidence to be allotted to each member of said staff ; and One hundred (100) copies of each to the use of your Committee.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

Your Committee have had under consideration certain papers and accounts, set out on Page L—150 of the Report of Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900, under the heading "Local Revenue Account: Yukon Territory, Fines, \$70,650.10," and beg leave to report herewith said papers and accounts to the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Osler have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Galliher have leave to bring in a Bill incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered That Mr. Geoffrion have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Legris, seconded by Mr. Bazinet,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, dated 19th July, 1900, respecting the arbitration of the claim preferred by the Province of Nova Scotia against the Government of the Dominion for a refund with interest of moneys expended by the said Provincial Government upon that part of the Intercolonial Railway between New Glasgow and the Straits of Canso, formerly known as the "Eastern Extension Railway;" and also, the Report of the Arbitrators. (*Sessional Papers No. 73.*)

Also, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, dated 23rd March, 1901, on a memorandum from the Minister of Inland Revenue submitting herewith the Report of the Commissioners appointed under date of 2nd January, 1901, to investigate, enquire into and report upon certain complaints made with regard to the inspection of grain at the port of Montreal, &c. (*Sessional Papers No. 74.*)

Mr. Fitzpatrick, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of the Complaints, pleas, convictions, notes of judgment and

all other papers, correspondence, &c., relating to the case of *Cinquars vs. Senecal*, decided by the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown side) on the 17th of December, 1900. (*Sessional Papers No. 75.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Demers (St. Johns) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bills of Exchange Act, 1890.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Fortin moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being proposed, That in the opinion of this House, the salaries of public officers and Government employees should be attachable like those of ordinary citizens ;

Mr. Britton moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. German, That all the words after " House " to the end of the Question be left out, and the words " some provision " should be made by the Government, by which the salaries of public officers and Government employees, or a part of such salaries shall, so far as consistent with the requirements of the public service, be made attachable or available for the payment of their " debts," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, and, after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the British Yukon Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 21.—Leave out "twenty" and insert "fifteen."

Page 1, line 28.—Leave out "is" and insert "may be."

Page 2, lines 10 and 11.—Leave out "at Waterloo and St. John's" and insert "in the districts through which the said railway passes."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House had agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company, and to change its name to the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Trans-Canada Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited) ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Victoria Day, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Railway Act ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 28th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Sproule,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Owen Sound, Ontario.

By Mr. Heyd,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Paris, Ontario.

By Mr. Maclean,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Markham, Ontario.

By Mr. LaRivière,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Ste. Cunégonde, Quebec.

By Mr. Costigan,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Grand Falls, New Brunswick.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Board of Trade of the City of Brantford ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Berlin ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Petrolia ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Tweed ; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of Guelph, all of Ontario ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Regina, North-west Territories ; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of Carberry, Manitoba ; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton, Ontario ; praying the House to constitute the 24th day of May a perpetual holiday, in memory of Her late Majesty the Queen.

Of the Municipal Council of Miniota, Manitoba ; praying for certain amendments of the Grain Act

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the Petition of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba ; praying that the Rule (49) which limits the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills as well as the Rule (51) requiring the publication of Notice, be suspended in reference to each of their said Petitions, viz. : for an Act relating to a lease of certain railways in Manitoba ; and also, for an Act relating to an agreement respecting certain Railways in Manitoba by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and as your Committee are of the opinion that substantial compliance with the rules has been made by the wide publicity given by the press of Manitoba and Canada with respect to the proposed legislation, they therefore recommend that the publication of the Notices required under the 51st Rule of this House be dispensed with in reference to each of the foregoing Petitions.

On motion of Mr. Heyd, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Ordered, That the Petition of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada presented yesterday, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying to be permitted to lay before the House their Petition for the passing of an Act to supplement the provisions of

Chapter 91 of the Act of 1898, respecting their Society, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the North-west Mounted Police, 1900, Part III. (*Sessional Papers No. 28a.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Clarke have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

Your Committee have also considered Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railways Company, and to change its name to "The Great Northern Transit Company," and have agreed to report the preamble thereof not proven, because the proposed measure is not in the public interest. Your Committee recommend that the fee and charges paid on the said Bill be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. Gourley, and the Question being proposed, That the House do now adjourn;

And a Debate arising thereupon;—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, for a list of School Lands sold at public auction in Manitoba during last year, place of sale and name of auctioneer and other officials in charge of the sale. The name of the purchaser, with the description and acreage of the respective lots purchased, price of sale per acre and amount paid on account. A list of the lots adjudicated but which were subsequently resold, name of first purchaser, price bid and at which adjudication was made; also, price at which sale of same lot was subsequently made, with name of purchaser. (*Sessional Papers No. 76.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday 14th March last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty);

And proposed amendment thereto, That all the words after "That" to the end of Question be left out, and the words, "in the opinion of this House, the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to the labour, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the mother country and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia

"is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object.

"This House is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary," inserted instead thereof :

And the Question, on the amendment, being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning ;

Friday, 29th March, 1901.

And the Question being put on the amendment : the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Cochrane,	Lancaster,	Reid (Grenville).
Ball,	Culbert,	LaRivière,	Richardson (Grey),
Barker,	Earle,	Lavell,	Roche (Marquette),
Bell (Addington),	Fowler,	Lefurgey,	Roddick,
Bennett,	Ganong,	MacLaren (Perth),	Rosamond,
Birkett,	Gilmour,	Macleam,	Sherritt,
Blain,	Gourley,	McCormick,	Simmons,
Borden (Halifax),	Hackett,	McGowan,	Smith (Wentworth),
Bayd,	Haggart,	McIntosh,	Sproule,
Broder,	Henderson,	Monk,	Taylor,
Bruce,	Hughes (Victoria),	Morin,	Tisdale,
Cargill,	Ingram,	Northrup,	Tolton,
Carscallen,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Osler,	Vrooman,
Clancy,	Kaulbach,	Pope,	Wallace,
Clare,	Kendrey,	Pringle,	Ward, and
Clarke,	Kidd,	Prior,	Wilmot—64.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Archambault,	Edwards,	Lavergne,	Paterson,
Bazinot,	Emmerson,	LeBlanc,	Préfontaine,
Belcourt,	Erb,	Legrise,	Proulx,
Bernier,	Ethier,	Lemieux,	Puttee,
Bickerdike,	Fielding,	Lewis,	Reid (Restigouche),
Blair,	Fisher,	Logan,	Richardson (Lisgar),
Borden (King's, N.S.),	Flint,	Lovell,	Roche (Halifax),
Bourassa,	Fortier,	Loy,	Ross (Ontario),
Britton,	Fortin,	Macdonald,	Ross (Rimouski),
Brown,	Fraser,	Mackie,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bruneau,	Gallery,	MacLaren (Huntingdon),	Rousseau,
Bureau,	Gauvreau,	McColl,	Russell,
Calvert,	Geoffrion,	McCool,	Schell,
Calvin,	German,	McCreary,	Scott,
Carroll,	Gibson,	McEwen,	Sifton,
Champagne,	Girard,	McGugan,	Smith (Vancouver),
Christie,	Gould,	McIsaac,	Stephens,
Copp,	Guthrie,	McLennan,	Sutherland (Essex),
Costigan,	Harwood,	Malouin,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Cowan,	Heyd,	Marcil (Bagot),	Talbot,
Davies (Sir Louis),	Holmes,	Marcil (Bonaventure),	Tarte,
Davis,	Horsey,	Martineau,	Thompson,
Déchéne,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	Matheson,	Tobin

Delisle,	Hyman,	Meigs,	Tolmie,
Demers (Lévis),	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Mignault,	Tucker,
Demers (St. Johns),	Johnston (Lambton),	Monet,	Turcot,
Desmarais,	Kendall,	Murray,	Turgeon,
Douglas,	Lang,	Oliver,	Wade, and
Dugas,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Parmelee,	Wright.—118.
Dyment,	Laurier (L'Assomption),		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Archambault,	Emmerson,	Lavergne,	Paterson,
Bazinet,	Erb,	LeBlanc,	Préfontaine,
Belcourt,	Ethier,	Legris,	Proulx,
Bernier,	Fielding,	Lemieux,	Puttee,
Bickerdike,	Fisher,	Lewis,	Reid (Restigouche),
Blair,	Flint,	Logan,	Richardson (Lisgar),
Borden (King's, N. S.),	Fortier,	Lovell,	Roche (Halifax),
Bourassa,	Fortin,	Loy,	Ross (Ontario),
Britton,	Fraser,	Macdonald,	Ross (Rimouski),
Brown,	Gallery,	Mackie,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bruneau,	Gauvreau,	MacLaren (Huntingdon),	Rousseau,
Bureau,	Geoffrion,	McColl,	Russell,
Calvert,	German,	McCool,	Schell,
Carroll,	Gibson,	McCreary,	Scott,
Champagne,	Girard,	McEwen,	Sifton,
Christie,	Gould,	McGugan,	Smith (Vancouver),
Copp,	Guthrie,	McIsaac,	Stephens,
Costigan,	Harwood,	McLennan,	Sutherland (Essex),
Cowan,	Heyd,	Malouin,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Davies (Sir Louis),	Holmes,	Marcil (Bagot),	Talbot,
Davis,	Horsey,	Marcil (Bonaventure),	Tarte,
Déchêne,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	Martineau,	Thompson,
Delisle,	Hyman,	Matheson,	Tobin,
Demers (Lévis),	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Meigs,	Tolmie,
Demers (St. Johns),	Johnston (Lambton),	Mignault,	Tucker,
Desmarais,	Kendall,	Monet,	Turcot,
Douglas,	Lang,	Murray,	Turgeon,
Dugas,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Oliver,	Wade, and
Dyment,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Parmelee,	Wright.—117.
Edwards,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Cochrane,	Lancaster,	Reid (Grenville),
Ball,	Culbert,	LaRivière,	Richardson (Grey),
Barker,	Earle,	Lavell,	Roche (Marquette),
Bell (Addington),	Fowler,	Lefurgey,	Roddick,
Bennett,	Ganong,	MacLaren (Perth),	Rosamond,
Birkett,	Gilmour,	Maclean,	Sherritt,
Blain,	Gourley,	McCormick,	Simmons,
Borden (Halifax),	Hackett,	McGowan,	Smith (Wentworth),
Boyd,	Haggart,	McIntosh,	Sproule,
Broder,	Henderson,	Monk,	Taylor,
Bruce,	Hughes (Victoria),	Morin,	Tisdale,
Calvin,	Ingram,	Northrup,	Tolton,
Cargill,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Osler,	Vrooman,
Carscallen,	Kaulbach,	Pope,	Wallace,
Clancy,	Kendrey,	Pringle,	Ward, and
Clare,	Kidd,	Prior,	Wilmot.—65
Clarke,			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till six minutes after Four of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 29th March, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Osler, —The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Woodstock, Ontario.

By Mr. McIntosh, —The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lennoxville, Quebec.

By Mr. Rosamond, —The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Almonte Ontario.

By Mr. Barker, —The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the City of Belleville ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Mount Forest ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Cayuga ; of the Municipal Council of the City of St. Catharines ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Grand Valley ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Arkona ; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of Clifton, all of Ontario ; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the Petition of James White and others for an Act of Incorporation, under the name of the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company, and find them sufficient.

Your Committee have also examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them somewhat short in point of time : but, as they will mature before the Bills are considered in Committee, your Committee recommend that they be deemed sufficient, viz. :—

Of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their railway, and for other purposes ; of H. P. Dwight and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada ; of Archibald Campbell and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian National Bank ; of the South Shore Railway Company, for an Act to ratify the titles or deeds of sales of certain railways acquired by them, and for other purposes ; of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, for an Act empowering them to construct branch lines of railway to connect certain mines with their main line ; of John Abell, for an Act to grant extension of Letters Patent.

Your Committee have also considered the Petition of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters of the Dominion of Canada ; praying for leave to present a Petition for an Act to supplement the provisions of Chapter 91 of the Act of 1898 respecting the Society, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting such Petitions, and they recommend that the necessary leave be granted.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee, in obedience to the Order of the House of the 25th March, instant, have considered Bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same with further Amendments.

Your Committee have also had under consideration Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. McIsaac have leave to bring in a Bill respecting a lease of certain Railways in Manitoba.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. McIsaac have leave to bring in a Bill relating to an agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company respecting certain railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Prior have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Geoffrion have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the South Shore Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell (Addington) have leave to bring in a Bill to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Dymont have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. German have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canadian National Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Osler have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Murray have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Inter-provincial and James' Bay Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Carroll have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Tarte.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Correspondence between Lord Strathcona and the Minister of Agriculture *re* cost of space in the various Imperial Buildings and cost of the Trocadero and Vincennes Buildings, together with reports and minutes from February, 1898, to June, 1900.

Mr. Fisher, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for a copy of the Correspondence between Lord Strathcona and the Minister of Agriculture *re* cost of space in the various Imperial Buildings and cost of the Trocadero and Vincennes Buildings, together with reports and minutes from February, 1898, to June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 77.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Wright have leave to bring in a Bill in further amendment of the Dominion Elections Act, 1900.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions : which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to income—Repairs, furniture, heating, &c.—Public Buildings, Ottawa, including ventilation and lighting—Repairs, materials, furniture, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—St. Maurice District—Increased facilities for descent of timber on the St. Maurice River, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—Paris Exhibition, \$30,000 ; Buffalo Exhibition, \$30,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1901, the sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1901, the sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Fielding have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money, required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1901, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered. That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee, had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing Fruit for Sale;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Blair, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1901, showing:—(a) Net Receipts and Expenditures of the Intercolonial Railway, for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901. (b) The expenditure on capital account with respect to the Intercolonial Railway, for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901. (*Sessional Papers, No. 78.*)

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 1st April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Heyd,—The Petition of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Simcoe; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Port Arthur, all of Ontario; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Rigaud; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of St. Michel, all of Quebec; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Parrsboro', Nova Scotia.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Bowmanville, Ontario.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Lethbridge, North-west Territories.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Owen Sound; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Paris; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Markham; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Woodstock; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Almonte, all of Ontario; of the Municipal Council of the City of Ste. Cunégonde; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lennoxville, all of Quebec; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Grand Falls, New Brunswick; praying that the Bill now before Parliament, respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company, may not become law in its present shape.

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton, Ontario, presented on Friday last; praying the House to grant a cash and land subsidy to the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, for the construction of a certain line of railway, being read;

Mr. Speaker said, That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of Public money, it cannot be received.

On motion of Mr. Heyd, seconded by Mr. Clarke,

Ordered, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Tenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, that portion of the 19th Rule of this House which limits the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be suspended, in reference to the following Petition, presented this day, and that it be read and received forthwith.

The said Petition was accordingly read and received, viz :—

Of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm the transfer to the said corporation of all the assets, rights and interests of the Provincial Corporation of the said Order, and for other purposes.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of each of the hydraulic mining leases mentioned on Page 65 of the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, 1900; also, showing what conditions or terms of these leases have been complied with, respectively; also, copies of all reports, letters and communications respecting each lease. (*Sessional Papers, No. 79.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company;

Mr. Cowan moved, seconded by Mr. Fraser, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Mackie,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

And the Question being proposed to the House by Mr. Speaker "When shall the Bill be read a third time," and Mr. Speaker being unable to decide from the voices as to the time of reading, he submitted the Question to the determination of the House, under Rule 47: "Whether the Bill should be forthwith ordered to be read a third time"; the House divided on the Question; and the names were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Angers,	Fisher,	Logan,	Paterson,
Archambault,	Fitzpatrick,	Lovell,	Proulx,
Bazinet,	Flint,	Loy,	Reid (Restigouche),
Bernier,	Fortier,	Macdonald,	Roche (Halifax),
Blair,	Fraser,	Mackie,	Ross (Ontario),
Bureau,	Gibson,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Ross (Victoria, N.S.)
Calvert,	Girard,	McCarthy,	Scott,
Champagne,	Guthrie,	McCool,	Sifton,
Charlton,	Heyd,	McCreary,	Smith (Vancouver),
Christie,	Holmes,	McEwen,	Stephens,
Copp,	Hughes (King's, P. E. I.),	McGugan,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Costigan,	Hyman,	McIsaac,	Talbot,
Cowan,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	McLennan,	Tarte,
Davies (Sir Louis),	Johnston (Lambton),	Martineau,	Thompson,
Davis,	Kendall,	Matheson,	Tolmie,
Delisle,	Lang,	Maxwell,	Tucker,
Emmerson,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Mignault,	Turgeon,
Ethier,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Oliver,	Wade, and
Fielding,	Lewis,	Parmelee,	Wright.—76.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,
Barker,
Bell (Addington),
Bennett,
Birkett,
Blain,
Borden (Halifax),
Broder,
Cargill,
Clancy,
Clarke,

Cochrane,
Earle,
Fowler,
Gilmour,
Gourley,
Hackett,
Henderson,
Hughes (Victoria),
Johnston (Cardwell),
Kaulbach,

Kild,
Lancaster,
LaRivière,
Lavell,
Lennox,
Maclean,
McGowan,
Morin,
Prior,
Puttee,

Richardson (Grey),
Richardson (Lisgar),
Robinson (Elgin),
Sherritt,
Simmons,
Tisdale,
Tolton,
Vrooman,
Wallace, and
Wilmot.—41.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Accordingly Mr. Guthrie moved, seconded by Mr. Fraser, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Wallace moved, seconded by Mr. Maclean, and the Question being put, That the House do now adjourn :—It passed in the Negative.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,
Resolved, That Government Orders have precedence on Wednesdays, immediately after Questions to be put by Members, on and after Wednesday, 10th April, 1901, to the end of the Session.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,
Resolved, That when the House adjourns on Wednesday next, it stand adjourned to Tuesday, the Ninth of April, instant.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing Fruit for Sale, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting enquiries and investigations into shipping casualties;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893 ; "

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House had passed the same without any amendment.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Gould,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Uxbridge, Ontario.

By Mr. Geoffrion,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Chambly Canton, Quebec.

By Mr. Puttee,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

By Mr. Davis,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Prince Albert, North-west Territories.

By Mr. Prior,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of New Westminster, British Columbia : and the Petition of the Supreme Grand Executive of the Sons of England Benefit Society.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited) and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. Bernier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the General Inspection Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Bernier have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the culling of Lumber and the inspection of Staples.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Bernier have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the packing or sale of certain Staple Commodities.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—

Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply; Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Tarte, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. Davis moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Guthrie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "in the opinion of "this House the Government should take such steps as may be open to it under the "law to have a test case brought before the Courts for the purpose of obtaining authoritative interpretation of the meaning of the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in relation to the exemption of land from taxation; and

"That the patenting of lands earned by railroad companies, should be proceeded "with with all practicable speed," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Paterson,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the Committee of Supply;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Paterson, and the Question being again proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. Maclean moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bennett, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the contract made between the Company and the Government for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are the following Clauses:—

CHAPTER 1, 44 VICTORIA.

Subsidy in money and land.

9. In consideration of the premises, the Government agree to grant to the Company a subsidy in money of \$25,000,000, and in land of 25,000,000 acres for which *subsidies* the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway shall be completed, and the same shall be equipped, maintained and operated, *the said subsidies, respectively, to be paid and granted as the work of construction shall proceed, in manner and upon the conditions following, that is to say:—*

Apportionment of money.

(a) The said subsidy in money is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, namely:—

CENTRAL SECTION.

Assumed at 1,350 miles—

1st.—900 miles, at \$10,000 per mile..... \$9,000,000

2nd.—450 " \$13,333 " 6,000,000

————— \$15,000,000

EASTERN SECTION.

Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to \$15,384.61 per mile... 10,000,000

————— \$25 000,000

And of land. And the said subsidy in land is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, *subject to the reserve hereinafter provided for* :—

CENTRAL SECTION.

1st—900 miles at 12,500 acres per mile	11,250,000
2nd—450 “ 16,666·63 “	7,500,000
	<hr/> 18,750,000

EASTERN SECTION.

Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to 9,615·35 acres per mile. 6,250,000

25,000,000

When to be
paid or
granted.

(b) *Upon the construction of any portion of the Railway hereby contracted for, not less than 20 miles in length, and the completion thereof so as to admit of the running of regular trains thereon, together with such equipment thereof as shall be required for the traffic thereon, the Government shall pay and grant to the Company the money and land subsidies applicable thereto.*

Exemption
from taxation
in North-west
Territories.

16. The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations, grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the Company shall be for ever free from taxation by the Dominion or by any Province hereafter to be established or by any municipal corporation therein; and the lands of the Company, in the North-west Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown.

This House is of the opinion that the Twenty years exemption provided for the land subsidy in Clause 16, begins as of a date even with the payment of the money subsidy provided for in Section 9, inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs

Blain,	Broder,	Maclean,	Wallace.--7.
Boyd,	Cargill,	McGowan, and	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Erb,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Prior,
Angers,	Ethier,	Lavergne,	Proulx,
Archambault,	Fielding,	Legris,	Puttee,
Barker,	Fisher,	Lemieux,	Reid (Restigouche),
Bazinet,	Fitzpatrick,	Lennox,	Richardson (Grey),
Bell (Addington),	Flint,	Logan,	Ross (Ontario),
Bickerdike,	Fortier,	Loy,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Borden (Halifax),	Fortin,	Mackie,	Rousseau,
Borden (King's, N.S.)	Fowler,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Russell,
Britton,	Galliber,	McCarthy,	Scott,
Brown,	Geoffrion,	McCool,	Sifton,
Bruce,	Gibson,	McCormick,	Simmons,
Bruneau,	Gilmour,	McCreary,	Smith (Vancouver),
Bureau,	Girard,	McEwen,	Sproule,
Carroll,	Gould,	McIsaac,	Stephens,
Clancy,	Gourley,	McLennan,	Sutherland (Essex),
Copp,	Guthrie,	Madore,	Talbot,
Cowan,	Hackett,	Malouin,	Tarte,

Davies (Sir Louis),	Henderson,	Marcil (Bagot),	Taylor,
Davis,	Holmes,	Maxwell,	Thompson,
Déchêne,	Hughes (Victoria),	Meigs,	Tolton,
Delisle,	Hymian,	Mignault,	Tucker,
Demers (Lévis),	Johnston (Lambton),	Monk,	Tarcot,
Demers (St. Johns),	Kaulbach,	Morin,	Turgeon.
Dugas,	Lancaster,	Oliver,	Wade,
Earle,	Lang,	Paterson,	Wilson, and
Edwards,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Pringle,	Wright.—109.
Emmerson,			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Quebec—Buckingham Public Building, \$7,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$12,000; Drummondville Public Building, \$9,000; Granby Public Building, \$12,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, \$10,000; Hochelaga Post Office, \$25,000; Hull Post Office—Reconstruction, \$11,000; Lévis Cattle Quarantine Station—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$2,000; Montreal Public Buildings—Improvements, alterations, repairs, &c., \$3,000; Quebec Cartridge Factory—Rolling mill, \$5,000; Quebec Immigrant Buildings on Louise embankment and breakwater, and Queen's Wharf Buildings, \$1,000; Victoriaville Public Building, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Brockville Drill Hall, \$36,000; Deseronto Public Building Site donated by city corporation, \$20,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$10,000; Ingersoll Public Buildings, \$2,600; Kingston Royal Military College, additional buildings—Gymnasium and hospital, \$5,000; London Drill Hall and Armoury, \$15,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Renovating, painting, &c., outside works, including Eastern Block ironwork and re-leading windows of Parliament Building and Library, \$7,000; Picton Public Building, \$8,000; St. Thomas Drill Hall and Armoury, \$24,000; Sarnia Public Building, \$30,000; Toronto Dominion Buildings—Improvements, renewals, repairs, &c., \$4,000; Windsor Drill Hall, \$50,000; Woodstock Public Buildings, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : "An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company."

Bill intituled : "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money "required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year "ending 30th June, 1901, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : "An Act respecting the Supreme "Court of the Independent Order of Foresters," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : "An Act to amend the Yukon "Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the said "Territory," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : "An Act to make certain pro- "visions necessitated by the Demise of the Crown," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Sir Louis H. Davies, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th March, 1901, for copies of all Letters, papers and other correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and J. Albert Brennan, of Tignish, County of Prince, Prince Edward Island, regarding the payment of a fishing bounty cheque, made in favour of one Joseph Reilly, and for which the said J. Albert Brennan held the order of the payee.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 80.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Rules and regulations and all correspondence in the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to fishing berths and the shore fishery in West Halifax, more especially within the Polling District of Prospect and Dover.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 80a.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, letters, papers and documents relating to the alleged interference with the fishing berths of the members of the Shad and East Dover Fishing Association, in the County of Halifax, and all letters and communications to the Government or Department of Marine and Fisheries from the said Association, or from any person on its behalf relating to the matters aforesaid. (*Sessional Papers, No. 80b.*)

Mr. Tarte, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, papers, tenders, returns and other documents relating to the Government wharf at or near the Ferry, East River, Sheet Harbour, in the County of Halifax, Nova Scotia, showing the title of the Crown, if any, to this wharf and the use which has been made thereof, since 1st January, 1897 ; the person or persons in charge of the wharf on behalf of the Government since 1st January, 1897 ; the moneys which have been expended by the Government thereon, since 1st January, 1897 ; the dates when the same were so expended, whether the same were expended by public contract or how otherwise ; also, all such papers aforesaid as show the amount collected or received by the Government, or by any person or persons on its behalf, for use of such wharf, since 1st January, 1897. (*Sessional Papers, No. 81.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Belcourt,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Ottawa, Ontario.

By Mr. Clancy,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Renfrew ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of St. Mary's, all of Ontario ; the Petition of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange of Winnipeg, Manitoba ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Beebe Plain, Quebec.

By Mr. Sproule,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Hespeler ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Palmerston, all of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Simcoe ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Port Arthur ; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Bowmanville, all of Ontario ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Rigaud ; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of St. Michel, all of Quebec ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Parrsboro', Nova Scotia ; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Lethbridge, North-west Territories ; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker informed The House, That he had received a notification of a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, by the resignation of Henry Corby, Esquire.

To the

Honourable LOUIS PHILIPPE BRODEUR,
Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

SIR,—I hereby declare my intention of resigning my seat as a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of the West Riding of Hastings, having been duly elected at the Election held on the 31st of October and 7th of November, A.D., 1900, and I do hereby resign the same.

Witness my hand and seal this Twenty-eighth day of February, A.D., 1901.

H. CORBY. [L.S.]

Witness :

A. I. BIRD.

F. B. HUDSON.

Belleville, Ontario.

Mr. Speaker also informed The House, That in conformity with sub-Section 2 of Section 5 of Chapter 13 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

Mr. Speaker further informed The House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, FOR CANADA,

OTTAWA, 3rd April, 1901.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Second day of March last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to Charles C. Morrison, Esquire, Flat River, Prince Edward Island, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Queen's, East Riding, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Donald A. McKinnon, Esquire, whose election has been declared void.

Donald A. McKinnon, Esquire, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Barrister, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

H. G. LAMOTHE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To Sir JOHN BOURINOT, K. C. M. G., LL.D.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Donald A. McKinnon, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Queen's, East Riding, Prince Edward Island, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Britton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyd's.

Bill respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada ; and

Bill respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited.)

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to make certain provisions necessitated by the Demise of the Crown," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the " said Territory ", be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, showing :—

1. When J. R. Thompson was appointed an official of the Department of the Interior, Outside Service.

2. His duties and his salary.

3. Whether he ever acted in any other capacity than a Homestead Inspector, and if so, in what capacity or capacities, and for what length of time.

4. When he was dismissed. Date of notice of dismissal. At what date he would, if on duty as Homestead Inspector, probably have received it.

5. The date to which he was paid. If engaged by month, whether he was entitled to his pay up to the end of January, 1901. And if not, why not?

6. Whether it is not customary, in dismissing officials of several years' standing, to pay them a gratuity in proportion to their length of service. Whether it has been done in similar cases. If so, why not in his?

7. The cause of his dismissal.

8. What charges were made against him, and whether he was given an opportunity to reply to them.

9. Copy of notices issued by Mr. Burley.

10. Copy of Mr. Burley's instructions.

11. The name of the person at whose instance Mr. Burley issued such notices, and if on his own responsibility, whether Mr. Burley's action was approved or censured.

12. Whether it is customary for the Department of the Interior to advertise for parties to come forward and make complaints against the officials of that Department. If not, why was that course followed in this case.

13. The result of the said investigation. Whether the investigation was adjourned to enable the complainant to secure evidence, and how long the investigation lasted.

14. Whether Thompson was ever notified of the finding of the investigation.

15. A copy of this notification.

16. The date of Mr. Burley's investigation and the date of his Report.

17. Whether the files of the Department in the case under investigation were furnished the complainants.

17a. Whether it is customary in such cases to hand over the files of the Department to the complainants.

18. Whether Mr. Thompson requested the Department to furnish him certain papers on the files furnished the complainants as having any bearing on the complaints.

19. Whether he made this request more than once; if so, how many times did he do so. What reply was given him in each case.

20. The name of the party or parties appointed in his place.

21. The qualification of his successor or successors for the position.

22. His or their experience to qualify him or them for the said position, and of what has such experience consisted. At what date were such appointments made and on what recommendations.

23. At time of Thompson's dismissal the amount of work on hand requiring attention by him or some one acting in the same capacity.

24. A comparative statement of the last two years of the duties performed by him and all the other Homestead Inspectors and Forest Rangers where the duties of both offices are performed by the one official.

25. The number of Inspectors made during the twelve months ending 30th November in years 1896-97-98-99, by all parties acting as Homestead Inspectors and the number of days in each year they were employed making inspections. The number of days in each year they receive pay, and during the time they were under pay, what other duties as Homestead Inspectors were they engaged at; also, the number of applications for patents received by each during the same period and the fees the Department received for such applications.

26. The date when the charges were made against Thompson which were investigated by Mr. Burley.

27. The date of Mr. Burley's Report.

28. Whether any further charges have been made.

29. If so, by whom and their nature.

30. When Thompson was apprised of them and asked to disprove or reply to them.

31. Whether it is not the custom of the Department to give all officials an opportunity to reply to any charges or insinuations against their conduct.

32. The duties of Mr. Burley prior to the investigation of charges against Mr. Thompson.

33. How long Mr. Burley had been in the employment of the Department of the Interior ; his calling or business prior to appointment to investigate such charges, and what was his salary.

34. Whether, at the date of such investigation, Mr. Burley was considered Mr. Thompson's superior officer.

35. Who recommended Mr. Burley's appointment as investigator or commissioner into the charges against Mr. Thompson.

36. Was there any protest, verbal or written, against the appointment of Mr. Burley by any official of the Department or any other person.

37. How long the investigation lasted.

38. What it cost the Department.

39. What the Department paid the witnesses brought by the complainant.

40. Did the Department pay any of the legal expenses of the complainant.

41. Did the Department pay the legal expenses of said Thompson in the case.

42. Was the Department asked to do so, and to what amount.

43. If so, what reason was given for declining or refusing such request. (*Sessional Papers, No. 82.*)

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Sproule,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and a copy of the annual statement furnished the bondholders of the said Corporation by the Montreal Turnpike Trust, for the past ten years.

On motion of Mr. Birkett, seconded by Mr. Henderson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Leases, contracts or agreements for the rental of all buildings now occupied, or to be erected for and occupied by the Federal Government in the City of Ottawa.

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Haggart,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the cost of construction of the bridge built by the Government across the Lachine Canal at Côte St. Paul ; also, estimated cost of strengthening or rebuilding said bridge, if such estimate has been made, and copies of all petitions and correspondence had with the Government of Canada upon this subject.

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Haggart,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and messages in the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in the County of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last ; also, copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justice of the peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other person, relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith ; also, a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to said strike.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. McCreary,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return show-

ing copies of all Memorials, replies thereto and correspondence between the Government of the North west Territories, and any Member thereof, and the Government of Canada, and any Member thereof, on the subject of the financial and constitutional status of the said North-west Territories.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. German, seconded by Mr. McCarthy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the number of Leases of water power granted on the Welland Canal and feeder; the names of the lessees; the quantity of power granted in each lease, and the location of such power; the consideration named in each lease, and the length of the term granted; the names of the present holders; the amount of consideration in arrears, if any, on each lease, and the number of years during which such arrears have been accumulating.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th March, 1901, for copies of all Petitions, papers, directions, letters and other correspondence relating to the change in the situation of the Pearl Street sub-Post office in Hamilton, or to the age and reputation of the late Postmaster, Mr. Hull, or to the situation of the new Post office and the appointment of Mr. McDonell; also, for copies of all communications and papers which led the Inspector to make enquiry with regard to any of these matters. (*Sessional Papers, No. 83.*)

Mr. Tarte, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, telegrams, letters, notes and memoranda exchanged between the Canadian Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, or any Member of the Canadian Commission and Lord Strathcona or the Royal Commission or the Colonial Secretary, in relation to the representation of Canada at the Exhibition. (*Sessional Papers, No. 77a.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February, 1901, showing the names and addresses of all parties tendering (where tenders were called for) for coal and wood, or either, for the uses of the Government of Canada, since 1st July, 1899; copy of the tender put in by each party tendering, copy of the specification issued in each case where tenders were called for, name and address of the successful tenderer in each case, together with the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, tendered for; also, the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, for which tenders were accepted in each case, and the prices paid; also, the location of each Government building or institution supplied with coal and wood, or either, the quantity and quality and sizes of coal and wood, or either, supplied to each and the price in each case; also, the names and addresses of all parties supplying coal and wood, or either, without tender, since the above date to the Government of Canada, the kind, quality and quantity supplied in each case by each person, the prices paid in each case, and the location of the building or institution supplied. (*Sessional Papers, No. 84.*)

And then The House adjourned till Tuesday next, the Ninth instant.

Tuesday, 9th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Sproule,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Napanee, Ontario; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

By Mr. Heyd,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Brantford, Ontario.

By Mr. Pringle,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Uxbridge; of the Municipal Council of the City of Ottawa; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Renfrew; of the Municipal Council of the Town of St. Mary's; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Hespeler; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Palmerston, all of Ontario; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Chambly Canton; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of Beebe Plain, all of Quebec; of the Municipal Council of the City of Winnipeg; and of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, of Winnipeg, all of Manitoba; of the Board of Trade of New Westminster; and of the Municipal Council of the City of Kamloops, all of British Columbia; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Prince Albert, North-west Territories; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Of the Supreme Grand Executive of the Sons of England Benefit Society: praying for the passing of an Act constituting the 24th day of May a perpetual holiday, in memory of Her late Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Speaker informed The House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 4th April, 1901.

This is to certify that by virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Twenty-sixth day of February last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to A. D. McCannel, Esquire, of the Village of Burgoyne, Ontario, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Bruce, North Riding, in the Province of Ontario, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Alexander McNeill, Esquire, whose election has been declared void; James Halliday, Esquire, of the Village of Chesley, Ontario, Cattle Dealer, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

H. G. LAMOTHE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

TO SIR JOHN BOURINOT, K.C.M.G., LL.D

Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

James Halliday, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of Bruce, Ontario, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same took his seat in the House.

On motion of Mr. Haggart, seconded by Mr. Monk,

Ordered, That the Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, dated 19th July, 1900, laid before the House on Wednesday 27th March, 1901, respecting the arbitration of the claim preferred by the Province of Nova Scotia against the Government of the Dominion for a refund, with interest, of moneys expended by the said Provincial Government upon that part of the Intercolonial Railway between New Glasgow and the Straits of Canso, formerly known as the "Eastern Extension Railway;" and also, the Report of the Arbitrators, be printed forthwith, and that Rule 94 be suspended in relation thereto.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the marking and inspecting of packages containing Fruit for Sale;

On motion of Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of further amending the same.

The House, accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Tarte, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Louis H. Davies,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

A Bill respecting enquiries and investigations into shipping casualties, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth:—

MINTO.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1901, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5*).

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Further Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Miscellaneous expenditure, including North-west Territories, \$37,000; Travelling expenses of Judges in the North-west Territories, \$3,000; Circuit allowances, British Columbia, \$13,000; Travelling allowances, Court of King's Bench and County Court Judges, Manitoba, \$3,000; Circuit allowances to Judges *ad hoc*, \$200; To provide for travelling expenses of Judges holding weekly sittings of High Court of Justice at London and Ottawa, \$1,500; Expenditure under Chapter 181, R.S.C., \$700; To provide for the enforcement of the Alien Labour Law, \$9,000; Office for Clerk of the Court and Judge's Chambers, Prince Albert, \$240, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dorchester Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Manitoba Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for British Columbia Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Regina Jail, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Prince Albert Jail, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-five thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for services in the Yukon Territory—Additional salary of judge, \$1,000; Salary of additional judge, \$5,000; Travelling allowances of judges, \$1,500; Living allowances of judges, \$6,000; Salary of sheriff of Territorial Court, in addition to such fees of office as may be allowed by the Governor in Council, \$3,000; Salary of clerk of Territorial Court, in addition to such fees of office as may be allowed by the Governor in Council, \$3,000; Living allowances of sheriff and clerk of Court, \$1,800 each, \$3,600; Maintenance of prisoners, \$20,000; Transport of prisoners, \$5,000; Witness and jury fees in criminal trials, \$15,000; Law books, &c., and freight thereon for the use of the bench and bar, and stationery and freight thereon for Territorial Court, \$2,500; Miscellaneous expenses, including fees and expenses of Crown Prosecutor, salaries and living allowances of stenographers for Territorial and police Courts and other officials or employees connected with the administration of justice, coroners inquests, &c. &c., \$30,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for consolidation of Dominion Statutes and Orders in Council and proclamations having force of law (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-four thousand and thirty-two dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to

Income—Commissioner's salary, \$3,000; Superintendent of mines' salary, \$3,000; Salaries of Inspectors, Dominion Lands and Crown timber Agents, Sub Agents and Clerks in the Outside Service, \$74,000; Inspector's expenses, travelling expenses of Commissioner, Superintendent of Mines and Homestead Inspectors, contingencies of Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agents and at Head Office, removal expenses, stationery and printing, &c., \$36,000; Members of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors, including contingent expenses of Board (the authority required by the Civil Service Act is hereby given for paying out of this sum such amounts as may be required to pay for services of the Board who are members of the Civil Service) \$300; Salaries of extra clerks at Head Office and advertising, \$17,000; Salary of one carpenter, \$732; Protection of Timber Lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and tree culture in the North-west Territories, \$15,000; To provide for extra services in connection with Dominion Lands (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act) \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for the cost of investigations and demarcations, and other astronomical work of the Department of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of Government in District of Keewatin, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for maintenance of lunatics from Keewatin, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the relief of distressed Canadians in foreign countries other than the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for maintenance, construction of roads, bridges and other necessary works in connection with the Hot Spring Reservation, near Banff Station, North-west Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for cost of litigation (Department of the Interior) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for the survey of the boundary between the Yukon Territory and British Columbia from Teslin Lake to the Alsek River, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning:

Wednesday, 10th April, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 12th February, 1901, showing:—

1. The number of immigration agents employed by the Government of Canada in the United States of America, for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900,

together with the names of each of such agents, date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, number of days spent by each in his office, each year, amount of rent paid by each agent for offices during each of said years, number of days spent by each agent in travelling and amount of travelling expenses of each during each of said years, and amount allowed during each of said years to each or any of the said agents for board or lodging, or for both, the amount of help employed by each agent during each of said years, together with the amounts paid by each agent each year for such help, giving the names of persons employed, number of days employed each year and amounts paid each year to each person employed and showing all other expenses in connection with these agents and their work. Date of leaving or dismissal from the service of the Dominion Government. If still in the employment of the Government, where, and the salary for the present year, and the number of emigrants reported by each agent during each of the said years as having emigrated to Canada from the district in which he is working.

2. The number of agents employed by the Government of Canada in the United States of America, for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900, who were paid by commission, the manner of determining the commission to be paid each agent, the amount paid to each during each of said years, the amount of all other expenditure incurred by the Government of Canada during each of said years on account of immigration agents employed in the United States of America on commission, and the work done by each of such agents during each of said years.

3. The names of all other immigration agents employed during the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900 by the Government of Canada, the date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, the number of days spent by each in travelling and the travelling expenses of each during each of said years, the number of days spent by each in his office during each of said years, and amounts paid by each for office rent and hired help, in detail, during each of said years, amount allowed to each for board and lodging during each of said years, and amount of all other expenses during each of said years of each such agent in connection with his office and charged to the Government of Canada.

4. Date of appointment of W. T. R. Preston, his salary, his duties, his travelling expenses, amount he charged the Government of Canada for board and lodging and other expenses in connection with his office, during each year since his appointment. (*Sessional Papers, No. 85.*)

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented. Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th February, 1901, for copies of the Evidence, exhibits and report of the enquiry held at Inverness, in the County of Megantic, by Honourable Mr. Justice White, of Sherbrooke, in the matter of the Post office of Kinnear's Mill. (*Sessional Papers, No. 86.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till twelve minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. German,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Fort Erie, Ontario.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the Town of Calgary, North-west Territories.

By Mr. Lennox,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Beeton, Ontario.

By Mr. Hyman,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of London, Ontario.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Petition of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada for an Act to confirm the transfer to the said Corporation of all the assets, rights and interests of the Provincial Corporation of the said Order, and find that the Notices given are short in point of time: but, as the proposed measure will affect the interests of the Order only, and, as evidence has been adduced that all the various Courts of the Order have been fully apprised of the fact that the proposed legislation is being asked for, your Committee are of the opinion that it is not necessary to insist on the full publication of Notice in this case.

As the time for presenting Private Bills has expired, your Committee recommend that that portion of the 49th Rule which limits the time for presenting Private Bills, be suspended in this case.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Brown,

Ordered, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Eleventh Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, that portion of the 49th Rule of this House which limits the time for presenting Private Bills be suspended, as regards the Bill respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

Ordered, That Mr. Heyd have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the names of Messieurs McKinnon and Halliday be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the names of Messieurs McKinnon and Henderson be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Halliday be added to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, yesterday proposed, That the Bill to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing Fruit for Sale, be now read the third time ;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Sutherland (Oxford), and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;
And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Monday, 1st April instant, proposed, That the Bill to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company, be now read the third time ;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Mr. Cowan moved, seconded by Mr. Fraser, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. Clarke moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Maclean, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of amending the same by adding the following :—

"His Majesty shall have the right at any time to take over the undertaking, property rights and franchises of the Company, and for that purpose the provisions of The Expropriation Act shall apply.

"From any valuation placed upon such property so taken there shall be deducted on payment the amount of any bonus or subsidy paid by the Government of Canada to the Company towards the construction of such line of railway or any part thereof," inserted instead thereof ;

Mr. Borden (Halifax) moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. Wallace, That all the words after "payment" in the said amendment be left out, and the words "a reasonable amount in respect of any bonus or subsidy paid by the Government of Canada to the Company towards the construction of such line of railway or any part thereof," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,
Ball,
Bell (Addington)
Bennett,
Birkett,

Clare,
Clarke,
Cochrane,
Culbert,
Earle,

Kidd,
Lancaster,
Lennox,
Maclean,
McGowan,

Simmons,
Smith (Vancouver)
Sprule,
Taylor,
Tolton,

Blain,	Fowler,	Osler,	Vrooman,
Borden (Haliuax),	Ganong,	Pringle,	Wallace,
Brock,	Gilmour,	Prior,	Wilmot, and
Broder,	Hackett,	Puttee,	Wilson.—45.
Calvin,	Halliday,	Richardson (Grey)	
Cargill,	Henderson,	Robinson (Elgin)	
Clancy,	Ingram,	Roche (Marquette),	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Bazinet,	Flint,	Lavergne,	Monet,
Bickerdike,	Fortin,	LeBlanc,	Oliver,
Borden (King's, N.S.)	Fraser,	Legrise,	Parmelee,
Bureau,	Gauvreau,	Lovell,	Proulx,
Calvert,	Geoffrion,	Loy,	Ross (Ontario)
Cowan,	Germain,	Mackie,	Schell,
Davies (Sir Louis),	Gibson,	Maclaren (Huntingdon)	Scott,
Davis,	Gould,	McColl,	Sifton,
Déchêne,	Guthrie,	McCool,	Stephens
Delisle,	Harwood,	McCreary,	Sutherland (Oxford)
Demers (Lévis)	Heyd,	McIsaac,	Thompson,
Demers (St. Johns)	Holmes,	McKinnon,	Tobin,
Dobell,	Hyman,	Marcil (Bagot)	Turcot,
Dymont,	Johnston (Lambton),	Meigs,	Turgeon, and
Erb,	Lang,	Mignault,	Wright.—62.
Fielding,	Laurier (L'Assomption)		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided, as in the preceding division.—Yeas 45. Nays 62.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill do pass and that the Title be “An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company;”

Mr. Maclean moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Clarke, That all the words after “the” in the Title be left out, and the words “Toronto and Georgian Bay Railway and Transport Company,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill accordingly passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited).

The hour devoted to Private Bills, under Rule 19 having expired, Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and the Committee of Supply was then resumed.

In the Committee.

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—Ontario and Quebec—Relief, medical attendance and medicine, Quebec, \$3,600; Relief, medical attendance and medicine, Ontario, \$1,100; Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec, \$500; Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces, \$42,190; Salaries of chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent at St. Regis, \$150; Removal, Lake Two Mountains Indians from Oka to Gibson, \$200; Payment of Robinson Treaty Indians, \$16,806; Survey of Indian reserves, \$500; To provide for the Indian Land Management Fund,

\$14,000 ; To provide a grant for the Agricultural Society, Munceys of the Thames, \$200 ; To assist in the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians belonging to bands in the older Provinces, which have no funds of their own, \$500 ; To provide for the erection of a lock-up at St. Régis, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—Salaries, \$1,150 ; Relief and seed grain, \$2,000 ; Medical attendance and medicines, \$3,000 ; Miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—New Brunswick—Salaries, \$1,184 ; Relief and seed grain, \$2,300 ; Medical attendance and medicines, \$1,740 ; Miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Prince Edward Island—Salaries and travelling expenses, \$300 ; Relief and seed grain \$925 ; Medical attendance and medicines, \$350 ; Office and miscellaneous expenses, \$75, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and four thousand and seventy-three dollars and seventy cents be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Manitoba and North-west Territories—Annuities, \$147,938 ; Agricultural implements, \$10,192 ; Field and garden seeds, \$2,877 ; Live stock, \$7,314 ; Supplies for destitute and working Indians, \$188,367 ; Triennial clothing, \$3,473 ; Day, boarding and industrial schools, \$290,171 ; Surveys, \$5,000 ; Sioux, \$5,278.70 ; Grist and saw mills, \$1,113 ; General expenses, \$142,320, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty four thousand four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—British Columbia—Salaries, \$20,560 ; Relief, \$3,500 ; Seed, \$1,000 ; Medical attendance and medicines, \$8,500 ; Day schools, \$8,600 ; Industrial and boarding schools, \$68,750 ; Travelling expenses, \$5,600 ; Office and miscellaneous (including hospitals, irrigation, dyking and suppression of the liquor traffic) \$10,920 ; Surveys and reserve commission, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—General—Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, \$1,800 ; Inspector of Timber, \$1,200 ; Travelling expenses and clerical assistance for these officers, \$1,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 11th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Johnston (Lambton),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Forrest; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Lambton, all of Ontario.

By Mr. Cargill,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lucknow, Ontario.

By Mr. Lancaster,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Chip-pawa, Ontario.

By Mr. Lennox,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Galt, Ontario.

By Mr. Clarke, —The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Sherbrooke-Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Napanee; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Cornwall, all of Ontario; and of the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, British Columbia; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the City of Brantford, Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to prevent excessive charges for telephone service in the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered Bill respecting the Rathbun Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the Clergue Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada.

Bill respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company; and

Bill to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin.

With regard to the last mentioned Bill, your Committee recommend that the fee and charges paid thereon, under the 58th Rule be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Parmelee, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee recommend that each Member of the House of Commons and those members of the Press Gallery who have served continuously for three consecutive years, be supplied with a leather trunk at this, the first Session of a new Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. McIsaac.

Ordered, That the fee and charges paid under Rule 58 of this House on Bill to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin, be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Third Report of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return (in part) to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and messages in the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in the County of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also, the copies of all letters, telegrams and messages, exchanged between the Militia Department and the municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justice of the peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also, a statement showing the expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to the said strike. (*Sessional Papers, No. 87.*)

Mr. Borden (King's), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, — Supplementary Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1901, for copies of all Papers, telegrams, &c., respecting the pay of the men of "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa; or respecting the deduction of any portion of pay of the men or any of them. (*Sessional Papers, No. 71a.*)

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 26.*)

Mr. Stephens moved, seconded by Mr. Sutherland (Essex), and the Question being put, That the House do now adjourn:—It passed in the Negative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Franchise Act, 1898;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act:

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894 ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

In the Committee.

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for collection and compilation of Criminal Statistics (R.S.C., Chapter 60) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Statistical Year Book, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for General Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for aid to Agricultural Societies, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Experimental Farms, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for printing and distribution of reports and bulletins of farms, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for classifying all Canadian patents and preparing drawings of same for classifi-

cation and for exchange with the United States in return for their patents (to be paid notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for fumigating Stations, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, towards compiling historical data in regard to the Acadian families in Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Tracadie Lazaretto, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for carrying out the regulations concerning the health of employees on Public Works, under "The Public Works (Health) Act, 1899," for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning ;

Friday, 12th April, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Morrison also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 12th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Ingram,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of St. Thomas, Ontario.

By Mr. Clancy,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Dresden, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the Village of Fort Erie ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Beeton ; and of the Municipal Council of the City of London, all of Ontario ; and of the Board of Trade of the Town of Calgary, North-west Territories ; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz :—

Bill respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited) ; and

Bill to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Oliver moved, seconded by Mr. Belcourt, and the Question being proposed, That that portion of the Sixth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, reporting the preamble of Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railways Company, and to change its name to the Great Northern Transit Company, "not proven," be referred back to the said Committee for further consideration ;

And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Ordered, That Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Post Office Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd April, 1901, for a Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and a copy of the annual statement furnished the bondholders of the said Corporation by the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the past ten years. (*Sessional Papers, No. 88*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply ;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Blair, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited) and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An Act respecting the Supreme Court of " the Independent Order of Foresters," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 8.—After "branch" insert "the capital value of."

Page 3, line 10.—After "the" insert "capital,"

* Page 3, line 12.—After "the" insert "capital."

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 15.—After "Whereas" insert "by its petition the Dominion Corporation has declared that."

Page 1, line 18.—After "and" insert "that it."

Page 1, line 20.—After "and" insert "that."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the South Shore Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to confer on Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian National Bank ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Interprovincial and James' Bay Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds, and, after some spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited) and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Rathbun Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Clergue Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the Algoma, Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply);

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 13th April, 1901.

And the Debate continuing:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Sifton.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twelve minutes before One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 15th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Charlton,—The Petition of Stephen Scott, P. C. Ranger, and others, officers and members of Court Fidelity, No. 7820, Ancient Order of Foresters, Tilsonburg, Ontario.

By Mr. Sutherland (Essex)—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Windsor, Ontario.

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Ridgetown ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lakefield ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Ayr ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Clifford, all of Ontario ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Gretna, Manitoba.

By Mr. Holmes,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Goderich, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Forest ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lucknow ; of the Municipal Council of the Village of Chippawa ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of Galt ; of the Board of Trade of the City of St. Thomas ; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Dresden, all of Ontario ; and of the Municipal Council of the City of Sherbrooke, Quebec ; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Lambton, Ontario ; praying for such legislation as will provide suitable drainage across railways and compel Railway Companies to put in proper cattle guards on their lines of railways, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter :—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of giving assent to certain Bills which have passed the Senate and House of Commons during the present Session.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HARRY GRAHAM, Captain, A.D.C.,
Acting Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyd's, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited) and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting a lease of certain railways in Manitoba;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill relating to an agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company respecting certain railways;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply:

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Dobell, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

A Message was received from the Right Honourable the Chief Justice of Canada, Deputy Governor, by René E. Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER,

I am commanded by the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor to acquaint this Honourable House, That it is the pleasure of His Honour that the Members thereof, do forthwith attend him in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with The House, went up to the Senate Chamber, and having returned, Mr. Speaker reported, That agreeably to the command of the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor, The House had attended in the Senate Chamber, where His Honour was pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:—

An Act relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company.
An Act further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.
An Act respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters ;

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor, as followeth :—

May it please your Honour :

The Commons of Canada have voted certain Supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the Commons, I present to your Honour a Bill, intituled : “ An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain “ expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1901, and “ for other purposes relating to the Public Service,” to which I humbly request your Honours assent.

To this Bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words :—

In His Majesty's name the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this Bill.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply) ;

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative. Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Commissioners Branch for Agriculture and Dairying, including Cold Storage on steamships, on railways, at warehouses and creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing improvement and recognition of the quality of Canadian farm products : employees paid from this vote not to be subject to the Civil Service Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to promote dairying interests by advances for milk and cream, and for making butter and cheese, to be recouped out of the proceeds of sales of such butter and cheese, to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Glasgow Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Quarantine—Salaries and contingencies of Organized Districts and Public Health in other districts, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cattle Quarantine, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for compensation for slaughter of hogs and sheep and all other expenses connected therewith, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, towards the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in cattle throughout the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning ;

Tuesday, 16th April, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-seven minutes before One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 16th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to the Ottawa, Gatineau and Western Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company ; and

Bill to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill respecting W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited) and

Bill respecting the E. B. Eddy Company.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) seconded by Mr. Sifton.

Ordered, That the fee and charges paid on Bill respecting the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railways Company, and to change its name to the Great Northern Transit Company be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Sixth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. Bernier have leave, to bring in a Bill further to amend the General Inspection Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time : and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Bernier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Act, 1900.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time : and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the Demise of the Crown" ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the said Territory."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the General Inspection Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time,

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the culling of Lumber and the inspection of Staples;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Britton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Manitoba—Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—North-west Territories—Registry Office, Lock-up and Police accommodation, \$1,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$4,000; Edmonton (Strathcona) immigrant building, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—British Columbia—Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$6,000; Kamloops Public Buildings, \$11,600; Nelson Public Building, \$15,000; New Westminster Public Building—Reconstruction, \$17,000; Rossland Public Building, \$20,000; Vancouver Drill Hall, \$19,000; Williams Head—Second disinfecting chamber, &c., \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings generally—Experimental Farms—New buildings and renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., in connection with existing buildings, fences, &c., \$10,000; Public Buildings generally, \$5,000; Salaries to resident clerks of works, assistants, &c., \$10,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.—Ottawa Public Buildings, including ventilation and lighting—Repairs, materials, furniture, &c., \$125,000; Rents—Dominion Public Buildings, \$31,000; Rideau Hall, including grounds—Renewals, improvements, furniture and maintenance, \$17,000; Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light, \$8,000; Furniture—Dominion Public Buildings, \$12,000; Dominion Immigrant Buildings—Repairs, furniture, &c., \$4,000; Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance, &c., \$4,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen, elevator attendants and caretakers, \$67,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Gas and electric light, including roads and bridges, \$18,500; Ottawa Public Buildings—Telephone service, \$6,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Grounds, \$5,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Major's Hill Park, \$3,500; Ottawa Public Buildings—Removal of snow, including Rideau Hall, \$2,500; Salaries of engineers, firemen, caretakers, &c., Dominion Public Buildings, \$85,000; Supplies for engineers, firemen, caretakers, &c., Dominion Public Buildings, \$5,000; Heating—Dominion Public Buildings—Fuel, &c., \$55,000; Lighting—Dominion Public Buildings, \$45,000; Water—Dominion Public Buildings, \$16,000; Electric and other power, for running elevators, stamp cancelling machines, &c.—Dominion Public Buildings, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Abbott's Harbour—Beach protection works, \$1,105; Argyle Sound—Wharf, \$520; Beaver River—Extension of wharf, \$2,100; Big Bras d'Or Wharf—Repairs, \$400; Boularderie Centre—Wharf, \$1,100; Brooklyn—To complete wharf—Revote of lapsed amount, \$650; Canada Creek breakwater—New block, \$500; Cape Negro Island—Repairs to and extension of breakwater, \$500; Cariboo Island—To complete breakwater, \$900; Chebogue Harbour protection works, \$1,320; Cheverie breakwater extension, \$4,000; Clark's Harbour—To complete breakwater and remove rocks from channel, \$6,000; Clementsport—Removing obstructions in harbour, \$1,000; Comeau's Hill breakwater, \$1,500; Comeauville—Repairs to breakwater, \$2,000; Cow Bay (Port Morien)—Repairs to breakwater, \$10,000; Cribbon's Point—Repairs to wharf, \$800; Digby Pier—Repairs, new sheds, &c., \$3,300; Ecum Secum wharf, \$1,300; Friars Head boat harbour, \$1,100; Gabarus Bay breakwater, \$1,000; Grand Narrows—Reconstruction of wharf, \$500; Isaac's Harbour—Wharf, \$1,800; L'Ardoise West—Protection pier at

La Bill's Point, \$500 ; Little Bras d'Or wharf, \$4,000 ; Livingston's Cove—To complete wharf, \$2,000 ; Lockeport—To complete breakwater, \$300 ; McNair's Cove—Repairs to wharf, \$1,200 ; Mabou Harbour—Repairs to piers, \$1,500 ; Margaree Harbour improvements, \$1,000 ; Margaretville—Repairs to breakwater, \$820 ; Meteghan Cove breakwater, \$3,200 ; Morden—Repairs to breakwater, \$3,010 ; Neil's Harbour breakwater, \$14,000 ; Newellton—To complete wharf, \$400 ; North Wallace—Repairs to wharf, \$250 ; Parrsboro'—Reconstruction of beach protection works, \$1,550 ; Parrsboro' wharf, \$2,000 ; Partridge Island—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,000 ; Pictou Light beach protection, \$560 ; Porter's Lake—Dredging and breakwater at entrance of channel, \$6,000 ; Port Hillford breakwater, \$3,000 ; Port Hood wharf—Repairs, \$1,200 ; Port Maitland (County of Yarmouth)—Repairs to breakwater, \$300 ; River John wharf, \$800 ; Saulnierville—Extension of breakwater, \$720 ; Scott's Bay—Repairs to pier, \$2,030 ; Three Fathom Harbour works—Repairs and extension, \$1,200 ; Windsor Harbour—Sheardams, training dykes and deepening River Avon, \$2,320, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning ;

Wednesday, 17th April, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : " An Act respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company."

Bill intituled : " An Act respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company."

Bill intituled : " An Act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company."

Bill intituled : " An Act respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company."

Bill intituled : " An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company."

Bill intituled : " An Act respecting the British Yukon Railway Company."

Bill intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association."

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-seven minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 17th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. McCarthy,—The Petition of the Western Assurance Company : and the Petition of the British America Assurance Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the City of Windsor : of the Municipal Council of the Town of Ridgeway : of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lakeside : of the Municipal Council of the Village of Ayr : of the Municipal Council of the Village of Clifford : and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Goderich, all of Ontario : and of the Municipal Council of the Village of Gretna, Manitoba : severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Of Stephen Scott, P. C. Ranger, and others, officers and members of Court Fidelity, No. 7820, Ancient Order of Foresters, Tilsonburg, Ontario : praying that the Bill now before Parliament respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, &c., may not become law.

Mr. Speaker informed The House, That he had received from the Honourable Sir J. A. Boyd and the Honourable Mr. Justice MacMahon, two of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Controverted Elections Act," a Certificate relating to the Electoral District of Nipissing, by which the Election Petition was dismissed.

And the same was read, and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as followeth:—

NIPISSING CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ONTARIO.

The Dominion Controverted Elections Act.

Election of a Member for the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Nipissing, directed by the Writ of Election to be holden on the 31st day of October, A.D. 1900, and the 7th day of November, A.D. 1900.

Dominion of Canada, }
Province of Ontario, }
To Wit
Between

JAMES BELL KLOCK,

Petitioner,

and

HENRY CHARLES VARIN,

Respondent.

The undersigned two of the Justices of the High Court of Justice assigned to try the said Petition :

Do hereby certify that on the Fifth day of April, 1901, at the Town of North Bay, in the District of Nipissing, we held a court for the trial of and there tried the said Petition.

Wherein and whereby the said Petitioner sought to have it determined that he was duly elected for the said Electoral District and ought to have been returned by the said Respondent (who was the Returning Officer) as elected at the said Election directed by the Writ of Election above referred to.

And we certify as to the result of such trial that we held and determined that the said Petitioner was not duly elected for the said district, and that he ought not to have been returned as elected at the said alleged Election.

In the said Petition certain charges of conspiracy were made; but, as we held and adjudged that the said Petitioner had no legal status to claim to be elected, it was not necessary or expedient to investigate any such charges.

And we dismissed the said Petition with costs to be payable by the Petitioner to the Respondent, in so far as the investigation proceeded, and as to the costs connected with the charges of conspiracy we gave no costs to either party.

Given at Osgoode Hall this Fifteenth day of April, 1901.

J. A. BOYD, P.,
HUGH MACMAHON,
A Judge on the Rota.

To the Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Gould,
Ordered, That the Petition of the Western Assurance Company, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying the House to suspend all Rules and formal Notices regarding a Bill to be introduced granting to the said Company the power to own, equip, maintain, operate and navigate on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers and other appliances for ice-breaking and wreck-relieving, and to subscribe for, purchase and hold stock or shares in any company incorporated for the purpose solely or amongst other things, of owning, equipping, maintaining, operating and navigating on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers or other appliances for ice-breaking or wreck-relieving, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Gould,
Ordered, That the Petition of the British America Assurance Company, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying the House to suspend all Rules and formal Notices regarding a Bill to be introduced granting to the said Company the power to own, equip, maintain, operate and navigate on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers and other appliances for ice-breaking and wreck-relieving, and to subscribe for, purchase and hold stock or shares in any company incorporated for the purpose solely or amongst other things, of owning, equipping, maintaining, operating and navigating on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers or other appliances for ice-breaking or wreck-relieving, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. Parmelee, seconded by Mr. German,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply :
Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Dobell, and the Question being proposed,
That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada :

The Bill was accordingly read a second time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company and to change its name to the Ottawa, Gatineau and Western Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be : " An Act respecting the "Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company and to change its name to the Ottawa, "Northern and Western Railway Company,"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, and, after some

time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited).

The hour devoted to Private Bills, under Rule 19, having expired, Mr. Speaker took the Chair,

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply) ;

And the Debate continuing.

On motion of Sir Louis H. Davies, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Ordered, That the Debate be ajourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 18th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company; and

Bill to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company.

Your Committee have also considered Bill to amend the Railway Act, and have agreed to recommend that the said Bill be not passed.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Petitions, viz:—

Of the Western Assurance Company; and of the British American Assurance Company: severally praying for an Act empowering them to own, and operate ice breakers and wreck-relieving steamers on the lakes and rivers of Canada, and that all Rules and formal Notices in regard thereto be suspended, and they recommend that the 51st Rule and that portion of the 49th Rule which limits the time for presenting Private Bills, be suspended in reference thereto.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Gould.

Ordered, That the 51st Rule, and that portion of the 49th Rule of this House, which limits the time for presenting Private Bills be suspended, in reference to the following Bills, viz.:—Bill respecting the Western Assurance Company: and Bill respecting the British American Assurance Company, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Twelfth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. McCarthy have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Western Assurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. McCarthy have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the British America Assurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Borden (King's) moved, seconded by Mr. Fielding, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Pensions to Staff Officers and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia Force.

Mr. Borden (King's), a Member of King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, yesterday proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House again in the Committee of Supply ;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning ;

Friday, 19th April, 1901.

And the Debate continuing :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Sir Louis H. Davies.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Rail “ way Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Com- “ pany.”

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 19th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :
By Mr. Tucker,—The Petition of the City of St. John, New Brunswick.

Mr. Britton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society ; and

Bill respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited.)

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company ; and

Bill to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Return of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, held on the 30th day of October, 1900, and the 7th day of November, 1900, by H. G. LaMothe, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada. (*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

On motion of Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Forms of Oaths administered and circulars issued in connection with the Census of 1901.

Mr. Fisher, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for Forms of Oaths administered and circulars issued in connection with the Census of 1901. (*Sessional Papers, No. 89.*)

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of Tenders for supplies purchased for Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for copies of Tenders for supplies purchased for Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, for the fiscal year 1899-1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 90.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in the Committee of Supply ;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Dobell, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.
Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty nine thousand six hundred and nine dollars be granted to His Majesty, for pay and allowances—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill respecting W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited) and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the E. B. Eddy Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read, the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time,

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Western Assurance Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the British America Assurance Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

(In the Committee.)

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Militia—Annual drill, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay Salaries and wages—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and three thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Military properties, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Warlike and other stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for North-west Mounted Police—Pay of force, \$182,500 ; Subsistence, forage, fuel and light, \$125,000 ; Clothing, repairs, renewals, horses, arms and ammunition, medical stores and stationery, \$55,000 ; Scouts, guides, billeting, transport of men, horses and stores and contingencies, \$22,500 ; New buildings and repairs, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mounted Police—Pay of force, \$150,000 ; Subsistence, forage, fuel and light, \$150,000 ; Clothing, repairs and renewals, horses, dogs, arms and ammunition, medical stores, stationery, billeting and contingencies, \$60,000 ; Buildings, \$25,000 ; Transport, \$65,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, as compensation to members of the North-west Mounted Police for injuries received in the discharge of duty, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand and ninety-four dollars and three cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following items, viz.—Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts, on account of the Rebellion of 1885, \$2,802.03 ; Pensions for Mrs. Grundy and children, \$109.50 ; Pensions for Mrs. Colebrooke and child, \$182.50, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for expenses in connection with distribution of parliamentary documents, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for plant for Printing Bureau, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, as commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay expenses in connection with the Canada Temperance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for payments of extra clerks for services rendered in preparation of Returns ordered by Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Academy of Arts, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to assist in the publication of the proceedings of the Royal Society, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for cost or arbitration respecting the accounts between the Dominion of Canada

and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (payments on account of services rendered may be made to members of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of taking Evidence concerning the Public Accounts and reporting the same to the Auditor General under authority of Section 57 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and to pay for legal advice to the Auditor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for classification of old records of Canada in the office of the Privy Council (payments on account of this service may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to assist in defraying the cost of the publication of documents issued by the Canadian Mining Institute, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for contribution towards publications of International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 22nd April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Borden (Halifax),—The Petition of Arthur E. B. Hill of the City of New Westminster, British Columbia, Civil Engineer.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the City of Saint John, New Brunswick : praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, copy of a Despatch from Mr. Chamberlain, to Lord Minto, which was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth :—

Copy.
Canada.
No. 96.

From Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, 6th April, 1901.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 51 of the 25th February, forwarding an Address to the King from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, expressing sympathy with His Majesty and the Royal Family on the occasion of the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and tendering assurances of devoted attachment to His Majesty's Throne and Person.

2. I have duly laid the Address before His Majesty, and I have received His Majesty's commands to signify his most cordial appreciation of the loyal and sympathetic sentiments to which it gives so affectionate and eloquent an expression. His Majesty is deeply grateful to his faithful Parliament of Canada for the loving tribute which their Address bears to the memory of Her late Majesty, and he will hope and endeavour, relying on their loyal co-operation, to justify their confidence in his ability to maintain undiminished the glorious and beneficent results of Her late Majesty's reign.

I have the honour, &c., &c.,

(Signed), J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor General,

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all Applications, records, reports, letters and memoranda relating to claims No. 18 and 26 and 16B referred, to on Pages 197, 204, including the letter from Alexander McDonald to Major Walsh, Pages 197, 198 (Pages refer to Blue-book, Yukon Evidence, presented to Parliament during Session of 1899).

Also the records or papers showing the dates when royalties became due, and when royalties were collected in the Yukon District, in 1897 and 1898, in the case of Alexander McDonald's claims and mining interests.

(b) Alexander McDonald's letter of 20th July, referred to at Page 211 (Yukon Blue-book of Evidence, 1899).

(c) Return or report of Major Walsh *re* Royalties (referred to on Page 211, Yukon Blue-book Evidence, 1899).

(d) Reports and papers relating to the case of Jenkin Llewellyn, referred to on Pages 211, 212, 213 (Yukon Blue-book above).

(e) Reports and papers relating to cases dealt with under Judge McGuire's ruling, referred to on Page 246 (Yukon Blue-book above).

(f) Reports and papers relating to Phil. Miller's case, Page 247 (Blue-book above).

(g) Reports and papers relating to Murphy's case, 247 (Blue-book above). (*Sessional Papers, No. 58j.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all Memorials, replies thereto and correspondence between the Government of the North-west Territories and any Member thereof, and the Government of Canada, and any Member thereof, on the subject of the financial and constitutional status of the said North-west Territories. (*Sessional Papers, No. 91.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1901, for copy of the Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General and any communications to the Government of Canada, or any Member thereof, respecting the requirements of the Yukon Territory, and all reports, communications and Orders in Council respecting the same or any subject of the said Memorial. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58k.*)

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Blair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Reports of His Honour Mr. Justice Prendergast, on his investigation of the alleged irregularities in connection with the auction sales of school lands, held in the Province of Manitoba during the month of June, 1900.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for a copy of the Reports of His Honour Mr. Justice Prendergast, on his investigation of the alleged irregularities in connection with the auction sales of school lands, held in the Province of Manitoba during the month of June, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 76a.*)

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Blair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Statements showing amount outstanding on account of Pre-emptions, grazing leases, and upon timber, mineral and other Dominion Lands.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for Statements showing amount outstanding on account of Pre-emptions, grazing leases, and upon timber, mineral and other Dominion Lands. (*Sessional Papers, No. 54a.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited) and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair: and Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill, respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company.

On motion of Mr. Costigan, seconded by Mr. Richardson (Lisgar),

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, for further consideration.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair: and Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved, seconded by Mr. Paterson, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting the salary of the Senior Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved, seconded by Mr. Paterson, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Prince Edward Island—Annandale—Reconstruction of pier head, \$300: Bay View—Repairs to pier, \$300: Campbell's Cove—Reconstruction of breakwater, \$1,500: Cascumpec Harbour—Closing opening through beach, \$2,000: Creosoted timber for general repairs to wharfs, piers and breakwaters, \$2,000: General repairs to piers and breakwaters, \$6,000: Hurd's Point—

Repairs to pier, \$350 : Miminegash breakwater, &c., \$1,500 : New London—Repairs to breakwater, &c., \$3,600 : Pinette—Repairs to pier, \$250 : Rustico (South)—Repairs to pier, \$1,500 : Souris, Knight's Point—Strengthening of breakwater, &c., \$5,000 : Summerside Harbour breakwater, \$15,000 : Tignish—To complete repairs and extension of breakwater, \$500 : West Point—Extension of pier, \$2,000 : Wood Island, South—Extension of breakwater, \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—Back Bay—Towards extension of wharf, \$1,900 : Bay du Vin—To complete extension of wharf, \$2,750 : Burnt Church Wharf, \$3,000 : Campbellton wharf—Extension and repairs, \$3,000 : Campobello (Wilson's Beach)—Repairs to breakwater, \$6,000 : Chatham Custom house wharf—Reconstruction and repairs, \$1,600 : Hopewell Cape, new wharf, \$12,000 : Lord's Cove, Deer Island—Extension of wharf, \$1,000 : River St. John, including tributaries, \$16,000 : St. John Harbour—Negro Point breakwater, \$20,000 : St. John Harbour—Repairs to and extension of protection works at base of Fort Dufferin, \$1,500 : Shippegan—Wharf at Lameque, \$3,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Maritime Provinces generally—General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Cobourg—Repairs to pier and dredging, \$5,000 : Collingwood—Harbour improvements, \$25,000 : Colpoys Bay—Extension of pier, \$1,400 : Goderich Harbour—Dredging, \$7,000 : Goderich Harbour—Reconstruction of breakwater and repairs to piers, \$2,000 : General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, \$15,000 : Hawkesbury—Dredging, \$6,000 : Lake Temiscamingue—Wharfs, \$1,000 : Lancaster Wharf, \$3,500 : Leamington—Pier, \$16,000 : Meaford Harbour—Dredging and pile works, \$41,000 : Midland Harbour—Dredging, \$8,500 : Owen Sound Harbour—Dredging extension of pile protection works, \$8,500 : Point Pelee Island—Wharf, \$2,500 : Port Burwell—Improvement of harbour, \$23,000 : Port Hope—Repairs to pier, \$3,700 : Port Hope—Dredging, \$5,000 : Providence Bay—Wharf, \$1,300 : Rondeau Harbour—Dredging, \$5,000 : Rondeau Harbour—To complete repairs to pier, \$10,000 : Sheguiandah—Landing pier, \$3,300 : South Nation River—Towards improvements at the Pitch-off, \$5,000 : Toronto Harbour—Works at eastern entrance, &c., \$22,000 : Trenton—Dredging channel, Murray Canal to Central Ontario Railway dock, &c., \$5,000 : Wiarton—Landing pier, \$4,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—General repairs to harbour, river and bridge works, \$3,000 : Lake Manitoba—Opening of additional outlet to prevent overflow of lake, and maintenance of lake at proper level for navigation purposes, \$5,000 : Wharf on Lake Winnipeg, \$3,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—North-west Territories—General repairs to harbour, river and bridge works, including approaches, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—British Columbia—Columbia River—Improvements above Golden, \$5,000 : Fraser River—Improvement of channel, protection works, &c., \$10,000 : General repairs to harbour, river and bridge works, \$3,000 : Salmon River—Removal of drift wood and other obstructions, \$2,500 : Skeena River, \$6,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers, generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dredging—Including salaries of Engineers, Superintendents and Clerks—Dredge vessels—Repairs, \$30,000 : Dredge vessels—Repairs, British Columbia, \$5,000 : New dredging plant, Ontario and Quebec, \$75,000 : New

dredging plant, British Columbia, \$32,000 : New dredging plant, \$60,000 : Dredging—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, \$87,000 : Dredging—Quebec and Ontario, \$75,000 : Dredging—Manitoba, \$8,000 : Dredging—British Columbia, \$15,000 : Dredging—General service, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—St. Maurice District—Improvement and reconstruction of boom on the St. Maurice River, between Grandes Piles station and the City of Three Rivers, \$25,000 : Slides and booms generally, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Roads and Bridges—Des Joachims Bridge—Reconstruction : the Ontario Government contributing \$4,000 and the Quebec Government \$2,000, \$20,000 : Ottawa City bridges over the Ottawa River, the slides and the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto : Ordinary repairs, \$7,000 : Ottawa, Maria street bridge over the Rideau Canal—Reconstruction, \$13,000 : Dominion traffic bridges throughout Canada, including approaches, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Land and Cable Lines, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Line on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, extension from Romaine eastward to Belle Isle Island, \$18,500 : To repair and improve roadways and increase operating facilities generally to the eastward of Godbout, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—British Columbia—Ashcroft Barkerville telegraph line, repoling, \$14,500 : Golden Station, Canadian Pacific Railway to Windermere, telegraph line, \$1,000 : 154 Mile House to Quesnelle Forks and Horseshy, telegraph line, \$3,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following items, viz.:—Miscellaneous—Surveys and inspections, \$25,000 : National Art Gallery, Ottawa, including the purchase of paintings on the advice of a committee of artists, \$4,000 : Chief Engineer's office—Salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$49,700 : Chief Architect's office—Salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$22,700 : Telegraph service—Salaries of staff (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$4,000 : Temporary clerical and other assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required who were first employed after 1st July, 1882 (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act) \$25,000 : To provide for one half of the salary of the Departmental Photographer, \$700 : Technical and other books of reference, \$500 : To cover balances of expenditures for works already authorized for which the appropriations may be insufficient, provided the amount for each work does not exceed \$100 (amounts shown opposite appropriations affected) \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Collection of Slide and Boom dues—Including salaries of clerks in connection with this service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$5,000 : Repairs and working expenses, harbours, docks and slides, \$96,400 : To provide for paying 'Upper Ottawa Improvement Company' the authorized allowance for management, &c., in connection with logs to be passed through the Chenaux Boom, Ottawa River, during the fiscal year 1901-2, \$1,800 : Telegraph line between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, \$2,000 : Land and cable telegraph lines of the sea-coasts and islands of the lower rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service, \$32,000 : Telegraph lines, North-west Territories, \$20,000 : Telegraph lines, British Columbia, \$12,000 : Telegraph service generally, \$2,750 : Public Works agency, British Columbia, \$2,500 :

Land and cable telegraph lines, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c. : Special operator at Father Point, &c., \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 23rd April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company.

Bill to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and North western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company ; and

Bill respecting the Vancouver, Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company.

With respect to the last mentioned Bill, your Committee recommend that the Title of the said Bill be changed to “ An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Westminster and “Yukon Railway Company.”

Mr. Parmelee, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

59a. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Tenders received for the laying of an electric cable from Canada to Australia ; a copy of the contract entered into for the construction and laying of said cable ; together with a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the nationalization of the telegraphics of the Empire, to include papers not already laid before the House, and all contracts or other papers relating thereto. (Sessional Papers and Distribution).

72. Copy of Correspondence and memorandum concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada. (Sessional Papers).

74. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, dated 23rd March, 1901, on a Memorandum from the Minister of Inland Revenue, submitting herewith the Report of the Commissioners appointed under date of 2nd January, 1901, to investigate, enquire into and report upon certain complaints made with regard to the inspection of grain at the Port of Montreal, &c. (Sessional Papers).

87. Return (in part) to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and messages in the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in the County of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last : also, copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the Municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justice of the peace, the Military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith ; also, a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to said strike. (Sessional Papers).

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed.

58g. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, in Tabular form, showing the names of all cases in which an appeal has been taken to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior (past and present) under the Mining Regulations, the date when each appeal was perfected, heard and decided.

58h. Copies of all Correspondence and papers relating to the issue of an order for the suppression of theatres and gambling houses in Dawson City.

58i. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all Despatches, letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports respecting the subjects included in the following telegram of 2nd August, 1900 :—

"OTTAWA, ONTARIO, 2nd August, via Bennett 7th August, F. C. Wade, Dawson,—
Sir Wilfred has handed me your Message. Am endeavouring to remove difficulties caused by delays in answering communications addressed to other Departments. Superintendent Taché, of the Public Works Department, is now en route to Dawson, with orders for the construction of trails and public buildings. Government considering plan of readjustment of royalty which will lighten tax and, we think, prove generally satisfactory. Order granting representation in local council takes effect immediately. Ryley, of Mining Branch, en route to Dawson. Will report amendments to mining laws. Careful consideration, letters and petitions received here, convinces me every reasonable request regarding mining laws can be met in near future. Impossible for me to visit Yukon now. Hope to get there before many months.

"(Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON."

69. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, for a List of all Railway Corporations now doing business in Canada, under Charter of the Dominion Parliament, which have received subsidies by cash or land grants, or are entitled thereto, and the amount of such subsidy attached to each.

70. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1901, showing:—

1. The dates of the erection of the Dominion Grain Elevators at St. John, New Brunswick, and at Halifax and the cost of each.

2. The amount of grain handled during each year since said elevators were built, giving the amount of each kind of grain handled by each elevator each year, and how much of each kind of grain was received at each elevator each year for export and exported.

3. The number of officials employed at each elevator each year and their salaries.

4. All other expenses paid each year on account of each of the said elevators.

5. The gross cash receipts at each of the said elevators, during each year since they have been built.

71. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, for copies of all Papers, telegrams, &c., respecting the pay of the men of "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa : or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of the men or any of them.

71a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, for copies of all Papers, telegrams, &c., respecting the pay of the men of "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa : or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of the men or any of them.

75. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of the Complaints, pleas, convictions, notes of judgment and all other papers, correspondence, &c., relating to the case of *Cinqmars vs. Senecal*, decided by the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown side) on the 17th of December, 1900.

76. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, for a List of School Lands sold at public auction in Manitoba during last year, place of sale and name of auctioneer and other officials in charge of the sale. The name of the purchaser, with the description and acreage of the respective lots purchased, price of sale per acre and amount paid on account. A list of the lots adjudicated but which were subsequently

resold, name of first purchaser, price bid and at which adjudication was made; also, price at which sale of same lot was subsequently made, with name of purchaser.

77. A copy of the Correspondence between Lord Strathcona and the Minister of Agriculture *re* cost of space in the various Imperial Buildings and cost of the Troadero and Vincennes Buildings, together with Reports and Minutes from February, 1898, to June, 1900.

77a. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, telegrams, letters, notes and memoranda exchanged between the Canadian Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, or any member of the Canadian Commission and Lord Strathcona or the Royal Commission or the Colonial Secretary, in relation to the representation of Canada at the exhibition.

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, showing:—
(a.) Net Receipts and Expenditures of the Intercolonial Railway for each month, from 30th June, 1899, up to the First day of March, 1901. (b.) The Expenditure on capital account with respect to the Intercolonial Railway, for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the First day of March, 1901.

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of each of the hydraulic mining leases mentioned on Page 65 of the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, 1900; also, showing what conditions or terms of these leases have been complied with, respectively; also, copies of all reports, letters and communications respecting each lease.

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1901, for copies of all Letters, papers and other correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and J. Albert Brennan, of Tignish, County of Prince, Prince Edward Island, regarding the payment of a fishing bounty cheque, made in favour of one Joseph Reilly, and for which the said J. Albert Brennan held the order of the payee.

80a. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Rules and regulations and all correspondence in the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to fishing berths and the shore fishery in West Halifax, more especially within the Polling District of Prospect and Dover.

80b. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, letters, papers and documents relating to the alleged interference with the fishing berths of the members of the Shad and East Dover Fishing Association in the County of Halifax, and all letters and communications to the Government or Department of Marine and Fisheries from the said association, or from any person on its behalf relating to the matters aforesaid.

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, papers, tenders, returns and other documents relating to the Government wharf at or near the Ferry, East River, Sheet Harbour, in the County of Halifax, Nova Scotia, showing the title of the Crown, if any, to this wharf and the use which has been made thereof, since 1st January, 1897. The person or persons in charge of the wharf on behalf of the Government, since 1st January, 1897. The moneys which have been expended by the Government thereon since 1st January, 1897. The dates when the same were so expended, whether the same were expended by public contract or how otherwise; also, all such papers aforesaid as show the amount collected or received by the Government, or by any person or persons on its behalf, for use of such wharf, since 1st January, 1897.

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, showing:—

1. When J. R. Thompson was appointed an official of the Department of the Interior, Outside Service.

2. His duties and his salary.

3. Whether he ever acted in any other capacity than a Homestead Inspector, and if so, in what capacity or capacities, and for what length of time.

4. When he was dismissed. Date of notice of dismissal. At what date he would, if on duty as Homestead Inspector, probably have received it.

5. The date to which he was paid. If engaged by month, whether he was entitled to his pay up to the end of January, 1901. And if not, why not?
6. Whether it is not customary, in dismissing officials of several years' standing, to pay them a gratuity in proportion to their length of service. Whether it has been done in similar cases. If so, why not in his?
7. The cause of his dismissal.
8. What charges were made against him, and whether he was given an opportunity to reply to them.
9. Copy of notices issued by Mr. Burley.
10. Copy of Mr. Burley's instructions.
11. The name of the person at whose instance Mr. Burley issued such notices, and if on his own responsibility, whether Mr. Burley's action was approved or censured.
12. Whether it is customary for the Department of the Interior to advertise for parties to come forward and make complaints against the officials of that Department. If not, why was that course followed in this case.
13. The result of the said investigation. Whether the investigation was adjourned to enable the complainant to secure evidence, and how long the investigation lasted.
14. Whether Thompson was ever notified of the finding of the investigation.
15. A copy of this notification.
16. The date of Mr. Burley's investigation and the date of his Report.
17. Whether the files of the Department in the case under investigation were furnished the complainants.
- 17a. Whether it is customary in such cases to hand over the files of the Department to the complainants.
18. Whether Mr. Thompson requested the Department to furnish him certain papers on the files furnished the complainants as having any bearing on the complaints.
19. Whether he made this request more than once; if so, how many times did he do so. What reply was given him in each case.
20. The name of the party or parties appointed in his place.
21. The qualification of his successor or successors for the position.
22. His or their experience to qualify him or them for the said position, and of what has such experience consisted. At what date were such appointments made and on what recommendations.
23. At time of Thompson's dismissal the amount of work on hand requiring attention by him or some one acting in the same capacity.
24. A comparative statement of the last two years of the duties performed by him and all the other Homestead Inspectors and Forest Rangers where the duties of both offices are performed by the one official.
25. The number of Inspectors made during the twelve months ending 30th November, in years 1896-97-98-99, by all parties acting as Homestead Inspectors and the number of days in each year they were employed making inspections. The number of days in each year they receive pay, and during the time they were under pay, what other duties as Homestead Inspectors were they engaged at; also, the number of applications for patents received by each during the same period and the fees the Department received for such applications.
26. The date when the charges were made against Thompson which were investigated by Mr. Burley.
27. The date of Mr. Burley's Report.
28. Whether any further charges have been made.
29. If so, by whom and their nature.
30. When Thompson was apprised of them and asked to disprove or reply to them.
31. Whether it is not the custom of the Department to give all officials an opportunity to reply to any charges or insinuations against their conduct.
32. The duties of Mr. Burley prior to the investigation of charges against Mr. Thompson.

33. How long Mr. Burley had been in the employment of the Department of the Interior ; his calling or business prior to appointment to investigate such charges, and what was his salary.

34. Whether, at the date of such investigation, Mr. Burley was considered Mr. Thompson's superior officer.

35. Who recommended Mr. Burley's appointment as investigator or commissioner into the charges against Mr. Thompson.

36. Was there any protest, verbal or written, against the appointment of Mr. Burley by any official of the Department or any other person.

37. How long the investigation lasted.

38. What it cost the Department.

39. What the Department paid the witnesses brought by the complainant.

40. Did the Department pay any of the legal expenses of the complainant.

41. Did the Department pay the legal expenses of said Thompson in the case.

42. Was the Department asked to do so, and to what amount.

43. If so, what reason was given for declining or refusing such request.

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1901, for copies of all Petitions, papers, directions, letters and other correspondence relating to the change in the situation of the Pearl Street sub-Post office in Hamilton, or to the age and reputation of the late Postmaster, Mr. Hull, or to the situation of the new Post office and the appointment of Mr. McDonell ; also, for copies of all communications and papers which led the Inspector to make enquiry with regard to any of these matters.

84. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1901, showing the names and addresses of all parties tendering (where tenders were called for) for coal and wood, or either, for the uses of the Government of Canada, since 1st July, 1899 ; copy of the tender put in by each party tendering, copy of the specification issued in each case where tenders were called for, name and address of the successful tenderer in each case, together with the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, tendered for ; also, the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, for which tenders were accepted in each case, and the prices paid ; also, the location of each Government building or institution supplied with coal and wood, or either, the quantity and quality and sizes of coal and wood, or either, supplied to each and the price in each case ; also, the names and addresses of all parties supplying coal and wood, or either, without tender since the above date to the Government of Canada, the kind, quality and quantity supplied in each case by each person, the prices paid in each case, and the location of the building or institution supplied.

85. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, showing :—

1. The number of Immigration Agents employed by the Government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5 6-7-8-9 and 1900, together with the names of each of such agents, date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, number of days spent by each in his office, each year, amount of rent paid by each agent for offices during each of said years, number of days spent by each agent in travelling and amount of travelling expenses of each during each of said years, and amount allowed during each of said years to each or any of the said agents for board or lodging, or for both, the amount of help employed by each agent during each of said years, together with the amounts paid by each agent each year for such help, giving the names of persons employed number of days employed each year and amounts paid each year to each person employed, and showing all other expenses in connection with these agents and their work. Date of leaving or dismissal from the service of the Dominion Government. If still in the employment of the Government, where, and the salary for the present year, and the number of emigrants reported by each agent during each of the said years as having emigrated to Canada from the district in which he was working.

2. The number of agents employed by the Government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5 6-7-8-9 and 1900, who were paid by commission, the manner of determining the commission to be paid each agent,

the amount paid to each during each of said years, the amount of all other expenditure incurred by the Government of Canada during each of said years on account of immigration agents employed in the United States of America on commission, and the work done by each of such agents during each of said years.

3. The names of all other immigration agents employed during the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900 by the Government of Canada, the date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, the number of days spent by each in travelling and the travelling expenses of each during each of the said years, the number of days spent by each in his office during each of said years and amounts paid by each for office rent and hired help, in detail, during each of said years, amount allowed to each for board and lodging during each of said years, and amount of all other expenses during each of said years of each such agents in connection with his office and charged to the Government of Canada.

4. Date of appointment of W. T. R. Preston, his salary, his duties, his travelling expenses, amount he charged the Government of Canada for board and lodging and other expenses in connection with his office, during each year since his appointment.

86. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1901, for copies of the Evidence, exhibits and report of the enquiry held at Inverness, in the County of Megantic, by Honourable Mr. Justice White, of Sherbrooke, in the matter of the Post office of Kinnear's Mill.

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1901, for a Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and a copy of the annual statement furnished the bondholders of the said Corporation by the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the past ten years.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the Petition of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, for an Act to vest in the said City certain foreshores in front of and around the said City, and find them sufficient.

In regard to the said Petition, your Committee beg to report that it was duly presented and received by the House before the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills had expired ; but, owing to the illness of the member in charge, it was inadvertently overlooked and not brought before your Committee for consideration until to-day, they therefore recommend that that portion of the 49th Rule which limits the time for presenting Private Bills be suspended, in this case ; and also, that the time for posting the Bill under Rule 60 be reduced to three days.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That that portion of the 49th Rule of this House which limits the time for presenting Private Bills be suspended, in reference to a Bill respecting certain foreshores in the City of St. John, New Brunswick ; and also, that the time for posting the said Bill, under Rule 60, be reduced to three days, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. Tucker have leave to bring in a Bill to vest certain foreshores in the City of Saint John and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Sutherland (Oxford),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Agreement with Steamship Companies for Cold Storage Service, during the years 1900 and 1901.

Mr. Fisher, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for a copy of the Agreement with Steamship Companies for Cold Storage Service, during the years 1900 and 1901. (*Sessional Papers, No. 92.*)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Guthrie, The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of Guelph, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of Arthur E. B. Hill, of the City of New Westminster, British Columbia, Civil Engineer; praying the House to cause his claim for certain alleged services in connection with the inspection, etc., of the Serpentine River, in the District of New Westminster, British Columbia, to be referred to the Exchequer Court of Canada for adjudication, etc.

Mr. McCarthy, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate the Canadian National Bank.

Bill respecting Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada; and

Bill to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Dobell, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. Northrup moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bennett, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "at the General Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada, which was held on the 31st of October and the 7th of November, A.D. 1900, a writ for the election of a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Nipissing was duly issued to H. C. Varin, Sheriff of said district, as Returning Officer for such district.

"That the Returning Officer received such writ and duly posted in the said district his proclamation in the form and manner required and prescribed by Section 24 of the Election Act, 1900, more than eight days before the 31st day of October, 1900, being the day fixed for the nomination of candidates at such election.

"That the Returning Officer alleges that on or about the 18th October, 1900, he came to Ottawa and consulted with the Secretary of State, the Honourable R. W. Scott as to what lists should be procured by him and used in the said election, and that he, was instructed to use those of 1898.

"That subsequently the Returning Officer further alleges that on the 23rd day of October, he wrote to the Secretary of State touching the voters' list, and on the 26th October received a telegram from him in the following words:

"H. C. VARIN,

"North Bay.

"You have been authorized to use voters' list, 1900, already prepared or in course of preparation in the unorganized district of Nipissing—official letter goes up to-night. Notify all parties interested. This will supersede lists for 1898 where more recent ones have been prepared.

"(Signed.) R. W. SCOTT."

"That the Returning Officer further alleges that on the 28th of October aforesaid he came to Ottawa, called on the reform candidate, Mr. C. A. McCool, and with him again interviewed the Secretary of State regarding said lists.

"That in accordance with a report purporting to be signed on the 25th of October, A.D. 1900, by four Members of the Government, an Order in Council was passed bearing date the 26th of October, A.D. 1900, instructing the Sheriffs of Algoma and of Nipissing to prepare voters' lists for such districts, a copy of which Order in Council is alleged to have been received on the 30th of October, A.D. 1900, by the Sheriff of Nipissing, who was the Returning Officer aforesaid.

"That on the 31st day of October, A.D. 1900, the Returning Officer posted notices up near the Courthouse door and in the courtroom where, under his proclamation, the nomination was to be held, which notices postponed the said election to a future day to be thereafter fixed and were in the words following :—

"By order to me direct from His Excellency, dated 26th October, 1900, to take the necessary steps to put in force and effect the 1900 unorganized voters' list for Nipissing District, by virtue of said order I hereby adjourn the nomination and election, as per my proclamation, dated 10th October, 1900, and will issue new proclamation as soon as His Honour the District Judge certifies to said list, or sooner if possible.

"(Signed) H. C. VARIN,
"Returning Officer for the District of Nipissing.

"Dated at North Bay,
"30th day of October, 1900."

"That it is alleged that one J. B. Klock and his agent attended the said courtroom on the 31st day of October, 1900, at the time fixed by the Returning Officer's proclamation, for the nomination of candidates, having with them a duly executed nomination paper and his deposit of \$200 which they desired and intended to give to the Returning Officer, but neither that officer nor the election clerk attended at said time or place.

"That the Returning Officer has admitted that with the object of preventing any nomination being made on the said 31st day of October, 1900, he took his election clerk, one Flannery, to his own house and there both lay concealed during the day fixed for said nomination.

"That the Returning Officer has admitted that he gave instructions to his deputy at his office on the said day to say to enquiries that he had left town, and it is alleged that he also compelled or induced his wife on the said day to reply to enquiries made for him at his house that he was not at home and she did not know where he was.

"That in consequence, as it is alleged of the matters aforesaid, the said Klock was unable to secure a nomination on the 31st day of October, as he desired.

"That on the 10th day of November, 1900, the Returning Officer is alleged to have received from Ottawa a telegram in the following words :—

"Return election writ, endorsing on it reasons for omission to hold election. New writ goes up to day, dated 10th of November, nomination, 28th November. On this information you can proceed with posting a proclamation."

"That shortly thereafter the Returning Officer received a new writ of election for the said Electoral District of Nipissing, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1900, accompanied by a letter from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the following words :—

"H. C. VARIN, Esquire,
"Returning Officer,
"North Bay, Ontario.

"SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith a new writ, dated this day, returnable 27th December next, and fixing the 28th November as nomination day, for a candidate in the Electoral District of Nipissing. Please return first writ when acknowledging receipt of this.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,
"H. C. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery."

"That although the new lists, referred to in the Returning Officer's notice postponing the election, had not been prepared and the Returning Officer could not procure any other lists than those available on the 31st of October then past, he proceeded to hold an election under the new writ, posted up his proclamation, received a nomination paper and deposit on behalf of the said A. C. McCool, and no other nomination having been made he returned the said A. C. McCool as a Member of this Honourable House for the Electoral District of Nipissing, and the said A. C. McCool now occupies a seat in this House.

"That in view of the matters herein set forth, the question of the validity of the writ of election, bearing date 10th November, 1900, and the conduct of the said Returning Officer be referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, for the purpose of enquiring into all the circumstances of the case and reporting on the validity of the said election and on the action of the Returning Officer, and that the House do also order that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend the said Committee with all writs, papers and documents relating to the said election," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be : " An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Vancouver, Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 18.—Leave out Clauses 2 and 3, and insert the following Clauses:—

"2. No person shall be a director of the Company unless he be the holder of at least one share of the stock of the Company, and have paid up all calls thereon.

"(a) But so long as the City of Guelph shall hold \$20,000 capital stock of the Company, and shall be the holder of the bonds of the Company, any alderman of the city, and any *bona fide* ratepayer of the city, then qualified for election as an alderman of the city, and any of the shareholders of the Company, shall be eligible to be directors of the Company; the Mayor of the city for the time being shall be *ex officio* a director; and the Council of the city may by by-law, passed after its organization in each year, appoint five directors of the Company from among those qualified by this Act for such appointment; and such directors so appointed shall take office immediately after the holding of the annual general meeting of the Company first held after such appointments are made, and shall hold office for one year thereafter.

"(b) The word 'Five' in the fifth line of Section 6 of Chapter 79 of the Statutes of 1884, 'An Act to incorporate the Guelph Junction Railway Company,' is hereby struck out, and the word 'three' inserted in lieu thereof, and the words 'by the shareholders other than the City of Guelph from among themselves,' are inserted after the word 'chosen' in the sixth line of the said section.

"(c) The three directors so elected, together with those appointed by the Council of the City of Guelph as hereinbefore provided and the *ex officio* directors, shall constitute the Board of Directors of the Company.

"3. The directors of the Company shall, upon the request of any of the present shareholders of the Company holding ten shares of the capital stock of the Company, and upon whose shares ten per cent only has been paid, issue a fully paid up share for One hundred dollars to each of such shareholders holding ten shares as aforesaid, being for the aggregate amount paid upon his present shares, and shall pass a by-law or by-laws, which the said directors are hereby empowered to do, cancelling the subscription for and all liability upon the remaining nine shares held or subscribed for by any such shareholder or shareholders; and thereupon all liability of any such shareholders for the payment of the amount of the said remaining shares subscribed for or

"now held by them, respectively, or any part thereof, shall cease and determine; and
 "the word 'shareholder' in this section shall include as well any one or more persons
 "holding shares in trust as those holding the same in their own right."

"4. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Guelph, subject to the
 "laws of the Province of Ontario, to acquire any fully paid up shares in the Company,
 "and to hold the same as well as those now held by the said City.

"5. Section 7 of the said Act to incorporate the Company, Chapter 79 of the
 "Statutes of 1884, is repealed.

"6. Sub-sections (a) (b) and (c) of Section 2 shall not come into force until the first
 "day of January, 1902."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their
 Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now
 leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply): and proposed amend-
 ment thereto.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names
 being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Clare,	Kidd,	Prior,
Barker,	Clarke,	Lancaster,	Richardson (Grey),
Bell (Addington),	Cochrane,	Lavell,	Richardson (Lisgar),
Bell (Pictou),	Culbert,	Lefurgey,	Robinson (Elgin),
Bennett,	Earle,	Lennox,	Roche (Marquette),
Birkett,	Fowler,	MacLaren (Perth),	Sherritt,
Blain,	Ganong,	McGowan,	Sproule,
Borden (Halifax),	Gilmour,	McLeod,	Taylor,
Broder,	Hackett,	Monk,	Tolton,
Calvin,	Henderson,	Morin,	Vrooman,
Cargill,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Northrup,	Wallace, and
Carscallen,	Kaulbach,	Osler,	Wilson.—51.
Clancy,	Kendrey,	Pope,	

NAYS :

Messieurs

Angers,	Fortin,	Lovell,	Oliver,
Belcourt,	Fraser,	Loy,	Parmelee,
Bernier,	Gallihier,	Mackie,	Paterson,
Blair,	Gauvreau,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Préfontaine,
Borden (King's, N.S.),	Geoffrion,	McCarthy,	Proulx,
Bourassa,	German,	McCreary,	Puttee,
Bourbonnais,	Gibson,	McEwen,	Reid (Restigouche),
Brown,	Girard,	McGugan,	Roche (Halifax),
Bureau,	Gould,	McIsaac,	Ross (Ontario),
Calvert,	Guthrie,	McKinnon,	Ross (Rimouski),
Carroll,	Heyd,	McLennan,	Ross (Victoria),
Copp,	Horsey,	Madore,	Schell,
Cowan,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	Malouin,	Scott,
Déchêne,	Hyman,	Marcil (Bagot),	Sifton,
Delisle,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Marcil (Bonaventure),	Smith (Vancouver),
Demers (Lévis),	Kendall,	Martineau,	Stephens,
Demers (St. Johns),	Lang,	Matheson,	Sutherland (Essex),
Desmarais,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid)	Maxwell,	Talbot,
Dugas,	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Meigs,	Tarte,
Erb,	Laverge,	Mignault,	Tobin,

Fielding,
Fisher,
Flint,
Fortier,

LeBlanc,
Legris,
Lewis,
Logan,

Monet,
Morrison,
Murray,

Tolmie,
Tucker, and
Turgeon.—94.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 25th April, 1901.

Mr. Blair, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd April, 1901, showing the cost of construction of the bridge built by the Government across the Lachine Canal, at Côte St. Paul; also, estimated cost of strengthening or rebuilding said bridge, if such estimate has been made, and copies of all petitions and correspondence had with the Government of Canada upon this subject. (*Sessional Papers, No. 93.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence with the Department of Railways relative to the building of a line of railway between Sydney and East Bay, in the County of Cape Breton, and copies of any reports made to the Department having reference to this matter. (*Sessional Papers, No. 94.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1901, showing the quantity of Servis Railroad tie plates purchased by the Government, since 30th June, A.D. 1887, the persons or companies from which the purchases were made, the quantities purchased, prices paid, dates of contracts and times of delivery. (*Sessional Papers, No. 95.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Contracts connected with the improvements at Sydney Railway yard and at North Sydney Junction; also, a statement of all prices paid per cubic yard for earth (different kinds) and rock (different kinds) and for borrowing for embankment under said contract and in connection with said improvements; also, how much was paid for ditching, clearing and close cutting and grubbing, per acre or per hundred feet; also, for culvert masonry, retaining walls, cattle guards and crossings, fencing and gates. (*Sessional Papers, No. 96.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd April, 1901, showing :—The number of leases of water power granted on the Welland Canal and feeder; the names of the lessees; the quantity of power granted in each lease, and the location of such power; the consideration named in each lease, and the length of the term granted; the names of the present holders; the amount of consideration in arrears, if any, on each lease, and the number of years during which such arrears have been accumulating. (*Sessional Papers, No. 97.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th of March, 1901, for copies of all Accounts, agreements, receipts and vouchers in connection with the settlement of the petition of right, Pictou Harbour Commissioners *vs.* the Queen, which was completed by payment in 1898. (*Sessional Papers, No. 98.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the culling of Lumber and the inspection of “ Staples.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Unorganized Territories Game Preservation “ Act, 1894.”

And then The House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 25th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Reid (Grenville),—The Petition of L. Conley and others, of the Spencer-ville Branch of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Tarte.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Evidence taken before the Arbitrators with respect to the Eastern Extension Railway's claim between the Province of Nova Scotia and the Dominion of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for a copy of the Evidence taken before the Arbitrators with respect to the Eastern Extension Railway's claim between the Province of Nova Scotia and the Dominion of Canada. (*Sessional Papers, No. 73a.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Borden (King's), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th March, 1901, for copy of all Correspondence between the Canadian and the British Government, relating to Commissions to be granted Canadian Officers in the British Army. (*Sessional Papers, No. 99.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply ; Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Tarte, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Minor Revenues—Minor revenues, \$200 ; Ordnance lands, \$1,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Geological Survey—Exploration and Surveys—Printing and publication reports and maps, &c.—Wages of assistant explorers, draughtsmen, clerks and others—Purchase of specimens, books, instruments, stationery, mapping materials, maintenance of Museum, laboratory apparatus, chemicals and miscellaneous expenses—Advances to explorers, \$60,000 : To provide for plotting surveys, plans, maps, field notes, &c., at Ottawa. (Persons having technical or professional qualifications may be paid out of this vote at rates exceeding \$400 per annum,

notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or any other Act) \$2,000 ; To provide for the salary of Mrs. Jane Alexander, Assistant Librarian, at the rate of \$2 per day (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act) \$730, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia clothing and necessaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for provisions, supplies and remounts - Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for transport and freight—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for grants to Associations—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Military College, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Government Cartridge Factory, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty, for defenses of Esquimalt, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rifle ranges -Chargeable to Capital, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to defray pensions payable on account of Fenian raid, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-two cents, be granted to His Majesty, as compensation to pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for pensions payable to militiamen on account of the rebellion of 1885, and active service generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay pension for Mrs. Delaney, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following pensions, viz. : -Miss Harriet Fraser, \$250 ; Mr. Roderick Fraser, \$150, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for 500 maps of seat of war in South Africa, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Labour, including \$500 each to C. P. V. Beroard, French translator, and W. J. Johnson, accountant (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty for Customs—Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports—Province of Nova Scotia, \$118,470 ; Province of New Brunswick, \$87,160 ; Province of Prince Edward Island, \$18,380 ; Province of Quebec, \$233,600 ; Province of Ontario, \$322,925 ; Province of Manitoba, \$44,390 ; North-west Territories, \$13,750 ; Province of British Columbia, \$100,190 ; To cover unforeseen expenditures, \$1,000 ; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection and preventive service ; Board

of Customs, to meet expenditure in connection therewith, including \$800 salary of Commissioner of Customs as Chairman of the Board ; Customs Laboratory, to meet expenditure in connection with the testing of sugar, molasses, etc., including pay of officers appointed or employed for that purpose ; Salaries of officers appointed or employed for compiling statistical returns of imports and exports, \$116,500 ; Miscellaneous, day books, ledgers, book binding, printing and stationery, subscriptions to commercial papers, flags, dating stamps, locks instruments, &c., for various ports of entry, legal expenses and uniforms for Customs officers, \$30,000 ; Expenses of maintenance of revenue cruisers and preventive service, \$30,000 ; Amounts to be paid to Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for secret preventive service, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Customs—To meet expenditure, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for culling timber—Supervisor, \$2,100 ; Specification clerks, \$3,000 ; Bookkeeper, \$850 ; Cullers, \$4,200 ; Superannuated cullers, \$5,200 ; Contingencies, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Excise—Salaries of officers and inspectors of excise, and to provide for increases depending upon the result of excise examinations, \$321,899 37 ; To provide for extra duty pay to officers at large distilleries and other factories, \$6,000 ; To provide for extra duty pay to officers serving longer hours at other than special survey, \$1,000 ; Preventive service, \$13,000 ; Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c., excise, \$50,000 ; Stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco, \$20,000 ; To pay collectors of customs allowance for duty collected by them for 1900-1, \$5,500 ; Commission to sellers of stamps for Canadian twist tobacco, \$100 ; L. A. Frechette, for special technical translation, \$100 ; To enable the department to supply methylated spirits to manufacturers, the cost of which will be recouped by manufacturers to whom they are supplied and to pay for rent, light, power, freight, salaries, &c., \$65,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, that a sum not exceeding One hundred and three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Weights and Measures, gas and electric light inspection—Salaries of officers, inspectors and assistant inspectors of weights and measures, \$50,150 ; Salaries of inspectors of gas and electric light, \$20,750 ; Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for weights and measures, \$22,000 ; Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for gas and electric light inspection, including the purchase and repair of instruments, \$10,000 ; Metrical instruments, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of Staples—Purchase and distribution of standards of grains, flour, and other expenditure under the Act, including salary of raw hide inspector, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to meet expenditure under the Act respecting adulteration of food and fertilizers and the administration of the Act respecting fraudulent marking, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning ;

Friday, 26th April, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Belcourt reported, That the Committee, had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Belcourt also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 26th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Roche (Marquette) The Petition of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Board of Trade of the City of Guelph, Ontario ; praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Russell, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz. :—

Bill respecting the Western Assurance Company ; and

Bill respecting the British America Assurance Company.

Your Committee have also had under consideration Bill respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

The House according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ; And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Russell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be : “ An Act respecting Le “Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada, and to change its name to Le Crédit Hypothécaire “du Canada.”

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada, and, after some time

spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

(In the Comm'ttee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Printing and Stationery—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,000; Printing and stationery, \$1,300; Sundries, \$1,700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved that a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for printing, binding and distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for printing, printing paper and binding, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for contingent expenses in connection with voters' lists, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Provincial voters' lists, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Census, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 27th April, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the General Inspection Act."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting enquiries and investigations into Shipping "Casualties."

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Liliast Middleton," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate communicate to this House, the Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Divorce to whom was referred the Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Liliast Middleton," and the papers referred to them, and request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Borden (King's), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and messages in the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in the County of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also, copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justice of the peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also, a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to said strike. (*Sessional Papers, No. 87a.*)

Mr. Paterson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, Return to an Address to Excellency, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Orders in Council, regulations and other documents, since the first day of January, 1897, presenting or showing what percentage or proportion of value of goods entitled to the advantages of the preferential tariff could be created in foreign countries, and what percentage or proportion of such value must be created in the United Kingdom; and also, setting forth and showing what declarations, statements, affirmations or oaths must be made, declared or sworn to by exporters or other persons consigning such goods to Canadian importers, or by persons in Canada importing such goods from Great Britain and Ireland. (*Sessional Papers, No. 100.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till a half an hour after One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 29th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of L. Conley and others, of the Spencerville Branch of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance ; praying for the closing of Canada's Exhibit at the Buffalo Exhibition on Sundays.

Of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba : complaining of the present scant area of said Province, and praying the House to enact such legislation as will so extend its boundaries as to include portions of the adjacent districts.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Ordered, That the Order for the House again in Committee on the Bill respecting Victoria Day, be transferred from Public Bills and Orders to Government Orders.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian National Bank, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be : " An Act to incorporate the "Sovereign Bank of Canada."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Western Assurance Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the British America Assurance Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: “An Act to amend the Dominion “Lands Act,” with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: “An Act to further amend the “Act respecting the Safety of Ships,” with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Sir Richard J. Cartwright moved, seconded by Mr. Fielding, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting a Steamship Service between Canada and France.

Sir Richard J. Cartwright, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting the salary of the Senior Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the salary of the Senior Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal shall be \$3,600 per annum.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts and to provide as follows :—

1. That the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories shall be \$5,000 and of the four Puisné Judges of the said court each \$4,000 per annum.

2. That the salary of an additional Judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory shall be \$5,000 per annum.

3. That the salaries of the seventeen Puisné Judges of the Superior Court of Quebec, whose residences are fixed at Montreal or Quebec (including the Judge to whom the District of Terrebonne is assigned) shall be each \$5,000 per annum.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 30th April, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Parmelee,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Sutton, Quebec.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

In obedience to the Order of your Honourable House, your Committee have re-considered the Bill respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company, and have agreed to strike out all the Amendments adopted by them and reported on the 19th instant, which will have the effect of leaving the Bill as it was when originally referred to them on the 1st April, instant.

Your Committee have also considered a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

Your Committee also beg to recommend that the fee and charges paid on the last mentioned Bill be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Parmelee,

Ordered, That the fee and charges paid on Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Sixth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply ;
Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Tarte, and the Question being proposed, That
Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;

And The House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock
on Wednesday morning ;

Wednesday, 1st May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-seven minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 1st May, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. McCreary,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Selkirk, Manitoba.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting a lease of certain railways in Manitoba, and Bill relating to an agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, respecting certain railways, and have deemed it advisable to consolidate the said Bills, and to report the same as Bill under the Title of “An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company “and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company, and the “Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company,” and would recommend that the fee and charges paid on the first mentioned Bill be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of Mr. Parmelee, seconded by Mr. Cowan.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) seconded by Mr. McIsaac.

Ordered, That the fee and charges paid on Bill respecting a lease of certain railways in Manitoba be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Eleventh Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Franchise Act, 1898, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 14.—Leave out from "place" to "and" in line 17, and insert: "in the British Isles, or in the continent of Europe, north of Cape Finisterre in Spain, not being a port or place within the Mediterranean Sea."

Page 1, line 19.—Leave out from "upon" to "(a)" in line 22, and insert the following: "any space where the deck of such ship is not closed in any cargo of any description to a height exceeding three feet above the deck; or upon any uncovered space upon the upper deck, or in any covered space not included in the cubical contents forming the registered tonnage of such ship."

Page 1, line 25.—Leave out from "prepared" to "(d)" in line 29.

Page 1, line 37.—Leave out "wood."

Page 2, line 9.—Leave out from "certificate" to "5" in line 38.

Page 2, line 39.—After "Columbia" insert the following as Clause A:—

Clause A.

2. Section 8 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"8. Every master of a ship subject to the provisions of the next preceding section, who violates any of the provisions of the said section, shall, for each such violation, incur a penalty not exceeding, except as hereinafter provided, Eight hundred dollars; and every master of a sailing ship who sails in such ship, after the 1st day of October or before the 16th day of March, and every master of a steamship who sails in such steamship after the 12th day of October or before the 16th day of March in any year from any port or place in Canada to any port or place in the British Isles or in the continent of Europe north of Cape Finisterre in Spain, not being a port or place within the Mediterranean Sea, without the certificate therein mentioned, is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Eight hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or to both."

The First Amendment, being read the second time,

Sir Louis H. Davies moved, seconded by Mr. Fielding, and the Question being put, That the said Amendment be amended, by leaving out the words "British Isles" and inserting "United Kingdom" instead thereof:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Second Amendment, being read the second time,

Sir Louis H. Davies moved, seconded by Mr. Fielding, and the Question being put, That this House disagrees to the said Second Amendment for the following reason:—

"Because the original section of the Bill is already sufficiently plain, and the Amendment is consequently unnecessary."—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Third and Fourth Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Sixth Amendment, being read the second time,

Sir Louis H. Davies moved, seconded by Mr. Fielding, and the Question being put, That the said Amendment be amended, by leaving out the words "British Isles" and inserting "United Kingdom" instead thereof:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, acquainting their Honours, That this House hath amended the First and Sixth of their Amendments, disagreed to the Second and agreed to the Third, Fourth and Fifth of their Amendments.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply;

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three millions three hundred and fifty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Intercolonial Railway—Steel rails and fastenings, \$500,000; To complete highway bridge at Rocky

Lake, \$3,000 ; To build new and enlarge old engine houses, \$75,000 ; To increase the accommodation at Sydney, \$100,000 ; To increase the accommodation at Halifax, \$60,000 ; To pay land damages at subway at Amherst, \$1,000 ; Original construction, \$2,000 ; Land damages, Oxford and New Glasgow and Cape Breton Division, \$1,000 ; To strengthen bridges, \$100,000 ; To increase accommodation at Levis, \$40,000 ; To dredge and blast rock at Halifax, \$20,000 ; To increase accommodation at St. John, \$100,000 ; To provide additional sidings along line, \$100,000 ; To provide increase facilities along line, \$50,000 ; To extend car shop at Moncton, \$25,000 ; To provide master car builders couplers for locomotives, \$3,000 ; To provide air brakes to freight cars, \$40,000 ; To change car couplers of passenger cars, \$10,000 ; To equip passenger cars with vestibules, \$10,000 ; To exchange draw bars of freight cars, \$15,000 ; To provide new machinery for locomotives and car shops, \$5,000 ; To equip 10 passenger cars with Pintsch gas apparatus, \$8,000 ; To provide large turntables, \$5,000 ; To provide new superstructure for 6 spans Miramichi Bridge, \$72,000 ; Rolling stock, \$2,000,000 ; To provide a feeding and watering place for stock, \$5,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Prince Edward Island—To increase length of sidings, \$5,000 ; To straighten line near Blue Shank, \$10,000 ; To provide and lay steel rails and fastenings, \$6,000 ; To provide machinery, \$5,000 ; Murray Harbour Branch and Hillsboro' Bridge, \$450,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker, resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Fortin reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Fortin also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday 2nd May, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Village of Sutton, Quebec ; praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company,” with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company,” with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : “ An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Legris, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee submit herewith, for the information of the House, the Evidence of Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, taken before the Committee in the current Session of Parliament.

The Committee recommend that the said Evidence be allowed to form a part of their Final Report.—(*Appendix No. 1.*)

On motion of Mr. Legris, seconded by Mr. Bazinet.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Pensions to Staff Officers and officers and men of the Permanent Militia Force, and the widows and children of such Officers ;

Mr. Borden (King's) moved, seconded by Mr. Paterson, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative. Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the said Resolution.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that pensions or gratuities may be granted to Staff Officers and officers and men of the Permanent Militia Force, and the widows and children of such officers, as follow :—

To an officer compulsorily retired, for any cause other than misconduct or inefficiency, after 20 years' service, or retiring voluntarily after 35 years' service, a pension not

exceeding one-fiftieth of the pay and allowances of his rank or appointment at the time of his retirement for each year of service ; service beyond 35 years not being reckoned.

To an officer who retires voluntarily after 25 years, but less than 35 years' service, a pension twenty per cent less than is above provided for.

Towards making good the said pensions, five per cent to be deducted from the pay of officers.

To an officer retiring on account of infirmity, or retired to promote efficiency or economy in the service, a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year's service ; if retiring on account of injury received in the discharge of his duties, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years' service.

To a non-commissioned officer or militiaman, if he has served 15 but less than 21 years, a pension equal to one-fiftieth of his annual pay for every year of service ; for 21 and less than 25 years' service, twenty-fiftieths, and in addition two-fiftieths for every year over 20 ; for 25 years, thirty-fiftieths, and in addition one-fiftieth for every year over 25, not exceeding, however, two-thirds of his average annual pay, exclusive of extra pay or allowances during the three years preceding his retirement.

To the widow and children of an officer who had served twenty years and was at the time of his death on full pay or in receipt of pension, the following pension or allowance : in the case of a colonel, \$500 to the widow, and \$80 to each child ; lieutenant-colonel, a pension of \$450 to widow, and a yearly allowance of \$80 to each child ; major, \$350 to widow, and \$70 to each child ; captain, \$250 to widow, and \$65 to each child ; lieutenant or second lieutenant, \$200 to widow, and \$50 to each child ; warrant officer, \$100 to widow, and \$25 to each child ; the amount to children to be doubled if they are motherless and in need ; no allowance to be granted to a son aged eighteen or a daughter aged twenty-one ; and the total amount granted to the family of an officer in one year not to exceed the amount of the pension attached to his rank.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Post Office Act,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint reported, from the Committee of the Whole House, to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting the salary of the Senior Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, a Resolution which was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the salary of the Senior Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal shall be \$3,600 per annum.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Flint reported, from the Committee of the Whole House, to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts, a Resolution which was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts and to provide as follows :—

1. That the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories shall be \$5,000 and of the four Puisné Judges of the said court each \$4,000 per annum.

2. That the salary of an additional Judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory shall be \$5,000 per annum.

3. That the salaries of the seventeen Puisné Judges of the Superior Court of Quebec, whose residences are fixed at Montreal or Quebec (including the Judge to whom the District of Terrebonne is assigned) shall be each \$5,000 per annum.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzpatrick have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Judges of Provincial Courts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Victoria Day, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply :

(In the Committee)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Sault Ste. Marie Canal—To deepen and widen entrances, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Public buildings, \$75,000; Telegraph line—Quesnelle to Atlin, British Columbia, \$30,000; Telegraph line—Dawson to Fort Egbert, \$8,000; Trails, roads and bridges, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.*

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Lewes and Yukon Rivers improvements, including allowance of \$1,100 per annum to superintending engineer J. C. Taché (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$40,000; Rents, fuel lighting, &c., public buildings, \$46,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Telegraph lines, Quesnelle, Atlin—Working expenses, \$40,000; Telegraph lines, Yukon District—Working expenses, inclusive of repairs, salary of accountant and living expenses, \$47,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—Construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Soulanges Canal—Construction and equipment, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Hydrographic survey of Lake St. Louis, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lake St. Francis—Removing shoals, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cornwall Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Farran's Point Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rapide Plat Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Galops Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for North Channel—Forming, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Lawrence River and Canals—Surveying, buoying, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rideau Canal—To rebuild long bridge at Manotick with steel superstructure, \$5,000; To rebuild masonry waste weir at Kingston Mills lock station, \$3,000; To provide new boiler for dredge *Rideau*, \$900, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—To remodel regulating weirs, valves and gates of old lock at Port Colborne, \$10,000; To execute heavy repairs, \$30,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lachine Canal—To renew masonry wall, Basin No. 2, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Chambly Canal—To rebuild culvert at Little River Iroquois, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Ours Lock—To rebuild 2 piers above dam, \$1,300; To rebuild 2 pairs of lock gates, \$4,500; To build shed for lock gates, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—To build 4 sluices in dam at Healey's Falls, \$5,000; To build new lock gates at Hastings, \$1,500; To rebuild dam at Peterborough, \$12,000; To dredge shoals in Trent and Otonabee Rivers, \$4,000; To provide buoys for channel between Peterborough and Lakefield, \$1,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Peter's Canal—To renew crib retaining wall, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous items, as follow:—Miscellaneous works not provided for, \$5,000; Arbitrations and awards, \$4,000; Surveys and inspections—Canals, \$3,000; Surveys and inspections—Railways, \$15,000; Railway statistics, \$2,500; Salaries of extra clerks, copyists and messengers, other than those who have passed the Civil Service Examinations (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act), \$2,700; Salaries of engineers, draughtsmen, extra clerks and messengers, as below. The salaries herein mentioned may be paid notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, 1 at \$2,800, 1 at \$2,600, 1 at \$2,400, 2 at \$1,900, 1 at \$1,800, 1 at \$1,500, 1 at \$1,200, 1 at \$800, 4 at \$700, 2 at \$650, 3 at \$600, 1 at \$540, 3 at \$500, 1 at \$400, 1 at \$300, \$25,540; Reporting before the Railway Committee of the Privy Council and before the Minister, \$500; To authorize payments of costs of litigation in connection with Railways and Canals, \$6,000; Annual subscription to International Railway Congress at Brussels, \$97.33, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay rental to Grand Trunk Railway—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Prince Edward Island Railway—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Windsor Branch Railway—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and sixty six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals, as follow, viz.:—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue,—Repairs and operating expenses, \$616,630; Additional to pay persons employed permanently in the public service and remuneration to any other persons for services rendered for, and in connection with, passing vessels through the canals of the Government of Canada from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$15,000; Salaries and contingencies, collectors' offices, \$34,730, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 3rd May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to the 'The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company."

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And, also, the Senate communicate to this House the Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Divorce to whom was referred the Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," and the papers referred to them, and request that the same be returned to the Senate.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 3rd May, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Selkirk, Manitoba : praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company, and to change its name to "The Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company."

Bill respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company ; and

Bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Bruneau have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900 ;

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. Dobell,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Fraser reported, That the Committee had further amended the Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Franchise Act, 1898, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill further to amend the Post Office Act, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Flint reported, from the Committee of the Whole House, to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting Pensions to Staff Officers and officers and men of the Permanent Militia Force, and the widows and children of such officers, a Resolution which was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that pensions or gratuities may be granted to Staff Officers and officers and men of the Permanent Militia Force, and the widows and children of such officers, as follow :—

To an officer compulsorily retired, for any cause other than misconduct or inefficiency, after 20 years' service, or retiring voluntarily after 35 years' service, a pension not exceeding one-fiftieth of the pay and allowances of his rank or appointment at the time of his retirement for each year of service ; service beyond 35 years not being reckoned.

To an officer who retires voluntarily after 25 years, but less than 35 years' service, a pension twenty per cent less than is above provided for.

Towards making good the said pensions, five per cent to be deducted from the pay of officers.

To an officer retiring on account of infirmity, or retired to promote efficiency or economy in the service, a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year's service ; if retiring on account of injury received in the discharge of his duties, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years' service.

To a non-commissioned officer or militiaman if he has served 15, but less than 21 years, a pension equal to one-fiftieth of his annual pay for every year of service ; for 21 and less than 25 years' service, twenty-fiftieths, and in addition two-fiftieths for every year over 20 ; for 25 years, thirty-fiftieths, and in addition one-fiftieth for every year over 25, not exceeding, however, two-thirds of his average annual pay, exclusive of extra pay or allowances during the three years preceding his retirement.

To the widow and children of an officer who had served twenty years and was at the time of his death on full pay or in receipt of pension, the following pension or allowance : in the case of a colonel, \$500 to the widow and \$80 to each child ; lieutenant-colonel, a pension of \$450 to widow, and a yearly allowance of \$80 to each child ; major, \$350 to widow, and \$70 to each child ; captain, \$250 to widow, and \$65 to each child ; lieutenant or second lieutenant, \$200 to widow, and \$50 to each child ; warrant officer, \$100 to widow, and \$25 to each child ; the amount to children to be doubled if they are motherless and in need ; no allowance to be granted to a son aged eighteen or a daughter aged twenty-one ; and the total amount granted to the family of an officer in one year not to exceed the amount of the pension attached to his rank.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Borden (King's) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting pensions to Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—The Department of Inland Revenue—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,000 ; Printing and Stationery, \$2,800 ; Sundries, \$2,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay extra allowance to Mr. Wallace, ex-Postmaster at Victoria, British Columbia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for salaries and contingencies of the office of the Paris agency, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of litigated matters which may be paid for services in connection with the litigation conducted within the Department of Justice (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety dollars be granted His Majesty, to pay additional amount required in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Governor General's Secretary's Office—Salaries—Statutory increase, 1 Orderly \$30 : Contingencies—Sundries, further amount required, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Inland Revenue—Salaries—Statutory increase, 1 Messenger, \$20 : Contingencies—Printing and stationery, further amount required, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the King's Privy Council for Canada—Contingencies—Sundries, further amount required, \$4,000 ; Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$1,300, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Marine and Fisheries—Contingencies—Sundries—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and seventy five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance—Contingencies—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$275 ; Sundries—Further amount required, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Auditor General—Contingencies—Clerical and other assistance—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Trade and Commerce—Salaries—Statutory increase, 1 Messenger, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Militia and Defence—Contingencies—Further amount required—Printing and Stationery, \$1,000 ; Sundries, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia—Annual Drill—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia—Salaries and Wages—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Military Properties—Further amount required, including expenditure for rails and ties for Tramway to Rockliffe Rifle Range, and \$22,000 (Governor General's Warrant) for repairs to Quebec walls, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia clothing and necessaries—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Warlike and other Stores—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Military College—Increase of pay to Professor Martin, from 1st July, 1900, to 21st September, 1900, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for purchase of Work Point Barracks property, Esquimalt, British Columbia, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following items in connection with Militia:—Gratuity to Lt.-Col. McGill, R.M.C., \$3,183.55; Gratuity to Sergeant-Major Dingley, R.C.D., \$715; Compensation to Lieutenant McLeay, \$750; Compensation to W. E. Fegan, \$500; Compensation to Amable Frigon, \$200, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to vest certain foreshores in the City of Saint John, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada;

Mr. Heyd moved, seconded by Mr. Tucker, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Hyman moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, That the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, for further consideration.

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, for further consideration.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association;

Mr. Clarke moved, seconded by Mr. Puttee, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) seconded by Mr. Fisher,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill relating to an agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, respecting certain railways ;

Mr. McIsaac moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston (Cape Breton) and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

The hour devoted to Private Bills, under Rule 19 having expired,
The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

(In the Committee.)

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Intercolonial Railway—Increased accommodation at Sydney, \$57,000 ; Rolling stock, \$213,000 ; Towards purchasing three travelling cranes, \$4,500 ; Additional conveyer on west side of wharf at St. John, \$17,000 ; To remove rock by widening Bennett's Cutting, &c., near Lévis, \$10,000 ; To build additional snow fences along line, \$2,000 ; Towards improving ferry service at Strait of Canso, \$70,000 ; Increased facilities and accommodation along line, \$48,400 ; Additional sidings along line, \$20,000 ; Towards building subway at Christy's Crossing, Amherst, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Prince Edward Island Railway—To purchase additional land for track and repair buildings, \$2,000 ; Steel rails, \$54,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Lachine Canal—Towards building regulating weir, \$3,100 ; To dredge between locks 1 and 2, \$5,000 ; To deepen Rivière St. Pierre, \$7,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to remove shoals—Lake St. Francis, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cornwall Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for River St. Lawrence and Canals—Surveys—Placing buoys, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Soulanges Canal—Construction and equipment, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Culbute Canal—To pay for damages by flooding, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—To complete Humberstone Bridge, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lake St. Francis—Towards completing protection walls, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—Repairs to Young's Point Dam, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following miscellaneous items in connection with Railways and Canals, viz. :—Salaries of extra clerks, copyists, &c., amount for balance of year, \$1,000 ; To pay Mrs. Chamberlain, the widow of the late J. R. Chamberlain, a gratuity of 2 months' salary, \$116.66, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lachine Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Chambly Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cornwall Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Williamsburg Canals—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rideau Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Peter's Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals in general—Additional amount to persons permanently employed in the public service and remuneration to any other persons for services rendered for, and in connection with, passing vessels through the canals of the Government of Canada from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay Robert Coulter, for services as Collector at Port Robinson, Welland Canal, in connection with passing vessels on Sundays, 270 hours at 20c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Works—Salaries—Statutory increases, 2 Messengers, at \$30—\$60; Contingencies—Further amount required, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ottawa Military Buildings—New store, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraphs—British Columbia—Quesnelle-Atlin line, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Nova Scotia—Kentville Public Building—Safe, &c., \$400; Lunenburg Public Building—Interest on unpaid balance of purchase money of site, \$34.29; Sydney Public Building—Alterations to fittings, &c., \$347, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—New Brunswick—Chatham—New bonded warehouse, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Maritime Provinces generally—Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Quebec—Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, \$6,000; Lévis Cattle Quarantine Station—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$200; Peribonka—Immigrant Building, \$2,500; Roberval—Immigrant Building, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Paris—Public Building—Governor General's Warrant, \$18,000; Rideau Hall—To make good damage done by the fire of 25th November, 1900, and putting new concrete floors in stables in place of old wooden floors, &c., \$5,000; Toronto Post Office—Extension of the Union Station sorting room, elevator tower, hoist, &c., \$12,000; Toronto Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$1,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—British Columbia—Vancouver—Drill Hall, \$10,000; New Westminster—Public Building—Reconstruction, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rents, repairs, furniture, heating, &c.—Telephone service, Public Buildings, Ottawa, \$2,350; Dominion Public Buildings—To pay for labour and materials procured, in connection with funeral displays on public buildings, throughout Canada on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, \$25,000; Public Buildings, Ottawa—Fitting up offices over Molson's Bank for Labour Department, including steel files, &c., \$4,000; Lighting Dominion Public Buildings—Additional, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand and fifty-two dollars and thirty-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Comeauville—Repairs to breakwater—Revote of lapsed amount, \$1,200; Economy—Repairs to wharf, \$500; Ingonish, North Bay breakwater—Balance due contractor, &c., \$10,800; Margaree Island—Wharf, \$212.31; Parker's Cove—Extension of wharf (work done) including interest on balance due contractor—Revote of \$1,822, \$1,950; Part-ridge Island—Repairs to breakwater, \$400; Porter's Lake—Dredging and breakwater at entrance of channel, \$2,500; Wolfville Harbour improvements—Revote of lapsed amount, \$1,500; Yarmouth Harbour—Extension of protection works, &c., \$400; Lockport—Beach protection, \$610; Cribbon's Point Wharf—Revote of lapsed amount, \$980, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—St. John harbour, Negro Point breakwater, \$3,000; St. John harbour, repairs to protection works at base of Fort Dufferin, \$500; Tynemouth Creek, beach protection, \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for general repairs and improvements to harbour and river works—Maritime Provinces generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifteen cents be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—Anse aux Gascons (Port Daniel, East) Breakwater—To pay contractor interest on overdue balance, \$103.15; Cap Santé wharf, \$600; Ste Anne de la Pocatière, wharf, \$1,000; Ste. Emilie wharf—To complete, \$2,000; General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, \$3,000; Rivière Batiscan—Dredging channel at mouth, \$2,500; Rivière St. Maurice—Dredging between Grandes Piles and La Tuque, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Hawkestone, new wharf—Work done, \$502.20; Port Elgin Breakwater—Balance due contractor, \$1,736; Port Burwell—Harbour improvements, \$15,000; North Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$1,190, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, \$1,500; Hnaua Wharf—Extension and repairs, \$1,325, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—British Columbia—Columbia River—Improvements above Golden, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers, generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dredging, including salaries of engineers, superintendents and clerks—Dredging—Quebec and Ontario, \$20,000; Dredging—British Columbia, \$5,000; Dredge vessel repairs—British Columbia, \$3,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—Ottawa District—Chaudière slides, bridges, piers, storehouses, &c., at Ottawa and Hull—Works of reconstruction and repairs after the fire, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Roads and bridges—Ottawa City—Bridges over the Ottawa River, the slides and the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto—Ordinary repairs, &c., \$2,500; Bridge over the Saskatchewan, at Edmonton, North-west Territories—To pay balance due on final estimate, \$5,848.75, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-two cents be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Land and Cable Telegraph Lines, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Line on north shore of St. Lawrence—Extension eastward towards Belle Isle, \$10,000; Anticosti Island land line—Renewal of line wire between Becscie River and English River, revote of lapsed amount, \$1,200; North Sydney-Meat Cove line—General repairs, \$412.41; Cheticamp-Meat Cove line, \$2,127.06; Mabou-Cheticamp line—General repairs, \$381.35; Connection of Nicola Lakes with Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph system—Revote of portion of lapsed balance, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for the following Miscellaneous items:—Illumination of Parliament Building, Ottawa, on the return of Canadian soldiers from South Africa, \$4,600; To pay to the widow of the late Alfred Gauvreau, assistant to cement tester of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, a gratuity equal to three months of his salary, \$136.86; To pay to the widow of the late M. Gallagher, engineer of the West Block heating apparatus, a gratuity equal to two months of his salary, \$110; To pay to the widow of the late John Bogle, night watchman on the Esquimalt Graving Dock, a gratuity equal to two months of his salary, \$100; Surveys and inspections, \$16,000; Chief Engineer's office—salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$4,500; Chief Architect's office—salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$5,000; Temporary clerical and other assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required who were first employed after 1st July, 1882 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Balance due H. A. Munn, contractor, for transportation of men, materials and general supplies required for construction of Bennett-Dawson telegraph line, and improvement of Lewes and Yukon river navigation, in full and final settlement of all claims for freight and transportation charges, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Dawson City, Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lewes and Yukon river improvements, including additional allowances of \$1,100 per annum to superintending engineer, J. C. Taché (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) to complete payments, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Working expenses, Bennett-Dawson and Tagish-Atlin telegraph lines—Revote of lapsed balance, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—To complete payments for Post Office service to 30th June, 1901, \$125,000 ; To provide for payment of mileage to railway mail clerks who were on duty in South Africa from 1st July, 1900, to the date on which they returned to duty in their several districts :—J. Lallier, 1st July, 1900 to 24th February, 1901, \$184.08 ; T. B. Bedell, 1st July, 1900, to 19th February, 1901, \$247.10 ; K. A. Murray, 1st July, 1900, to 28th February, 1901, \$160.89 ; R. Johnston, 1st July, 1900, to 17th February, 1901, \$324.75—\$916.82 ; To provide for mileage for L. E. Simard, a second class railway mail clerk in the Quebec district, while replacing Mr. F. McNaughton, of the superintendent's office, absent as a volunteer with the Canadian contingent in South Africa, from 12th March, 1900, to 13th October, 1900, \$226.78, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Logan reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Logan also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Papers, correspondence and claims made in connection with the alleged non observance of the fair-wage clause in the contract for the construction of the St. Andrews Locks. (*Sessional Papers, No. 101*).

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by the Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : "An Act to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company."

Bill intituled : "An Act respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill intituled : "An Act respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited)."

Bill intituled : "An Act respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited)."

Bill intituled : "An Act respecting the E. B. Eddy Company."

Bill intituled : "An Act respecting W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited)."

Bill intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin."

Bill intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited)."

Bill intituled : "An Act respecting the Rathbun Company."

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : " An Act respecting the McClary " Manufacturing Company," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : " An Act respecting the " Manitoba and North-west Loan Company " (Limited) with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 6th May, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Waterloo, Ontario.

By Mr. McCarthy,—The Petition of the Great Northern Railway of Canada.

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Lancaster,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company,” be now read the first time ;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. Lennox, seconded by Mr. Prior,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald,” be now read the first time ;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. Rosamond, seconded by Mr. Lennox,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act for the relief of Lilius Middleton,” be now read the first time ;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Cowan,

Ordered, That the Petition of the Great Northern Railway of Canada, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received : praying the House to suspend all rules and formal notices regarding a Bill to be introduced to further amend their Act of Incorporation and the Acts amending the same, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ;

Mr. Fortin moved, seconded by Mr. Lavergne, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. Scott moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Davis, That the word “ now ” be left out, and the words “ this day six months ” added at the end of the Question ;

And the Question being put on the amendment :—It passed in the Negative

Then the main Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Friday last proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association) ;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the said Bill, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Bell (Pictou).

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, for further consideration.

The House, according to Order, resumed the Debate on the Question which was, on Friday last proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House in Committee on the Bill relating to an agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company respecting certain railways.

And the Question being again proposed ;

Mr. Puttee move¹, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it is the opinion of this House that the Bill be not passed until the subject of the proposed legislation has been submitted by direct reference to the electors of Manitoba in order that their wish in respect to the same may be ascertained," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning ;

Tuesday, 7th May, 1901.

And the Question being put on the amendment :—It passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being again proposed ;

Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bourassa, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in view of the fact that the bargain which is the subject matter of the legislation at present proposed to the Parliament of Canada is not the bargain authorized by the Legislature of Manitoba, it is the opinion of the House that the present proposed legislation be not passed and that the same be held over until the terms thereof shall have been submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba for consideration and endorsement by that Legislature," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Bourassa,
Monet,

Puttee,
Richardson (Lisgar),

Robinson (Elgin), and Smith (Vancouver).—6.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,
Bell (Addington),
Birkett,
Blain,
Borden (Halifax),
Borden (King's, N.S.),

Delisle,
Demers (St. Johns),
Fielding,
Fisher,
Flint,
Fowler,

Lancaster,
LaRivière,
Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),
Laurier (L'Assomption),
Lavergne,
LeBlanc,

Paterson,
Prior,
Reid (Restigouche),
Richardson (Grey),
Roche (Marquette),
Ross (Rimouski),

Boyd,	Fraser,	Lefurgey,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Broder,	Gallery,	Lennox,	Schell,
Brown,	Ganong,	Logan,	Scott,
Bureau,	Geoffrion,	Loy,	Smith (Wentworth),
Calvert,	Gibson,	Mackie,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Cargill,	Gilmour,	McCreary,	Talbot,
Carscallen,	Girard,	McGugan,	Tarte,
Champagne,	Halliday,	McIsaac,	Tolmie,
Clarke,	Hughes (Victoria),	McKinnon,	Tolton,
Cochrane,	Hyman,	McLennan,	Tucker,
Cowan,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Marcil (Bagot),	Turgeon,
Davies (Sir Louis),	Johnston (Lambton),	Marcil (Bonaventure),	Ward,
Davis,	Kendall,	Matheson,	Wilson, and
Dèchène,	Kidd,	Oliver,	Wright.—80.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the said Bill, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: “An Act to incorporate the Canadian “Mutual Aid Society” without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: “An Act to provide for the “marking and inspection of packages containing Fruit for Sale,” with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: “An Act to incorporate the “Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada,” with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: “An Act to incorporate the “Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company,” with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: “An Act to amend the Interpretation Act,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-nine minutes before Three of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 7th May, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Ross (Ontario)—The Petition of the Hearts of Oak Court, No. 5772, Ancient Order of Foresters.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill to amend the Railway Act.

Bill incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company; and

Bill to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.

Your Committee have also considered Bill respecting Drainage, and recommend that the same be not passed, as they have made Amendments respecting Drainage in Bill to amend the Railway Act.

Your Committee have also considered Bill to incorporate the Kettle River Valley Railway Company, and Bill to incorporate the Union Railway Company, and report that the preamble of each of these Bills has not been proven to their satisfaction, and recommend that the fees and charges paid on said Bills be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills from the Senate, and find the Notices given thereon sufficient, viz. :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act for the relief of Lilius Middleton ;” and

Bill intituled : “ An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald.”

Your Committee have also considered the Bill, intituled : “ An Act respecting the “ St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company,” and also the Petition of the Great Northern Railway of Canada, for certain Amendments to their Acts of Incorporation, and find that no Notices have been published in either case : but, your Committee are of opinion that the proposed Amendments in each case are not of a nature to require the publication of Notice under the 51st Rule.

Owing to the advanced stage of the Session, your Committee recommend that the time for posting Bills under Rule 60 be reduced to three days, in the case of the Bill respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada.

On motion of Mr. Lennox, seconded by Mr. Clare,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act for the relief of James “ Ward McDonald,” be placed on the Order Paper, for a second reading To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Lennox, seconded by Mr. Clare,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act for the relief of Lilius “ Middleton,” be placed on the Order Paper, for a second reading To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Heyd, seconded by Mr. Lemieux.

Ordered, That the time for posting Private Bills, under the 60th Rule of the House be reduced to three days, in regard to the Bill respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. Borden (King's).

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Interpretation Act," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. McCarthy have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Borden (Halifax).

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company," be placed on the Order Paper for a second reading To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) seconded by Mr. McIsaac.

Ordered, That the fees and charges paid on Bill to incorporate the Kettle River Valley Railway Company, and on Bill to incorporate the Union Railway Company be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the advances to the King's Printer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting an annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Borden (King's), and the question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And the Question being put on the Motion : It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;

(*In the Committee.*)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and River Service—To provide for repairs to Government steamers *Lansdowne*, *Minto*, *Aberdeen*, *Stanley* and *Druid*, \$36,000 ; Towards the maintenance of Seal Island Life Saving Station, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—For improvements to aids to navigation in the St. Lawrence River, \$30,000 ; To provide for the cost of the new International Code of Signals, just introduced by the British Board of Trade for distribution to the several ships under the control of the Department and to signal stations, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Additional for salaries and disbursements of fishery inspectors, overseers and guardians, including tug-hire, \$45,000 ; Additional amount required for two fish hatcheries in British Columbia and a combined salmon and lobster hatchery in Gaspé, \$10,500 ; To pay Customs and other officers for services in compiling and forwarding daily reports in connection with the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, for the season of 1900, \$297.50 ; To pay Collectors of Customs for services in connection with the issuing of fishing licenses to United States fishing vessels during 1900, equal to 5 per cent of the collections, \$423.90 ; For repairs to the boilers of the cruiser *Acadia*, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Agriculture—Salaries—To increase the salary of A. L. Jarvis (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100 ; Statutory increase, 1 Messenger, \$30 ; Contingencies—Printing and Stationery, further amount required, \$200, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—Experimental Farms, \$1,500 ; Glasgow Exhibition, \$16,000 ; Fumigating Stations, \$2,700 ; Archives, \$1,600 ; Year Book, \$300 ; Classification of Patents, \$750, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Quarantine—Public Health, \$20,000 ; Towards the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mounted Police—Amount required to complete service of the year, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Mounted Police—To pay Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson the difference between \$1,200 and \$1,400 per annum, from 12th July, 1898, to 30th June, 1901, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Customs—Additional amount required for salaries and contingent expenses and salaries at the various ports :—Province of Nova Scotia, \$3,500 ; Province of New Brunswick, \$1,250 ; Province of Prince Edward Island, \$1,290 ; Province of Quebec, \$12,300 ; Province of Ontario, \$12,665 ; Province of Manitoba, \$600 ; Province of British Columbia, \$1,300 ; North-west Territories, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following Miscellaneous items, viz.:—Additional amount required for printing and stationery, \$2,500; Amount required to refund to Messieurs H. A. Nelson & Sons, of Montreal, duty paid by them in the month of May, 1892, on 79 packages of fancy goods destroyed by fire in sufferance warehouse after payment of duty, \$1,395.25; Amount required to pay James Gibson for services as customs officer at Windsor, Ontario, for 360 days ending 29th March, 1894 (subject to T. H. Mann's claim of \$279.21, for advances on collector's order to James Gibson) \$340, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Customs—Amount required to pay extra and permanent officers of the statistical staff of the Department of Customs, for extra work in preparing the trade and navigation tables for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1900, consequent on rearrangement of the Customs statistical service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice, as follow, viz.:—F. O'Hanly, for typewriting (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$64; General legal expenses, \$6,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Supreme Court of Canada—Additional amount required on account of contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries—Kingston—To pay John McKay for services and disbursements in connection with investigation into binder twine transactions, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and eight dollars and fifty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries—St. Vincent de Paul—To pay Hector Lussier award for damages caused to his property by penitentiary sewerage, and for costs and expenses, \$1,922.08; To pay George Crain balance due in connection with the investigation in 1897, \$86.50, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and eleven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Police—To pay Albert J. Cawdron, salary at the rate of \$500 per year, including the period of his leave for service in South Africa, \$558.31; To pay the legal representatives of the late Constable William John Hanna Ross, salary at the rate of \$1.80 per diem, from 1st November to 6th March, 1900 (when he died of enteric fever) the period of his leave for service in South Africa, \$226.80; Canal protection service, further amount required, \$12,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Yukon Territory—Administration of Justice—Additional salary of clerk of Territorial Court, \$1,000; Additional salary of sheriff, \$1,000; Additional living allowance of clerk and sheriff, \$1,200; Additional required for miscellaneous expenses, including fees and expenses of Crown prosecutor, salaries and living allowances of stenographers for territorial and police courts, deputy sheriffs and clerks and other officials and employees connected with the administration of justice, coroners' inquests, &c., \$25,000; Additional amount required for jury and witness fees, \$4,000; Additional amount required for maintenance of prisoners, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Law Books for Regina Law Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, contribution for Canadian Law Library, London, England, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of Chief Justice Strong in connection with sittings of Judicial Committee of Privy Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, Allowance for expenses of the Honourable William Mulock, as representative of Canada on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Commonwealth of Australia, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses in connection with the trial of La Banque Ville Marie officials, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Departments generally—Contingencies, further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to defray pensions payable on account of Fenian Raid, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—The Senate—Additional amount required for contingencies, \$2,025 ; To pay the representatives of the undermentioned Senators who died during the present Session of Parliament, the amount of their sessional indemnity. (Payments to be made to such person as the Treasury Board may determine)—W. J. Almon, \$1,000 ; G. C. McKindsey, \$1,000 ; T. A. Paquet, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—House of Commons—Additional amount for contingencies, \$5,500 ; Additional amount required for publishing Debates, \$10,000 ; Additional amount for clerical assistance to Leader of the Opposition, \$300 ; Additional amount to Speaker's Secretary, \$150 ; Additional to newspapers, \$200 ; Additional amount required for tradesmen and others, \$500 ; Fees and expenses in connection with the preparation of lists of manhood suffrage voters in Ontario for the general election, under authority of Section 9, Franchise Act of 1898, \$13,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Library—To pay Thomas Lynton and Albert Beaudry \$30 each (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$60 ; Contingencies—Further amount required, \$90, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, 8th May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had to come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 8th May, 1901.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of Waterloo, Ontario ; praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

In obedience to the Order of your Honourable House of 3rd May, 1901, your Committee have reconsidered Bill respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada, and have agreed to report the same without further amendment.

Mr. Borden (King's), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1901, of all Correspondence between the Government or any officer thereof, and Colonel Van Wagner, relating to the retirement of that officer from the command of the Hamilton Field Battery ; and also, the authority for considering Colonel Van Wagner as a " Commanding Officer " and thus bringing that officer under the operation of the " five years tenure of command law." (*Sessional Papers, No. 103*)

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright.

Resolved, That commencing with Monday next, this House shall meet for the remainder of the Session at Eleven o'Clock in the morning of each sitting day ; and that in addition to the usual intermission at Six o'Clock, P.M., there shall be also an intermission on each day from One to Three o'Clock, P.M., and that Government Orders shall have precedence at all such sittings, after Questions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : " An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing Fruit for sale, and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 11.—After the second "fruit," insert "nor cranberries whether wild or cultivated."

Page 1, line 25.—Leave out Clauses 6 and 7.

Page 2, line 37.—After "package," insert the following as Clause A :—

Clause A.

"2. The inspector shall give notice by letter or telegram to the packer whose name is marked on the package before he marks the words 'falsely marked' on such package."

Page 3, line 39.—After "Act," insert "and may by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding Fifty dollars on any person offending against them."

Page 3, line 42.—After "behalf," insert "and the violation of any such regulation shall be deemed an offence against this Act, and punishable as such."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting the advances to the King's Printer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Minister of Finance and Receiver General may from time to time authorize the advance to the King's Printer, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, of such sum or sums of money as the said King's Printer may require to enable him to purchase the material required for the execution of orders given or requisitions made under the provisions of Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, or of any Act in amendment thereof, and to pay the wages of workmen engaged in the execution of such orders or requisitions, before such orders or requisitions are completed and the same are paid for by the Senate or House of Commons or the Department of the Government of Canada giving them : Provided that the sums so advanced shall not at any time exceed Two hundred thousand dollars.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Interpretation Act " ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, with respect to a Memorial of the Government of Prince Edward Island : praying for a certain payment to the Island of a sum of money as compensation for an alleged non-fulfilment by the Government of Canada of its obligations under the terms of Union made in 1873, between the Dominion and the Province, to provide and maintain efficient steam communication between the Island and mainland both winter and summer, &c. (*Sessional Papers, No. 104.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting an annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island ;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Bernier, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill relating to an agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, respecting certain railways.

The hour devoted to Private Bills under Rule 19 having expired, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting an annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island.

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the said Resolution.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That from and after the First day of July, One thousand nine hundred and one, there shall be paid to the Province of Prince Edward Island, in addition to all sums now authorized by law, an annual allowance of Thirty thousand dollars, which allowance shall become payable and be paid to the said Province half-yearly on the first days of July and January in each and every year, beginning with the said First day of July, One thousand nine hundred and one, such allowance to be paid and accepted in full settlement of all claims of the said Province against the Dominion of Canada, on account of alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of union between the Dominion and the said Province, as respects the maintenance of efficient steam communication between the Island and the mainland.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Pensions to Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

And The House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning ;

Thursday, 9th May, 1901.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the packing or sale of certain Staple Commodities.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 9th May, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Roche (Marquette)—The Petition of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

By Mr. Bruce,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth)—The Petition of A. D. Chisholm and others, of Oakville and other places in Ontario.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill to incorporate the Inter-provincial and James Bay Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments.

Your Committee have also considered Bill to incorporate the Pontiac Colonization Railway Company, and have agreed to report the preamble thereof not proven, for the reason that there appears to be a difference of opinion in the locality affected as to the expediency of this measure. Your Committee recommend that the fee and charges paid on the last mentioned Bill be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Parmelee, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

61. Supplementary Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 25th April, 1899, showing:—

1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the Province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of Chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, Section 23.

2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon.

3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the Dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest thereon.

4. The amount advanced out of the said principal sum in aid of education in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to said principal sum.

6. And all correspondence relating to any further advance or advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west Territories. (*Sessional Papers.*)

87a. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, telegrams and messages in the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in the County of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last: also, copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any

justice of the peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith: also, a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to said strike. (*Sessional Papers.*)

91. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1901, showing copies of all Memorials, replies thereto and correspondence between the Government of the North-west Territories, and any Member thereof, and the Government of Canada, and any Member thereof, on the subject of the financial and constitutional status of the said North-west Territories. (*Sessional Papers.*)

100. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Orders in Council, regulations and other documents, since the first day of January, 1897, presenting or showing what percentage or proportion of value of goods entitled to the advantages of the preferential tariff could be created in foreign countries, and what percentage or proportion of such value must be created in the United Kingdom: and also, setting forth and showing what declarations, statements, affirmations or oaths must be made, declared or sworn to by exporters or other persons consigning such goods to Canadian importers, or by persons in Canada importing such goods from Great Britain and Ireland. (*Sessional Papers.*)

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed:—

54a. Statements showing amount outstanding on account of Pre-emptions, grazing leases, and upon timber, mineral and other Dominion Lands.

58j. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1900, for copies of all Applications, records, reports, letters and memoranda relating to claims Nos. 18 and 26 and 16B, referred to on Pages 197, 204, including the letter from Alexander McDonald to Major Walsh, Pages 197, 198 (pages refer to Blue-book Yukon Evidence presented to Parliament during Session of 1899).

Also the records or papers showing the dates when royalties became due, and when royalties were collected in the Yukon District in 1897 and 1898, in the case of Alexander McDonald's claims and mining interests.

(b) Alexander McDonald's letter of 20th July, referred to at Page 211 (Yukon Blue-book of Evidence, 1899).

(c) Return or report of Major Walsh *re* Royalties (referred to on Page 211, Yukon Blue-book Evidence, 1899).

(d) Reports and papers relating to the case of Jenkin Llewellyn, referred to on Pages 211, 212, 213 (Yukon Blue-book above).

(e) Reports and papers relating to cases dealt with under Judge Maguire's ruling, referred to on Page 246 (Yukon Blue-book above).

(f) Reports and papers relating to Phil. Miller's case, Page 247 (Blue book above).

(g) Reports and papers relating to Murphy's case, Page 247 (Blue-book above).

58k. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 4th March, 1901, for copy of the Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General and any communications to the Government of Canada, or any Member thereof, respecting the requirements of the Yukon Territory, and all reports, communications and Orders in Council respecting the same or any subject of the said memorial.

89. Copies of the Forms of Oaths administered, and circulars issued in connection with the Census of 1901.

90. Copies of tenders for supplies for Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

92. Copy of the agreement with Steamship Companies for Cold Storage Service, during the years 1900 and 1901.

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1901, showing the cost of construction of the bridge built by the Government across the Lachine Canal at Côte St. Paul; also, estimated cost of strengthening or rebuilding said bridge, if such estimate has been made, and copies of all petitions and correspondence had with the Government of Canada upon this subject.

94. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence with the Department of Railways relative to the building of a line of railway between Sydney and East Bay, in the County of Cape Breton, and copies of any reports made to the Department having reference to this matter.

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th of March, 1901, showing the quantity of Servis Railroad tie plates purchased by the Government, since 30th June, A.D. 1887, the persons or companies from which the purchases were made, the quantities purchased, prices paid, dates of contracts and times of delivery.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Contracts connected with the improvements at Sydney Railway yard and at North Sydney Junction ; also, a statement of all prices paid per cubic yard for earth (different kinds) and rock (different kinds) and for borrowing for embankment under said contract and in connection with said improvements ; also, how much was paid for ditching, clearing, and close cutting and grubbing, per acre or per hundred feet ; also, for culvert masonry, retaining walls, cattle guards and crossings, fencing and gates.

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd of April, 1901, showing :—The number of leases of water power granted on the Welland Canal and feeder ; the names of the lessees ; the quantity of power granted in each lease, and the location of such power ; the consideration named in each lease, and the length of the term granted ; the names of the present holders ; the amount of consideration in arrears, if any, on each lease, and the number of years during which such arrears have been accumulating.

98. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 4th March, 1901, for copies of all Accounts, agreements, receipts and vouchers in connection with the settlement of the petition of right, Pictou Harbour Commissioners *vs.* the Queen, which was completed by payment in 1898.

99. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 11th March, 1901, for copy of all Correspondence between the Canadian and the British Governments relating to Commissions to be granted Canadian Officers in the British Army.

The Committee recommend, as per Report of a Sub Committee, that Messieurs R. B. Davidson and T. W. Alexander, of the Distribution Office of the House of Commons, be granted an increase of Fifty dollars each and that Mr. Augustin Lemay, messenger in the said office, receive an additional sum of Twenty-five dollars, these increases to date from 1st July, 1901.

The Committee also recommend the purchase of a typewriter for use in the Distribution Office of the House of Commons, and that a telephone connection be installed between said office and the vaults below.

The Committee further recommend that a sufficient number of lists of Senators and Members of Parliament furnished with paper covers be printed for distribution to the press and to others on the list who are now entitled to receive parliamentary matter.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) seconded by Mr. Meigs,

Ordered, That the fee and charges paid on Bill to incorporate the Pontiac Colonization Railway Company be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzpatrick have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply ;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Bernier, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. Taylor moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sproule, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion

"of this House the lease entered into by the Minister of Public Works for the renting
 "of the Seybold property for the term of Three years, at the rental of \$6,500 per year,
 "and containing a stipulation by which the Government undertakes to make permanent
 "improvements to the value of \$10,000, involves a reckless and extravagant outlay of
 "public money, and should not have been entered into by the Government without first
 "consulting Parliament," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the
 names being called for, they were taken down, as as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Clarke,	Lancaster,	Robinson (Elgin),
Ball,	Cochrane,	LaRivière,	Roche (Marquette),
Bell (Addington),	Culbert,	Lavell,	Rosamond,
Bell (Pictou),	Fowler,	Lefurgey,	Sherritt,
Bennett,	Ganong,	Lennox,	Smith (Wentworth),
Birkett,	Haggart,	MacLaren (Perth),	Sproule,
Blain,	Halliday,	McGowan,	Taylor,
Borden (Halifax),	Henderson,	McIntosh,	Tolton,
Boyd,	Hughes (Victoria),	Morin,	Vrooman,
Cargill,	Ingram,	Northrup,	Wallace,
Carscallen,	Kaulbach,	Pringle,	Wilmot, and
Clare,	Kidd,	Prior,	Wilson. —48.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Bazinet,	Fielding,	Lovell,	Proulx,
Belcourt,	Fisher,	Loy,	Puttee,
Blair,	Flint,	Macdonald,	Reid (Restigouche),
Borden (King's, N.S.),	Fortier,	Mackie,	Roche (Halifax),
Bourassa,	Fortin,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Ross (Ontario),
Bourbonnais,	Fraser,	McCreary,	Ross (Rimouski),
Brown,	Gauvreau,	McEwen,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bruneau,	Geoffrin,	McGugan,	Rousseau,
Bureau,	Gibson,	McLennan,	Russell,
Calvert,	Gould,	Madore,	Schell,
Champagne,	Guthrie,	Malouin,	Scott,
Christie,	Heyd,	Marcel (Bagot),	Sifton,
Copp,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	Marcel (Bonaventure),	Smith (Vancouver),
Cowan,	Hyman,	Martineau,	Stephens,
Davies (Sir Louis),	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Matheson,	Sutherland (Essex),
Davis,	Kendall,	Meigs,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Déchêne,	Lang,	Mignault,	Talbot,
Delisle,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Morrison,	Tarte,
Demers (Lévis),	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Murray,	Thompson,
Demers (St. Johns),	Lavergne,	Oliver,	Tobin,
Douglas,	LeBlanc,	Parnelee,	Tucker,
Edwards,	Lewis,	Paterson,	Turcot, and
Emmerson,	Logan,	Préfontaine,	Turgeon. —93.
Ethier,			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to
 His Majesty, for Steam service, fortnightly, between St. John and Liverpool, Great
 Britain, during the winter season of 1901-2, not less than ten round trips, for the year
 ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Steam service between Halifax, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Liverpool, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Steam service between St. John and Glasgow, during the winter of 1901-2, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John, Dublin and Belfast, during the winter of 1901-2, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for a line or lines of steamers to run during the summer months between St. John, Halifax and London, and during the winter months between St. John and London direct and Halifax and London direct, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication between St. John and Digby, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for a line or lines of steamers to run between St. John and Halifax, or either, and the West Indies and South America, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Victoria and San Francisco, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between the mainland and the Magdalen Islands, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, for the year ending 30th June 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, between Grand Manan and the mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., for not less than 32 full round trips between St. John and Halifax, via Yarmouth and other way ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between St. John and Minas Basin ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, between Pictou, Murray Harbour, Georgetown, and Montague Bridge, for the year ending 30th June 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, between Quebec and Gaspé Basin, touching at intermediate ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication between a port or ports in Prince Edward Island and a port or ports in Great Britain, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to promote direct communication and trade between Canada and South Africa, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Baddeck, Grand Narrows and Iona, and one trip each fortnight to Big Pond and East Bay, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Port Mulgrave and St. Peters, to extend twice each week to Irish Cove and Marble Mountain, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Gaspé Basin and Dalhousie, and continuation of service after close of navigation at Dalhousie, to 31st December, 1901, between New Carlisle and Gaspé Basin, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Pictou and Cheticamp, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902, between Port Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso; and between Port Mulgrave and Guysborough; and from the opening to the close of navigation in 1901, between Port Mulgrave, Margaree and Cheticamp, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the season of 1901, between Sydney and Whycocomagh, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the year 1901, between St. Stephen, New Brunswick, St. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and the inner islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, L'Etête and Black Bay, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, including remuneration to Trade and Commerce and Customs Officers, \$3,750; Canada's proportion of expenditure in connection with the International Customs Tariffs Bureau, \$600; Commercial Agencies, including expenses in connection with Negotiation of Treaties or in extension of commercial relations, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and mail service between Great Britain and Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from Annapolis, Nova Scotia, to London, Great Britain, three trips, at \$750 (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for additional Steam service during the year 1901, between St. Stephen and St. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and inner islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, L'Etête and Black Bay, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for Winter steam service between Baddeck and Grand Narrows during the winter 1900-1901, as ice may permit, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901, between Port Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso; between Port Mulgrave and Guysborough; and,

from the opening to the close of navigation in 1900, between Port Mulgrave, Port Hood, Margaree and Cheticamp (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Labour—Further amount required to meet expenditure, including \$416.66 each to C. P. V. Beroard, French translator, and W. J. Johnson, Accountant (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office Department—Contingencies—Sundries, further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—Anse à Beaufils—Improvement of entrance to harbour, \$200; Baie St. Paul—Repairs to piers, \$1,500; Bic—Addition to and improvement of wharf, \$400; Cap Santé—Wharf, \$2,500; Carleton—Extension of landing pier, \$4,000; Chicoutimi pier—Combined freight shed and waiting room, \$1,500; Coteau Landing—Dredging, \$5,000; Father Point—Landing pier, \$15,000; Gatineau River—Protection work on east side of river, \$1,000; Grande Vallée—Pier, \$5,000; General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, \$15,000; Hull—Landing pier, \$38,500; Isle aux Grues, North Shore—Construction of wharf and purchase of land, \$500; Les Boules—Wharf, \$10,000; Lower St. Lawrence—Removal of rocks, \$3,000; Magdalen Islands—Breakwaters, \$7,000; New Carlisle—Repairs to wharf, \$700; Newport—Breakwater, \$5,000; Nicolet Harbour—Repairs to jetty and dredging, \$4,800; Percé (North Cove)—Wharf, \$8,500; Rivière aux Renards—Pier, \$7,000; Rivière Patiscan—Dredging channel at mouth, \$12,000; Rivière Cap de Chatte—Training pier, \$1,000; Rivière Chateauguay—Dredging, \$6,000; Rivière St. Maurice—Dredging channel between Grandes Piles and La Tuque, \$6,300; St. Alexis—Baie des Ha! Ha!—Pier, \$4,000; Ste. Anne du Saguenay—Wharf, \$1,000; St. Fulgence—Improvements to pier, \$500; St. Jérôme—Lake St. John—Wharf, \$2,000; St. Lambert—Cribwork protection wall, \$4,000; St. Michel de Bellechasse—Repairs to pier, \$1,000; St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf, \$1,000; Sorel ice piers, \$1,500; Sorel—Deep water wharf, \$100,000; Tadoussac—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Salaries of agents and employees in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Women's Protective Immigration Society, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies in Canadian, British and Foreign agencies, and general immigration expenses, including salaries of extra clerks at head office, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 10th May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Sir Louis H. Davies, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Correspondence, reports and certificates in regard to the application of Robert Gray, late lighthouse keeper at Entrance Island, British Columbia, for superannuation ; also, statement showing for how long and what amounts he had paid in to the superannuation fund.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 106.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till twelve minutes before Two of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 10th May, 1901.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Mackie, The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Pembroke, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Hearts of Oak, Court No. 5772, Ancient Order of Foresters; praying that the Bill now before Parliament, respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, may not become law.

Mr. Sutherland, (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines, presented to the House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company.

Bill respecting the South Shore Railway Company; and

Bill respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

In obedience to the Order of your Honourable House of the 6th instant, your Committee have re-considered Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association, and have agreed to report the same with further Amendments.

On motion of Mr. Parmalee, seconded by Mr. Carroll,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Dobell, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonald reported, from the Committee of the Whole House, to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting the advances to the King's Printer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, a Resolution which was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Minister of Finance and Receiver General may from time to time authorize the advance to the King's Printer, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, of such sum or sums of money as the said King's Printer may require to enable him to purchase the material required for the execution

of orders given or requisitions made under the provisions of Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, or of any Act in amendment thereof, and to pay the wages of workmen engaged in the execution of such orders or requisitions, before such orders or requisitions are completed and the same are paid for by the Senate or House of Commons or the Department of the Government of Canada giving them: Provided that the sums so advanced shall not at any time exceed Two hundred thousand dollars.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Fielding have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Macdonald reported, from the Committee of the Whole House, to consider a certain proposed Resolution, respecting an annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island, a Resolution which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That from and after the First day of July, One thousand nine hundred and one, there shall be paid to the Province of Prince Edward Island, in addition to all sums now authorized by law, an annual allowance of Thirty thousand dollars, which allowance shall become payable and be paid to the said Province half-yearly on the first days of July and January, in each and every year, beginning with the said First day of July, One thousand nine hundred and one, such allowance to be paid and accepted in full settlement of all claims of the said Province against the Dominion of Canada on account of alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of union between the Dominion and the said Province as respects the maintenance of efficient steam communication between the Island and the mainland.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Fielding have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for a further annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A Bill respecting Pensions to Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the said Territory," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the packing or sale of certain Staple Commodities, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : ‘ An Act to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada, with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House,

Also, the Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Western Assurance Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Sovereign Bank of Canada.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the British America Assurance Company.”

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King’s Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth :—

MINTO.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1902, and, in accordance with the provisions of “ The British North America Act, 1867,” the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.— (*Sessional Papers, No. 5a.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 10th May, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Bernier,

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the General Inspection Act ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion "Lands Act," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 10.—Leave out from "being" to "3" in line 21, and insert the following:—

"2. Sub-Clauses 2 and 3 of Section 36 of the said Act are hereby repealed and the "following sub-Clause substituted therefor:—

"2. Provided that any person who satisfies the Minister that because of illness, "delay in bringing his family to the homestead entered for, or other causes, he will be "prevented or was prevented in perfecting his entry for such homestead within the "period of six months above mentioned, may be granted by the Minister a further "period of six months in which to perfect the same; but, no person shall be granted "more than twelve months from the date of entry for the perfecting thereof."

Page 2, line 3.—Leave out "forty" and insert "twenty."

Page 2, line 4.—After "land" insert "or land occupied by him in the vicinity."

Page 2, line 7.—Leave out "forty" and insert "twenty."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply: And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill relating to an agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company respecting certain railways;

The hour devoted to Private Bills, under Rule 19, having expired, Mr. Speaker took the Chair,

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty for Department of Indian Affairs—Salaries—Statutory increase, 1 Packer, for the year ending 30th June 1901.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Interior—Contingencies—Printing and Stationery, further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration, as follows:—Amount required to pay two months salary to widow of the late D. L. Caven, Immigration Agent, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the North-west Territories—To provide for expenses of an exhibit of the products of the North-west at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the Yukon Territory—Further amount required for expenses connected with the administration of the Yukon Territory, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Income—Further amount required for salaries of the Outside Service, \$6,600; Further amount required for salaries of extra clerks at head office and advertising, \$2,000; Amount required to provide for extra services in connection with Dominion Lands (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act) \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Capital—Further amount required to complete service, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to supply seed grain to settlers whose crops were destroyed in 1900, to be secured by lien on land, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty—Further amount required for the cost of investigations and demarcations, and other astronomical work of the Department of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay amount required to compensate Wilbert Purdy for certain improvements of lots Nos 75, 76 and 77, in the Parish of St. Clement, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty five dollars be granted to His Majesty—Further amount required for salaries and expenses connected with the commission appointed to enquire into Half-breed claims in the North-west Territories, out of which payment may be made to J. A. J. McKenna and N. O. Coté as Half-breed Commissioners (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand and twenty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—Ontario and Quebec—To provide an additional amount for relief, medical attendance and medicines—Quebec, \$2,000; To provide an additional amount for relief, medical attendance and medicines—Ontario, \$900; To provide an amount for repairing the Indian Chapel at Maria, County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, \$121.69, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—To provide an additional amount for relief and seed grain, \$700; To provide an additional amount for medical attendance, \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—New Brunswick—To provide an additional amount for medical attendance, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Prince Edward Island—To provide an additional amount for medical attendance, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Indians, Manitoba and North-west Territories—To provide an additional amount for payment of annuities to Indians of Treaty No. 8, \$5,223; To provide an amount for relief of destitute Indians, outside of Treaty limits, \$5,000; To provide an additional amount for Sioux in Manitoba and North-west Territories, \$1,300; To provide an additional amount for general expenses in Manitoba and North-west Territories, \$818.50; To provide an additional amount for seed grain, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians, British Columbia—To provide an additional amount for medical attendance, \$2,500; To provide an additional amount for relief, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians in general—To provide for payment of allowance to J. A. Macrae when acting as Half-breed and Indian Commissioner for Treaty No. 8 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Weights, measures, gas and electric light; Salaries—Further amount required, \$1,200; Contingencies—Further amount required, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and five cents, be granted to His Majesty, for Culling timber; Additional amount required to pay annuities, for the year ending 30th June 1901.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of Staples; Amount required in connection with the office of Warehouse Commissioner and other expenditure connected with the inspection of grain, and to meet deficiency in inspection fees, owing to short crop in Manitoba and North-west Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to enable the Department to pay expenses and allowances to Commissioners engaged upon the investigation in respect of the inspection of grain at Montreal, including allowances at the rate of \$10 per diem to the following officers (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act):—David Horn, chief inspector of grain for the Manitoba district; W. G. Parmalee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and W. J. Gerald, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of Staples—Additional amount required for salaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next, at Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

Monday, 13th May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions, were read and received :—

Of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba ; praying for the repeal or reduction of all duties now imposed on Agricultural Implements imported into that Province.

Of the Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton ; and of the Municipal Council of the Town of Pembroke, all of Ontario ; severally praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Of A. D. Chisholm and others, of Oakville and other places in Ontario ; praying that a Bill providing for uniform berry boxes and fruit baskets may become law.

On motion of Mr. Britton, seconded by Mr. Flint,

Ordered, That the following Select Standing Committees have leave to sit during the time the House is in Session, viz :—

Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines ; Banking and Commerce : Miscellaneous Private Bills and Agriculture and Colonization.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill relating to an agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, respecting certain railways,

And The House having continued to sit, in Committee, till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning ;

Tuesday, 14th May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Mr. McIsaac moved, seconded by Mr. Logan, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Bourassa, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end of the Question,

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Bourassa,
Charlton,

Puttee,

Richardson (Lisgar) and Wallace.—5.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Fortin,	LeBlanc,	Roche (Marquette),
Ball,	Fowler,	Lefurgey,	Ross (Ontario),
Bazinet,	Fraser,	Lennox,	Ross (Rimouski),
Bell (Addington),	Gallery,	Logan,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Blain,	Gallier,	Loy,	Schell,
Blair,	Geoffrion,	Mackie,	Scott,
Boyd,	Gibson,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Sherritt,
Broder,	Gilmour,	McCool,	Sifton,
Bruce,	Girard,	McEwen,	Smith (Wentworth),
Bruneau,	Gould,	McGowan,	Sproule,
Bureau,	Hackett,	McGugan,	Stephens,
Calvert,	Harwood,	McIsaac,	Sutherland (Essex),
Carscallen,	Henderson,	Madore,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Clarke,	Heyd,	Marcel (Bagot),	Talbot,
Cochrane,	olmes,	Marcel (Bonaventure),	Tarte,
Culbert,	Hughes (Victoria),	Martineau,	Taylor,
Davies (Sir Louis),	Hymau,	Mignault,	Thompson,
Davis,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Monk,	Tisdale,
Demers (Lévis),	Johnston (Cardwell),	Morin,	Tolton,
Demers (St. Johns),	Johnston (Lambton),	Morrison,	Tucker,
Douglas,	Kendall,	Northrup,	Turgeon,
Emmerson,	Kidd,	Oliver,	Wade,
Erb,	Lancaster,	Parnelee,	Ward,
Ethier,	Lang,	Préfontaine,	Wilmot,
Fielding,	LaRivière,	Proulx,	Wilson, and
Fisher,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Reid (Restigouche),	Wright.—197.
Fortier,	Lavergne,	Richardson (Grey),	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company, and to change its name to the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be: "An Act respecting the "Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Interprovincial and James' Bay Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the South Shore Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, and the Question being proposed, That the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company,” which is as follows, viz. :—

Page 1, Line 11.—After “ Company ” insert “ and the works which the Company “ is hereafter authorized to undertake are declared to be works for the general advancement of Canada,” be now taken into consideration ,

And a Debate arising thereupon,

On motion of Sir Louis H. Davies, seconded by Mr. Blair,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald.”

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and, together with the Evidence and documents whereon is founded the said Bill, referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act for the relief of Lilius Middleton ;”

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and, together with the Evidence and documents whereon is founded the said Bill, referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway “ Company ;”

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : “ An Act respecting Victoria Day,” without any amendment.

Also the Senate have agreed to the Amendments made by the House of Commons to the First and Fifth Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : “ An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships,” and that the Senate, doth not insist on their Second Amendment, to which the House of Commons, have disagreed.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before Four of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till Eleven o’Clock, A.M., this day.

Tuesday, 14th May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

The Clerk informed The House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker

Whereupon Mr. Macdonald Chairman of Committees took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Sherritt, The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Ailsa Craig, Ontario.

Mr. Parmelee, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee having investigated various complaints setting forth that there is an unreasonable delay in the translation, printing and distribution of Parliamentary Returns and Reports in French, beg leave to Report.—That after a painstaking enquiry they find that the complaints in question are amply justified

Returns and Reports in French are printed and distributed from six months to a year and a half after they have appeared in English. In the opinion of your Committee such a state of affairs is not creditable to a Parliament in which the two languages are on the same footing, nor just to the Members and the portion of the population requiring to use them. Your Committee are convinced that not only is some reform necessary, but that it might be brought about with slight expense. With that end in view, your Committee take the liberty of recommending :—

1. That so far as possible the Departmental Reports should be prepared in a few weeks, at latest, after the close of the fiscal year.

2. That in each Department issuing a long Report there should be a special translator, whose duty it should be to translate from the English copy as fast as it is prepared, so that the English and French copy might go to the Printing Bureau concurrently.

3. That in view of the fact that the work of the Bureau has outgrown the facilities for handling it, an annex should be built, affording sufficient room for additional plant and presses, and accommodation for all the hands required for the efficient and economical working of the Bureau.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their belief that if these recommendations are carried out the translation, printing and distribution of Returns, Reports and Documents in French could be done so expeditiously that all cause of complaint would be removed.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) seconded by Mr. Parmelee,

Ordered, That owing to the advanced period of the Session the requirements of Rule 60 of this House be dispensed with for the remainder of the Session.

Ordered, That Mr. Bernier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Gas Inspection Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Bernier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Electric Light Inspection Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, seconded by Mr. Tarte, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Salaries of the Police Magistrate for Dawson and the Police Magistrate for White Horse.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Louis H. Davies.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns on Wednesday, the 15th instant, it shall stand adjourned until Friday, the 17th instant, that the House shall meet on Saturday, the 18th, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., and the Order of Procedure on that day shall be the same as on the previous sitting day.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Deputy Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Deputy Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is, as followeth :—

MINTO.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1901, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5b.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 13th May, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Bernier,

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Further Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens ;

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, seconded by Sir Louis H. Davies, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. Clarke moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Monk, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out all the words after "fifty dollars" in Section One, and inserting the words "recoverable in the name of His Majesty in a summary manner with costs, under the provisions of article "58 of the Criminal Code of 1892, before any police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, judge of session or county court judge having jurisdiction where the offender is to be found or where the offence was committed," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Barker,	Culbert,	Lavell,	Roche (Marquette),
Bennett,	Fowler,	Lennox,	Rosamond,
Birkett,	Ganong,	McIntosh,	Sherritt,
Broder.	Gilmour,	Monk,	Simmons,
Bruce,	Hackett,	Northrup,	Spreule,
Cargill,	Henderson,	Osler,	Taylor,
Clancy,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Puttee,	Tisdale,
Clare,	Kidd,	Richardson (Grey)	Tolton, and
Clarke,	Lancaster,	Robinson (Elgin)	Wilson.—37.
Cochrane,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

Angers,	Flint,	Mackie,	Proulx,
Bazinet,	Fortier,	MacKuen (Huntingdon)	Reid (Restigouche),
Bernier,	Geoffrion,	McCarthy,	Richardson (Lisgar),
Britton,	Gibson,	McCool,	Roche (Halifax),
Bruneau,	Gould,	McCreary,	Ross (Ontario)
Bureau,	Heyd,	McEwen,	Ross (Rimouski),
Calvert,	Horsey,	McGowan,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Carroll,	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	McGugan,	Schell,
Charlton,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	McIsaac,	Sifton,
Christie,	Johnston (Lambton),	McLennan,	Stephens
Copp,	Kendall,	Marcel (Bagot)	Sutherland (Essex),
Davies (Sir Louis),	Lang,	Martineau,	Sutherland (Oxford)
Demers (Lévis),	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Matheson,	Tarte,
Emmerson,	Lavergne,	Mignault,	Tolmie,
Erb,	LeBlanc,	Oliver,	Turgeon, and
Ethier,	Legris,	Parmelee,	Wright.—66.
Fisher,	Loy,		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put :— It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting a Steamship Service between Canada and France ;

Sir Richard J. Cartwright moved, second by Mr. Fielding, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Deputy Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the said Resolution.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision for a subsidy, not exceeding a sum of One hundred thousand dollars per annum, for a Steamship service between a port or ports in Canada and a port or ports in France.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Deputy Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Flint reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision for a subsidy, not exceeding a sum of One hundred thousand dollars per annum, for a Steamship service between a port or ports in Canada and a port or ports in France.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Sir Richard J. Cartwright have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Railway Act;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Deputy Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

*The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Bernier, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Deputy Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the said Resolutions.

(In the Committee)

1. Resolved, That the Governor in Council may from time to time advance and pay to the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, in addition to the moneys authorized to be advanced to the said Corporation by the Governor in Council by Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1896 (first Session) and by Chapter 47 of the Statutes of 1898, such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of One million dollars, as are required to enable the said Corporation to construct such grain elevators and other terminal facilities as are necessary properly to equip the port of Montreal.

2. Resolved, That no such advance shall be made unless the plans, specifications and estimates for the works to be performed by the said Corporation and on which the money so to be advanced is to be expended have been first submitted to and approved by the Minister of Public Works.

3. Resolved, That the said Corporation, shall, upon an advance being made, deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General debentures of the said Corporation equal in par value to the advance so made (which debentures the said Corporation are hereby authorized to issue) and such debentures so issued shall be of such amounts as the said Minister of Finance and Receiver General determines, and shall bear date on the day

when such advance is made and shall be repayable within twenty-five years from the date of their issue, and in the meantime shall bear interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, such interest to be payable half-yearly, on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year.

4. Resolved, That the principal and interest of the sums so to be advanced, as aforesaid, to the said Corporation shall be paid by the Corporation out of the revenue of the Corporation mentioned in Section 8 of Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1896 (first Session) and shall be a charge upon said revenue in the same manner and to the same extent as if the sums so advanced had been borrowed by the Corporation under said Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1896 (first Session).

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Deputy Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply; Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Bernier, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Deputy Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And the Question being put on the Motion:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Deputy Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House, accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply;

(In the Committee)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Agriculture—To pay A. L. Jarvis the difference between \$2,112.50 and \$2,212.50, omitted in main estimates, \$100; To pay J. P. Beaudoin, statutory increase for 1900-1, omitted in main estimates, \$30; Statutory increase to J. P. Beaudoin, 1901-2, \$30; To increase the salary of F. C. Chittick, acting accountant, to \$1,300 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100; To increase the salary of A. E. Powell, a junior 2nd class clerk, to \$850 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100; Contingencies—Clerical assistance—To pay G. Bowden, \$700 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$61.25; Printing and Stationery—Further amount required, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—Commissioner's Branch for Agriculture and Dairying, including cold storage on steamships, on railways, at warehouses and creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing improvement and recognition of the quality of Canadian products, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and improving Canadian Exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Statistical Year Book, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Health, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Tuberculosis in Cattle, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fumigating Stations, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for King's Privy Council—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Auditor General's Office—To increase the salaries of A. B. Hudson, J. W. Reid and William Kearns to \$1,600 each, from 1st July, 1901 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$300 ; 1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$600 ; Contingencies—Further amount required for clerical and other assistance, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Departments generally—Contingencies—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Marine and Fisheries—To increase the salary of W. P. Anderson, Chief Engineer (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$200 ; To increase the salary of B. H. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, \$250, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office Department—To provide for the promotion of B. M. Northrop to a 1st class clerkship, from 1st July, 1901, \$1,400 ; To provide for an additional 2nd class clerkship, \$1,100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inland Revenue Department, as follow:—To provide for one additional messenger, \$300 ; To increase the salary of L. G. Roy (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Trade and Commerce—Contingencies—To increase the salary of Alexander Robertson, messenger, from \$530 to \$560, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance—To provide for the appointment of one Chief Clerk (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and River Service—Towards the construction of a steamer to replace the "Newfield," \$100,000 ; Towards the construction of a steamer to replace the "Druid," \$50,000 ; To establish a new life-saving station on Long Point, Lake Erie, including cost of boat and maintenance of a paid crew, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—A new lighthouse and fog alarm building on a pier on Middle Ground, Lake Erie (Revolet) \$10,000 ; A permanent pier and light at Lower Traverse, \$75,000 ; For improvements to aids to navigation and the construction of lights and fog alarm stations, steam sirens, to provide for additional gas buoys in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and to improve the light at Baccaro, Nova Scotia, \$78,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions and Hydrographic Surveys—Steamer to replace "Bayfield" to be equipped for hydrographic work, \$50,000 ; To provide for the erection and equipment of an Observatory on Sulphur Mountain, at Banff, North west Territories, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Marine Hospitals—Amount required for repairs to marine hospitals, and the building of an hospital at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Construction of a steamer for Customs and Fisheries Protection in British Columbia (\$30,000 Revote) \$50,000 ; Legal expenses of arbitration *re* seizures of the following sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific Ocean in 1892, viz :—“ Rosie Olsen,” “ Carnelite,” “ Maria,” “ Vancouver Belle,” “ Walter P. Hall,” “ C. H. Tupper,” boat of the “ E. B. Marvin,” and boats of the “ W. P. Sayward ” (Revote) \$8,000 ; Allowance to A. H. Belliveau, second class clerk, for extra duties as Inspector of Fisheries, Quebec (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100 ; To provide for the construction of a whitefish hatchery in the North-west Territories, \$5,000 ; To pay gratuity to the widow of the late John Newman, who was drowned whilst performing his duty in collecting salmon eggs for the Fraser River Hatchery, British Columbia, \$150 ; To pay gratuity to the widow of the late R. R. Hogg, who was drowned whilst performing his duty as Fishery Officer at Seal Island, Nova Scotia, \$150 ; Towards the establishment and maintenance of a Fisheries Biological Laboratory in Georgian Bay, to be paid to such persons and on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may prescribe, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Deputy Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Flint also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon “ Railway Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway “ Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and “ North-western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers “ for the relief of John Abell.”

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven o’Clock, A.M.

Wednesday, 15th May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Morrison, —The Petition of Endora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal

By Mr. Sproule,—The Petition of Harvey P. Wilcox and B. Wilcox.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Parmelee,

Ordered, That the Petition of Endora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying to be permitted to lay before the House her Petition for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the period of duration of her patent for improvements in machinery for dressing or hardening the surfaces of car wheels, &c., notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Parmelee moved, seconded by Mr. Morrison, and the Question being proposed, That the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament be concurred in, which Report is as followeth :—

The Committee having investigated various complaints setting forth that there is an unreasonable delay in the translation, printing and distribution of Parliamentary Returns and Reports in French, beg leave to Report : That after a painstaking enquiry they find that the complaints in question are amply justified.

Returns and Reports in French are printed and distributed from six months to a year and a half after they have appeared in English. In the opinion of your Committee such a state of affairs is not creditable to a Parliament in which the two languages are on the same footing, nor just to the Members and the portion of the population requiring to use them. Your Committee are convinced that not only is some reform necessary, but that it might be brought about with slight expense. With that end in view, your Committee take the liberty of recommending :—

1. That so far as possible the Departmental Reports should be prepared in a few weeks at latest, after the close of the fiscal year.

2. That in each Department issuing a long Report, there should be a special translator, whose duty it should be to translate from the English copy as fast as it is prepared, so that the English and French copy might go to the Printing Bureau concurrently.

3. That in view of the fact that the work of the Bureau has outgrown the facilities for handling it, an annex should be built, affording sufficient room for additional plant and presses, and accommodation for all the hands required for the efficient and economical working of the Bureau.

In conclusion the Committee desire to express their belief that if these recommendations are carried out, the translation, printing and distribution of Returns, Reports and Documents in French could be done so expeditiously that all cause of complaint would be removed ;

Mr. Marcell (Bonaventure) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Dugas, That the said Report be amended, by leaving out Clause 2 and by inserting instead thereof, the following Clause :—

“ 2. That the Report of each Department should be, as much as possible, translated by the same translator, whose duty it should be to translate from the English

"copy as fast as it is prepared, so that the English and French copies might go to the "Printing Bureau concurrently."

And the Question being put on the Amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Report, as amended, was accordingly concurred in.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the salaries of the Police Magistrate for Dawson and the Police Magistrate for White Horse.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the Police Magistrate for Dawson and the Police Magistrate for White Horse shall be \$2,400 per annum each, and that they may be paid, in addition, such living allowances as are fixed by the Governor in Council.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the Police Magistrate for Dawson and the Police Magistrate for White Horse shall be \$2,400 per annum each, and that they may be paid, in addition, such living allowance as are fixed by the Governor in Council.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to amend the "Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of justice "in the said Territory," with instructions that they have power to make provision herein pursuant to said Resolution.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make "further provision for the administration of justice in the said Territory," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Amendments; and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 11.—Leave out "not" and leave out from "practising" to "peace," inclusive, in line 16, and insert "professionally while holding office."

Page 1, line 17.—After "the" insert "annual."

Page 1, line 17.—After "be" insert "\$2,400."

Page 1, line 19.—After "be" insert "\$2,400."

Page 1 line 21.—After "Canada" insert "the said Magistrates may be paid in "addition to said salaries such living allowances as may be fixed by the Governor "General in Council."

Page 3, line 4.—Leave out "a judge of."

Page 3, line 6.—Leave out from "exceeds" to "extends" in line 8, and insert "\$100, the appeal in such cases shall be heard upon the evidence taken before the "Police Magistrate and the judgment of the Territorial Court shall be final."

Page 3, line 37.—After “ Act ” insert the following, as “ Clauses A and B.”

A. Section 2 of the Yukon Territory Act, Chapter 6 of the Statutes of 1898, is hereby repealed, and the following Section is substituted therefor :—

“ 2. The territory described in the Schedule to this Act is hereby constituted and declared to be a separate territory under the name of the Yukon Territory, and the same shall no longer form part of the North-west Territories.”

B. The Schedule to the said Act is hereby repealed and the Schedule to this Act is substituted therefor.

SCHEDULE.

“ The Yukon Territory shall be bounded as follows :—On the south, by the Province of British Columbia and the United States Territory of Alaska ; on the west, by the said United States Territory of Alaska ; on the north, by that part of the Arctic Ocean called Beauford Sea ; and on the east, by a line beginning at the point of intersection of the left bank of the Liard River by the northern boundary of the Province of British Columbia in approximate longitude 124° 16' west of Greenwich ; thence north-westerly along the line of the watershed separating the streams flowing into the Liard River below the point of beginning, or into the Mackenzie River, from those flowing into the Liard River above the point of beginning, or into the Yukon River ; to the line of watershed of the basin of Peel River ; thence northerly along the line of watershed between the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers to the 67° of north latitude ; thence westerly along the parallel of the 67° of north latitude to the line of watershed between the Peel and Yukon Rivers ; thence northerly along the said line of watershed to the trail across the portage in McDougall Pass between Rat and Bell Rivers ; thence due north to the northern limit of the Yukon Territory : the said Territory to include the islands within twenty statute miles from the shores of the Beauford Sea as far as the aforesaid due north line from McDougall Pass.”

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of the Whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, several Resolutions ; which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That the Governor in Council may from time to time advance and pay to the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, in addition to the moneys authorized to be advanced to the said Corporation by the Governor in Council by Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1896 (first Session) and by Chapter 47 of the Statutes of 1898, such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of One million dollars, as are required to enable the said Corporation to construct such grain elevators and other terminal facilities as are necessary properly to equip the port of Montreal.

2. Resolved, That no such advance shall be made unless the plans, specifications and estimates for the works to be performed by the said Corporation and on which the money so to be advanced is to be expended have been first submitted to and approved by the Minister of Public Works.

3. Resolved, That the said Corporation shall, upon an advance being made, deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General debentures of the said Corporation equal in par value to the advance so made (which debentures the said Corporation are hereby authorized to issue) and such debentures so issued shall be of such amounts as the said Minister of Finance and Receiver General determines, and shall bear date on the day when such advance is made and shall be repayable within twenty-five years from the

date of their issue, and, in the meantime, shall bear interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, such interest to be payable half-yearly, on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year.

4. Resolved, That the principal and interest of the sums so to be advanced, as aforesaid, to the said Corporation shall be paid by the Corporation out of the revenue of the Corporation mentioned in Section 8 of Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1896 (first Session) and shall be a charge upon said revenue in the same manner and to the same extent as if the sums so advanced had been borrowed by the Corporation under said Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1896 (first Session).

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Fielding have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply ;

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the South Shore Railway Company ;

The hour devoted to Private Bills, under Rule 19, having expired, Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and forty five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway—To strengthen iron bridges (Revote) \$75,000; To increase accommodation at Lévis (Revote) \$35,000; To dredge and blast rock at Halifax (Revote) \$6,000; Towards building additional engine houses (Revote \$45,000) \$60,000; Towards improvements at Mulgrave (Revote \$10,000) \$13,000; To provide drop pits (Revote) \$5,000; To increase facilities and accommodation along line (Revote, \$48,000) \$93,600; Additional sidings along line (Revote \$13,000) \$58,000; Towards building sea wall in Cape Breton (Revote) \$8,000; To raise Sydney and Louisbourg railway bridge over Intercolonial Railway at Sydney (Revote) \$3,300; To divert road and build overhead bridge at Drummondville, \$6,000; Towards increased accommodation at Stellarton, \$20,500; Towards increasing accommodation at Halifax, \$60,000; Improvements at Westchester, \$1,700; Increasing accommodation at Pictou, \$45,000; To provide 9 electric and 4 mechanical semaphores, \$1,000; Towards improving ferry service at Strait of Canso, \$46,000; Buildings and appliances for making Pintsch gas, \$13,000; To extend blacksmith shop at Moncton, \$7,000; To provide additional snow fences along line, \$5,000; To make improvements at St. Octave, \$2,600; Steel rails, \$160,000; Station at Nicolet, \$2,500; Station and freight house at Eel River, \$3,000; To pay G. S. Mayes amount of claim for work done on the Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, if accepted, to be in full settlement, \$8,939.39, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Secretary of State—Contingencies—Clerical assistance, further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Board of Civil Service Examiners—Contingencies—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Franchise Act To cover over expenditure upon printing the voters' lists for last election, and to provide for printing any which may be required up to 30th June, 1901, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay expenses in connection with the Chinese and Japanese Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to recoup the North-west Mounted Police for relief to destitute Half-breeds in the North-west Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay J. Beatty amount of gratuity (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Defences of Esquimalt—Further sum required (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Rifle Association—Additional grant (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Military Properties—Further amount required (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay claims for damages caused by snow slides at Quebec (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay for lands expropriated for Work Point Barracks, Esquimaux (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Monuments for battlefields—Monument at Eccles Hill (Revote) (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arms, ammunition, &c (Revote) (Chargeable to Capital) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arms, Ammunition and Defence (Revote) 1899-1900 (Chargeable to Capital) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Halifax Provisional Garrison (Special) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Superintendent of Insurance—Amount required for 4 statutory increases, at \$50 each, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Geological Survey—To provide for additional plotting and compiling of surveys, plans, maps, and utilizing field notes, &c. (Persons having technical or professional qualifications may be paid out of this vote at rates exceeding \$400 per annum, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or any other Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—Ontario and Quebec—To provide an additional amount for repairs to Caughnawaga Mission House, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—To provide for repairing roads and bridges, Eskasoni Reserve, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company.

Bill respecting the Trans-Canada Railway Company.

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company."

Bill respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada.

And then The House adjourned till Friday next, at Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

Friday, 17th May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A. M.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Village of Ailsa Craig, Ontario: praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

The Petition of Harvey P. Wilcox and B. Wilcox, presented on Wednesday last; complaining of the great loss sustained by their father in the year 1813, on account of the seizure of his vessel laden with household effects, goods, etc., valued at \$8,000, by the customs officer at Toronto (then York) and praying the House to consider their case and grant them one-half that amount, with interest thereon, in compensation, or any other sum deemed just and proper, being read;

Mr. Speaker said, That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilius Middleton."

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald."

The promoters of Bill to vest certain foreshores in the City of St. John, New Brunswick, and for other purposes, having signified their intention of not proceeding further with the measure, your Committee recommend that the said Bill be withdrawn, and the fee and charges paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Bureau, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee submit herewith, for the information of the House, the Evidence of Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, taken before your Committee on the 14th day of May, current.

Your Committee recommend that the said Evidence be allowed to form a part of their Final Report. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Petition of Eudora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal; praying to be permitted to present a Petition for an Act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to extend the duration of certain Letters Patent of invention respecting improvements in machinery for hardening the surface of car wheels, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, and they recommend that the necessary leave be granted.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth : —

Your Committee have had under consideration certain Accounts and Vouchers relating to various payments made to W. G. Charleson and J. B. Charleson, set out on Pages V—59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 109, 111, 245 and 293 of the Report of the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900, under the heading, "Telegraph Lines in British Columbia and Yukon from Bennett to Dawson and branch to Atlin City," etc. ; also, a Return to an Order of the House of the 18th of February, 1901, of all Reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work formerly or now under his charge, etc. (which Return was referred to this Committee on the 22nd March, 1901) ; and, in connection with said Accounts and Return, your Committee have examined witnesses under oath, and, for the information of the House, report herewith the Evidence given by such witnesses and the exhibits filed during their examination (with the exception of Exhibits Nos. 1, 4 and 5.) (*Appendix No. 2.*)

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

Ordered, That the Bill to vest certain foreshores in the City of Saint John, and for other purposes be withdrawn, and the fee and charges paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Ninth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Bureau, seconded by Mr. Dugas,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for a further annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee, had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Gas Inspection Act ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Blair moved, seconded by Mr. Tarte, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting subsidies to certain Railways and Railway Companies therein mentioned ; .

Mr. Blair, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, dated 17th February, 1900, respecting the claim preferred by the Province of New Brunswick against the Dominion Government for moneys alleged to be justly due and owing the Province arising out of the construction of that portion of the Intercolonial Railway formerly known as the Eastern Extension Railway, and the award of the Arbitrators, dated the 27th October, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 73b.*)

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That the foregoing Papers be printed, and that Rule 94 of this House be suspended in relation thereto.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Electric Light Inspection Act ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to enact that there shall be payable to His Majesty in every year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, a sum not exceeding in the whole in any one year the sum of Seventy-five thousand dollars, for defraying the expenses connected with the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to enact that there shall be payable to His Majesty in every year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, a sum not exceeding in the whole in any one year the sum of Seventy-five thousand dollars, for defraying the expenses connected with the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Fielding have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time : and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Pacific Cable Act, 1899.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time : and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply :

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Tarte, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the South Shore Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had made some progress.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Britton,

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders for further consideration.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association.

The hour devoted to Private Bills under Rule 19 having expired, Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply) ;

And the Question being again proposed,

Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Oliver, That all the words after " That " to the end of the Question be left out, and the words " this " House having, by Resolution adopted on the 2nd day of April last, declared its intention of obtaining a judicial interpretation of the Clause in the Canadian Pacific Railway contract relating to the exemption from taxation of the Company's land grant, " the House now requests the Government to make the contention before the Courts " that the exemption period contemplated in the contract began when the contract " granting the subsidies, both in cash and lands, was ratified by Parliament," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment : the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Blain,
Bourassa,
Johnston (Cardwell)

Lavell,
Maclean,
McGowan,

Oliver,
Puttee,
Richardson (Lisgar),

Robinson (Elgin),
Roche (Marquette) and
Wallace.—12

NAYS :

Messieurs

Angers,
Bazinet,
Belcourt,
Bell (Addington)
Bernier,
Birkett,
Blair,
Borden (Halifax),
Borden (King's, N.S.)
Britton,
Brock,
Brown,
Bruce,
Bruneau,
Bureau,
Calvert,
Clancy,
Clare,

Demers (St. Johns)
Dugas,
Emmerson,
Erb,
Ethier,
Fielding,
Flint,
Fortin,
Fraser,
Gallery,
Geoffrion,
Gibson,
Girard,
Hackett,
Haggart,
Halliday,
Harwood,
Henderson,

Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),
LeBlanc,
Lemieux,
Lennox,
Lewis,
Loy,
Macdonald,
MacLaren (Huntingdon),
MacLaren (Perth),
McCarthy,
McCormick,
McCreary,
McGugan,
McIsaac,
McKinnon,
McLennan,
Madore,
Marcil (Bonaventure),

Paterson,
Préfontaine,
Reid (Restigouche),
Richardson (Grey),
Ross (Ontario),
Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Schell,
Scott,
Sifton,
Simmons,
Sutherland (Oxford),
Talbot,
Tarte,
Taylor,
Thompson,
Tolton,
Turcot,
Turgeon,

Clarke,
Cochrane,
Copp,
Costigan,
Davies (Sir Louis),
Davis,
Delisle,

Hughes (King's, P.E.I.)
Johnston (Cape Breton),
Johnston (Lambton),
Kaulbach,
Kendall,
Kendrey,
La Rivière,

Martineau,
Matheson,
Mignault,
Monet,
Monk,
Morin,
Morrison,

Vrooman,
Wade,
Ward,
Wilmot,
Wilson, and
Wright.—99.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Manitoba and North-west Territories—To provide an amount for the purchase of live stock, Indian reserve, \$13,000; To provide an amount for furnishings for the Hospital, Blood reserve, \$500; To provide an additional amount for Day, Boarding and Industrial Schools, Manitoba and North-west Territories, \$6,800; To provide an additional amount for Sioux, \$1,200; To provide an additional amount for general expenses, Manitoba and North-west Territories Indian reserve, \$2,797, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—British Columbia To provide for 5 additional pupils at the Alberni Boarding School, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians.—To provide for relief of destitute Indians and medical attendance, \$1,000; To provide an amount to promote the education of Indians in the Yukon Territory, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Income—Additional sum for salaries of extra clerks at head office in connection with patents for railway land grants, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Capital—Further amount required for surveys, \$50,000; To build fence between Ridingstone Police Post and Milk River, along International Boundary, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty—Amount required for engraving, lithographing and printing large map of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for expenses and salaries connected with the Commission appointed to enquire into Half-breed claims in the North-west Territories, out of which payment may be made to J. A. J. McKenna, as Half-breed Commissioner (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for the costs of litigation in *re* Qu'Appelle *vs.* The King, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty—Further amount required for the cost of investigations and demarcations in connection with the International Boundary, and other astronomical work of the Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide aid to cottage hospitals in the North-west Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty—Additional for North-west Territories Exhibit at Buffalo, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for preparing and printing Dr. Rand's English-Mac-Mic Dictionary (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for additional plant for Printing Bureau (Revote) \$21,000) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay for 500 copies of the Parliamentary Guide, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay expenses in connection with "The King vs British American Bank Note Company," for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for expenses of reception to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—To increase the salary of the Postmaster of London, Ontario, from \$2,200 to \$2,400 (in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act) \$200 ; To increase the salary of B. J. Hanlon, letter carrier at Kingston, from \$390 to \$420 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$30 ; To increase the salary of H. A. McGrady, 3rd Class Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, from \$490 to \$600 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$200 ; To provide for the payment of the salary of A. J. Chamberlain, 3rd Class Clerk, Kingston Post office from 1st June to 27th July, 1899, \$112.26 ; To provide for the appointment of 6 train porters, \$2,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—House of Commons—Additional amount for clerical assistance to the Leader of the Opposition, \$300 ; Additional amount to Speaker's Secretary, \$150 ; Additional amount for newspapers, \$200 ; Additional amount for printing, printing paper and binding, \$25,000 ; Amount required for tradesmen and others, towards furnishing new rooms for Members, \$1,000 ; To provide for the promotion of Wilfred Dubé to 2nd Class, \$100 ; To provide increases to the following :—A. H. O'Brien, \$100 ; James Dalton, \$50 ; R. Tremblay, \$50 ; C. George, \$30—\$230 ; To provide further amount for Contingencies, House Keeper's Department, \$250, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Library—To provide for the payment of two sessional messengers, at the rate of \$2.50 per diem each, during the Session of 1902, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Customs—Additional amount required for salaries and contingent expenses at the various ports :—Province of Ontario, \$11,000 ; Province of Quebec, \$5,000 ; Province of Nova Scotia, \$1,000 ; Province of New Brunswick, \$1,000 ; Province of Manitoba, \$1,000 ; Province of British Columbia, \$1,000 ; To pay H. A. Nelson & Sons interest at 5 per cent on \$1,395.25, from May, 1892, to 1st July, 1901, \$633.67, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

Saturday, 18th May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Eleven o'Clock, A.M., this day.

Saturday, 18th May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Cowan, —The Petition of Eudora Sibbald, Widow, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

Ordered, That Mr. Bernier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Blair have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Fraser.

Ordered, That the Petition of Eudora Sibbald, Widow, of the City of Montreal, Quebec, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the period of duration of her patent for improvements in machinery for the dressing of the surfaces of car wheels, &c., in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That as it appear from the Minutes and Proceedings of the Senate of the 10th May, 1901, that Bill respecting Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada, and to change its name to Le Crédit Hypothécaire du Canada, was discharged from the Orders of the Day, the Accountant of this House be authorized to refund the fee and charges paid on the said Bill, less the cost of printing and translation.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Act, 1900 ;

On motion of Mr. Bernier, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting subsidies to certain Railways and Railway Companies therein mentioned.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time,

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Amendment, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 18.—After "bonds" insert the following as sub-Section 2:—

"2. The bonds issued under this Section shall have conspicuously printed across the face or in the body thereof the words: 'This bond is not a lien upon the property " " or assets of the Company.'"

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act for the relief of Lilius Middleton," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass : the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House had passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Richardson (Lisgar),

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours, That this House returns the Evidence, &c., taken before the Select Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act for the relief of Lilius Middleton."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass : the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Richardson (Lisgar),

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours, That this House returns the Evidence, &c., taken before the Select Committee of the Senate, on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Monday 13th May last proposed, That the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrow-head Railway Company," which is, as followeth :—

Page 1, line 11.—After " Company " insert " and the works which the Company " is hereinafter authorized to undertake are declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada," be now taken into consideration.

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put on the Motion :—It was resolved in the Affirmative. The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Arnprior "and Pontiac Railway Company," and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 2, line 4.—Leave out from "Railway" to "in" in line 5, and insert "at or "near Quyon Station."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Century "Life Insurance Company," and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 1, line 7.—Leave out "F." and insert "J."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act respecting the McClary "Manufacturing Company," and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 1, line 33.—After "purpose" insert the following as "Clause A."

Clause A.

"Notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter 116 of the Statutes of 1882, Section 6A of *The Companies Clauses Act*, as added thereto by Section 1 of Chapter 42 of the Statutes of 1900, shall apply to the Company."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act respecting the Manitoba and "North-west Loan Company (Limited)" and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 1, line 17.—After "due" insert the following as "Clause A."

Clause A.

The Directors of the Company shall give notice, in one newspaper published in the City of Toronto and one newspaper published in the City of Winnipeg, calling upon those having or claiming to have claims against the said Company to send in the same to the Manager thereof by a day to be therein named, not later than six calendar months after the first publication of such notice, and such notice shall be published at least six times in each of such newspapers, and the Directors shall not be bound to take notice of any claim sent in after the expiration of the said six months ;

"Provided, however, that the foregoing provision of this sub-Section shall not apply to persons appearing by the books and records of the Company to be creditors thereof and to have claims against the Company."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Algoma "Iron and Nickel Steel Company of Canada," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 35.—Leave out "thirty" and insert "forty."

Page 3, line 15.—After "Corporation" insert the following as "Clause A."

Clause A.

“(f.) Subscribe for, take, hold, or purchase the shares, stock, bonds and debentures or other securities of any Company heretofore or hereinafter incorporated for transportation purposes, having objects wholly or in part similar to those of the Company, or having for its object or any of its objects, the promotion of any of the objects which the Company is authorized to carry out, or any object auxiliary thereto or connected therewith; or may subscribe for, take, hold or purchase the shares, stock, bonds and debentures and other securities of any Company which may wholly or in part derive its rights, privileges or franchises from the Company, and having objects wholly or in part similar to those of the Company, and the Company may advance money by way of mortgage or otherwise on any of the said shares, stock, bonds, debentures or other securities in this section mentioned, and may sell, bind, transfer, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of such shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities.”

Page 3, line 35.—After “ten” insert “The powers granted by Sections 7 and 8 of.”

Page 3, line 35.—Leave out from “expire” to “if” in line 37.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: “An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company,” and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 5, line 36.—After “Company” insert “in so far as the said Act is not inconsistent with any provisions of this Act.”

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House had agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: “An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds,” and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 3, line 7.—After “Company” insert “Provided however that the Company shall not engage in the business of insurance authorized by this section until at least Two hundred thousand dollars have been paid up on said Capital Stock.”

Page 4, line 1.—After “14” insert “The powers granted by Sections 6, 7 and 8 of.”

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: “An Act to incorporate “the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada,” and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 4, line 34.—Leave out “3.”

Page 4, line 37.—After “Section” leave out “9” and insert “11.”

Page 4, line 44.—After “Company” insert “but nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to constitute the Company a loan Company, within the meaning of The “Loan Companies Act, Canada, 1899.”

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Committee of the Whole on the Resolutions respecting Subsidies to certain Railways and Railway Companies therein mentioned, was then resumed.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to grant a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile towards the construction of each of the undermentioned lines of railway (not exceeding in any case the number of miles hereinafter, respectively, stated) which shall not cost more on the average than \$15,000 per mile for the mileage subsidized, and towards the construction of each of the said lines of railway not exceeding the mileage hereinafter stated, which shall cost more on the average than \$15,000 per mile for the mileage subsidized, a further subsidy beyond the sum of \$3,200 per mile of fifty per centum on so much of the average cost of the mileage subsidized as shall be in excess of \$15,000 per mile, such subsidy not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$6,400 per mile. The expression "cost" used in this Resolution means the actual, necessary and reasonable cost and shall include the amount expended upon any bridge, up to and not exceeding \$25,000, forming part of the line of railway subsidized not otherwise receiving any bonus, but not the cost of terminals and right of way of the railway in any city or incorporated town; and such actual, necessary and reasonable cost shall be determined by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and upon the Report of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, certifying that he has made or caused to be made an inspection of the line of railway for which payment of subsidy is asked, and careful enquiry into the cost thereof, and that in his opinion the amount upon which the subsidy is claimed is reasonable and does not exceed the true, actual and proper cost of the construction of such railway, the lines of railway being as follow, that is to say:—

SUBSIDIES REVOTED.

1. For a line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near New Glasgow, to Country Harbour, Nova Scotia, and, from a point at or near Country Harbour Cross Roads to Guysborough, in lieu of the subsidies granted by 1897, Chapter 4, and 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 34, not exceeding 80 miles, \$256,000.

2. To the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company, for a line of railway from a point at or near St. Charles Junction or at or near Chaudière Junction, or a point on the Quebec Central Railway near St. Anselme, Quebec, towards the present terminus of the St. Francis Branch of the Témiscouata Railway, New Brunswick, not exceeding 45 miles, and for a line of railway from the mouth of the St. Francis River, New Brunswick, westerly towards Chaudière Junction, not exceeding 15 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 23; also, for a line of railway in extension of the St. Francis Branch of the Témiscouata Railway to the mouth of the St. Francis River, New Brunswick, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 43, not exceeding 3 miles; in all not exceeding 63 miles, \$201,600.

3. To the Montreal and Province Line Railway Company, for a line of railway from Farnham, Quebec, to Frelighsburg, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 37, not exceeding 19 miles, \$60,800.

4. For a line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near Windsor Junction to Upper Musquodoboit, in lieu of 1897, Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 23, not exceeding 40 miles, \$128,000.

5. For a line of railway from Pubnico, Nova Scotia, to Port Clyde or Clyde River, in lieu of the unexpended balance of subsidy by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 29, not exceeding 31 miles, \$99,200.

6. To the Toronto, Lindsay and Pembroke Railway Company, for a line of railway from the western terminus of the 20 miles subsidized by 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 47, westerly towards Bancroft, not exceeding 20 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 3; also, from the terminus of previously subsi-

dized lines at a point about 40 miles west from Golden Lake, westerly to Bancroft, not exceeding 11 miles, in all not exceeding 31 miles, \$99,200.

7. For a line of railway from Chipman Station, New Brunswick, to Gibson, in lieu of the subsidies granted by 1897, Chapter 4, and 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 31, not exceeding 45 miles, \$144,000.

8. To the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company for a line of railway from a point at or near Point Tupper, on the Intercolonial Railway, to Broad Cove and Cheticamp, Nova Scotia, in lieu of the subsidies granted by 1897, Chapter 4, 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 29, and 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 27, not exceeding 98 miles, \$313,600.

9. For a line of railway from Caplin to Paspébiac, Quebec, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 15, the subsidy contract to be entered into with the Trustees or Receivers under mortgage from the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, and to contain the conditions that the subsidy, when earned shall be paid in the following manner :—

1st. To the Hamilton Bridge Works Company in payment for bridge superstructures on the said section of railway, when furnished and erected by that Company, not to exceed \$35,000.

2nd. For the completion of the road-bed and works incidental thereto.

3rd. Towards payment of overdue balances, pro rata, in settlement of claims for labour, boarding house claims, and material and supplies furnished in connection with the construction of the said section of railway ; in all not exceeding 30 miles, \$96,000.

10. To the Schomberg and Aurora Railway Company, for a line of railway from a point on the Grand Trunk Railway between King and Newmarket, Ontario, to Schomberg, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1897, Chapter 4, not exceeding 15 miles, \$18,000.

11. To the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, for a line of railway from the end of the 62nd mile subsidized, towards Désert, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 5, not exceeding 20 miles, \$64,000.

12. To the Restigouche and Western Railway Company, for its line of railway from Campbellton, on the Intercolonial Railway, New Brunswick, towards Grand Falls, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 10, not exceeding 20 miles, \$64,000.

13. To the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, for 36 miles of its railway from a point at or near Shawville, crossing the Ottawa River via Calumet Island to Pembroke, including the bridging of both channels of the Ottawa River, at Calumet Island, 14 miles of which shall be in lieu of the unexpended balance of the subsidy granted by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 3, Paragraph 2, not exceeding, \$115,200.

NEW SUBSIDIES.

14. To the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, for its line of railway, from a point on its line of railway between Sudbury and Little Current, to its junction with the line of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, at or near Goulais River, in addition to and in further extension of its railway, subsidized by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 6, an additional mileage not exceeding 130 miles, \$416,000.

15. For a line of railway from Grandigüe Ferry, Nova Scotia, to Arichat, not exceeding 8 miles, \$25,600.

16. To the Central Ontario Railway Company, for a further extension of its line of railway, subsidized by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 5, northward, to a junction with the Canada Atlantic Railway, at or near Whitney, Ontario, not exceeding 20 miles, \$64,000.

17. To the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, for a line of railway from a point at or near Sharbot Lake, Ontario, via Lanark, to Carleton Place, not exceeding 41 miles, \$131,200.

18. To the Norwood and Apsley Railway Company, for a line of railway from Norwood, Ontario, to the Village of Apsley, not exceeding 30 miles, \$96,000.

19. For a line of railway from a point on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, at or near Wolfville, Nova Scotia, to the Government Pier on the Basin of Minas, not exceeding one mile, \$3,200.

20. To the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, for a line of railway from Sault Ste. Marie to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near White River, in the District of Algoma, in extension of the subsidy granted to the Algoma Central Railway by 1899, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 23, and by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 4, a further and additional mileage, not exceeding 135 miles, \$431,000.

21. For a line of railway from Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, to Middleton, in extension of the line subsidized by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 28, not exceeding 11 miles, \$35,200.

22. For a line of railway from a point on the Grand Trunk Railway, at or near Burk's Falls, Ontario, to the Maganetawan River, not exceeding two miles, \$6,400.

23. For a line of railway between Halifax and the Central Railway, Nova Scotia, from the end of the 46th mile from Halifax subsidized by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 40, to a junction with the Central Railway, Nova Scotia, not exceeding 30 miles, \$96,000.

24. For a line of railway from a point on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Bruce Lake Station, northerly, to a point at or near Rock Lake, in the District of Algoma, not exceeding 9 miles, \$28,800.

25. For a line of railway from Roberval, Quebec, westward toward James' Bay, not exceeding 60 miles, \$192,000.

26. For a line of railway from a point upon the Stonewall branch or the Selkirk branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Icelandic River, by way of Gimli, not exceeding 35 miles, \$112,000.

27. To the Restigouche and Western Railway Company, for an extension of its line of railway from the 50th mile from Campbellton already subsidized, westward, to effect a junction with its line of railway subsidized 27 miles east from the St. John River, not exceeding 33 miles, \$99,600.

28. For a line of railway from Duncan Lake towards Lardow or Arrow Lake, British Columbia, or from Lardo to Arrow Lake, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 21, not exceeding 30 miles, \$96,000.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to grant the subsidies hereinafter mentioned towards the construction of the railways and bridges, also hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

1. To the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, for its unearned balance of subsidy upon the 62 miles of its line of railway from Hull towards Désert, granted by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 3, Paragraph 3, not exceeding \$35,872.

3. Resolved, That the subsidies hereby authorized, or any subsidies heretofore authorized under any Act of the Parliament of Canada still in force but not fully paid, towards the construction of any railway or bridge, shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and may, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Act, at the option of the Governor in Council, on the Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, be paid as follow :—

(a) Upon the completion of the work subsidized ; or

(b) By instalments, on the completion of each ten mile section of the railway, in the proportion which the cost of such completed section bears to that of the whole work undertaken ; or

(c) Upon progress estimates on the Certificate of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, that in his opinion, having regard to the whole work undertaken and the aid granted, the progress made justifies the payment of a sum not less than Sixty thousand dollars.

(d) With respect to (b) and (c) part one way, part the other.

4. Resolved, That the subsidy of 66 miles granted to the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company for a line of railway between Little Current, on Manitoulin Island and Sudbury, Ontario, by 63-64 Victoria, Chapter 8, Section 2, sub-Section 6, may

be contracted for with the Company and paid, and the work may be begun and prosecuted in two sections, the first beginning at or near Victoria Mines, in the Township of Denison and extending to Sudbury, and thence north easterly toward Lake Wahnapitae, not exceeding 33 miles; the second section beginning at Little Current and extending to and connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Stanley, in the Township of Baldwin, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, not exceeding 31 miles; subject, however, to the Company carrying out the undertakings contained in 63-64 Victoria, Chapter 8, Section 2, sub-Section 6.

5. Resolved, That the subsidies hereinbefore authorized to be granted to Companies named, shall, if granted by the Governor in Council, be granted to such Companies, respectively: the other subsidies may be granted to such Companies as establish to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council their ability to construct and complete the said railways, respectively; that all the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted, unless they are already commenced, shall be commenced within two years from the 1st day of August, 1901, and completed within a reasonable time, not to exceed four years from the said 1st day of August, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall also be constructed upon a location, and according to descriptions, conditions and specifications approved by the Governor in Council on the Report of the Minister of of Railways and Canals, and specified in each case in a contract between the Company and the said Minister, which contract the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council, is hereby empowered to make;

6. Resolved, That the granting of such subsidies, and the receipt thereof by the respective Companies, shall be subject to the condition that the Governor in Council may at all times provide and secure to other Companies such running powers, traffic arrangements, and other rights, as will afford to all railways connecting with those so subsidized, reasonable and proper facilities in exercising such running powers, fair and reasonable traffic arrangements with connecting Companies, and equal mileage rates between all such connecting railways; and the Governor in Council shall have absolute control, at all times, over the rates and tolls to be levied, and taken by any of the Companies, or upon any of the railways hereby subsidized.

7. Resolved, That every Company receiving a subsidy under this Act, its successors and assigns, and any person or company controlling or operating the railway or portion of railway subsidized under this Act, shall each year furnish to the Government of Canada transportation for men, supplies, materials and mails over the portion of the line in respect of which it has received such subsidy, and, whenever required, shall furnish mail cars properly equipped for such mail service, and such transportation and service shall be performed at such rates as are agreed upon between the Minister of the Department of the Government for which such service is being performed and the Company performing it, and, in case of disagreement, then at such rates as are approved by the Governor in Council; and in or towards payment for such charges the Government of Canada shall be credited by the Company with a sum equal to three per cent per annum on the amount of the subsidy received by the Company under this Act.

8. Resolved, That as respect all railways for which subsidies are granted by this Act, the Company at any time owning or operating any of the railways shall, when required, produce and exhibit to the Minister of Railways and Canals, or any person appointed by him, all books, accounts and vouchers, showing the cost of constructing the Railway, the cost of operating it and the earnings thereof.

9. Resolved, That the Governor in Council may make it a condition of the grant of the subsidies herein provided, or any heretofore authorized by any preceding Act of Parliament as to which a contract has not yet been entered into with the Company for the construction of the railway, that the Company shall lay its road with new steel rails, made in Canada, if the same are procurable in Canada of suitable quality, upon terms as favourable as other rails can be obtained, of which the Minister of Railways and Canals shall be the judge.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to grant a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile towards the construction of each of the undermentioned lines of railway (not exceeding in any case the number of miles hereinafter, respectively, stated) which shall not cost more on the average than \$15,000 per mile for the mileage subsidized, and towards the construction of each of the said lines of railway not exceeding the mileage hereinafter stated, which shall cost more on the average than \$15,000 per mile for the mileage subsidized, a further subsidy beyond the sum of \$3,200 per mile of fifty per centum on so much of the average cost of the mileage subsidized as shall be in excess of \$15,000 per mile, such subsidy not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$6,400 per mile. The expression "cost" used in this Resolution means the actual, necessary and reasonable cost and shall include the amount expended upon any bridge, up to and not exceeding \$25,000, forming part of the line of railway subsidized not otherwise receiving any bonus, but not the cost of terminals and right of way of the railway in any city or incorporated town ; and such actual, necessary and reasonable cost shall be determined by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and upon the Report of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, certifying that he has made or caused to be made an inspection of the line of railway for which payment of subsidy is asked, and careful enquiry into the cost thereof, and that in his opinion the amount upon which the subsidy is claimed is reasonable and does not exceed the true, actual and proper cost of the construction of such railway, the lines of railway being as follow, that is to say :—

SUBSIDIES REVOTED.

1. For a line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near New Glasgow, to Country Harbour, Nova Scotia, and, from a point at or near Country Harbour Cross Roads to Guysborough, in lieu of the subsidies granted by 1897, Chapter 4, and 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 34, not exceeding 80 miles, \$256,000.

2. To the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company, for a line of railway from a point at or near St. Charles Junction or at or near Chaudière Junction, or a point on the Quebec Central Railway near St. Anselme, Quebec, towards the present terminus of the St. Francis Branch of the Témiscouata Railway, New Brunswick, not exceeding 45 miles, and for a line of railway from the mouth of the St. Francis River, New Brunswick, westerly towards Chaudière Junction, not exceeding 15 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 23 : also, for a line of railway in extension of the St. Francis Branch of the Témiscouata Railway to the mouth of the St. Francis River, New Brunswick, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 43, not exceeding 3 miles ; in all not exceeding 63 miles, \$201,600.

3. To the Montreal and Province Line Railway Company, for a line of railway from Farnham, Quebec, to Freighsburg, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 37, not exceeding 19 miles, \$60,800.

4. For a line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near Windsor Junction to Upper Musquodoboit, in lieu of 1897, Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 23, not exceeding 40 miles, \$128,000.

5. For a line of railway from Pubnico, Nova Scotia, to Port Clyde or Clyde River, in lieu of the unexpended balance of subsidy by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 29, not exceeding 31 miles, \$99,200.

6. To the Toronto, Lindsay and Pembroke Railway Company, for a line of railway from the western terminus of the 20 miles subsidized by 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 47, westerly towards Bancroft, not exceeding 20 miles, in lieu of the subsidy

granted by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 3 : also, from the terminus of previously subsidized lines at a point about 40 miles west from Golden Lake, westerly to Bancroft, not exceeding 11 miles ; in all not exceeding 31 miles, \$99,200.

7. For a line of railway from Chipman Station, New Brunswick, to Gibson, in lieu of the subsidies granted by 1897, Chapter 4, and 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 31, not exceeding 45 miles, \$144,000.

8. To the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company for a line of railway from a point at or near Point Tupper, on the Intercolonial Railway, to Broad Cove and Cheticamp, Nova Scotia, in lieu of the subsidies granted by 1897, Chapter 4, 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 29, and 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 27, not exceeding 98 miles \$313,600.

9. For a line of railway from Caplin to Paspebiac, Quebec, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1899, Chapter 7, Section 2, Paragraph 15, the subsidy contract to be entered into with the Trustees or Receivers under mortgage from the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, and to contain the conditions that the subsidy, when earned shall be paid in the following manner :—

1st. To the Hamilton Bridge Works Company in payment for bridge superstructures on the said section of railway, when furnished and erected by that Company, not to exceed \$35,000.

2nd. For the completion of the road-bed and works incidental thereto.

3rd. Towards payment of overdue balances, pro rata, in settlement of claims for labour, boarding-house claims, and material and supplies furnished in connection with the construction of the said section of railway ; in all not exceeding 30 miles, \$96,000.

10. To the Schomberg and Aurora Railway Company, for a line of railway from a point on the Grand Trunk Railway between King and Newmarket, Ontario, to Schomberg, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1897, Chapter 4, not exceeding 15 miles, \$18,000.

11. To the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, for a line of railway from the end of the 62nd mile subsidized, towards Désert, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 5, not exceeding 20 miles, \$64,000.

12. To the Restigouche and Western Railway Company, for its line of railway from Campbellton, on the Intercolonial Railway, New Brunswick, towards Grand Falls, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 10, not exceeding 20 miles, \$64,000.

13. To the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, for 36 miles of its railway from a point at or near Shawville, crossing the Ottawa River via Calumet Island to Pembroke, including the bridging of both channels of the Ottawa River, at Calumet Island, 14 miles of which shall be in lieu of the unexpended balance of subsidy granted by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 3, Paragraph 2, not exceeding \$115,200.

NEW SUBSIDIES.

14. To the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, for its line of railway, from a point on its line of railway between Sudbury and Little Current, to its junction with the line of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, at or near Goulais River, in addition to and in further extension of its railway, subsidized by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 6, an additional mileage not exceeding 130 miles, \$416,000.

15. For a line of railway from Grandigue Ferry, Nova Scotia, to Arichat, not exceeding 8 miles, \$25,600.

16. To the Central Ontario Railway Company, for a further extension of its line of railway, subsidized by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 5, northward, to a junction with the Canada Atlantic Railway, at or near Whitney, Ontario, not exceeding 20 miles, \$64,000.

17. To the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, for a line of railway from a point at or near Sharbot Lake, Ontario, via Lanark to Carleton Place, not exceeding 41 miles, \$131,200.

18. To the Norwood and Apsley Railway Company, for a line of railway from Norwood, Ontario, to the Village of Apsley, not exceeding 30 miles, \$96,000.

19. For a line of railway from a point on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, at or near Wolfville, Nova Scotia, to the Government Pier on the Basin of Minas, not exceeding one mile, \$3,200.

20. To the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, for a line of railway from Sault Ste. Marie to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near White River, in the District of Algoma, in extension of the subsidy granted to the Algoma Central Railway by 1899, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 23, and by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 4, a further and additional mileage, not exceeding 135 miles, \$431,000.

21. For a line of railway from Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, to Middleton, in extension of the line subsidized by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 28, not exceeding 11 miles, \$35,200.

22. For a line of railway from a point on the Grand Trunk Railway, at or near Burk's Falls, Ontario, to the Maganetawan River, not exceeding two miles, \$6,400.

23. For a line of railway between Halifax and the Central Railway, Nova Scotia, from the end of the 40th mile from Halifax subsidized by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 40, to a junction with the Central Railway, Nova Scotia, not exceeding 30 miles, \$96,000.

24. For a line of railway from a point on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Bruce Lake Station, northerly, to a point at or near Rock Lake, in the District of Algoma, not exceeding 9 miles, \$28,800.

25. For a line of railway from Roberval, Quebec, westward towards James' Bay, not exceeding 60 miles, \$192,000.

26. For a line of railway from a point upon the Stonewall branch or the Selkirk branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Icelandic River, by way of Gimli, not exceeding 35 miles, \$112,000.

27. To the Restigouche and Western Railway Company, for an extension of its line of railway from the 50th mile from Campbellton already subsidized, westward, to effect a junction with its line of railway subsidized 27 miles east from the St. John River, not exceeding 33 miles, \$99,600.

28. For a line of railway from Duncan Lake towards Lardo or Arrow Lake, British Columbia, or from Lardo to Arrow Lake, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 1900, Chapter 8, Section 2, Paragraph 21, not exceeding 30 miles, \$96,000.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to grant the subsidies hereinafter mentioned towards the construction of the railways and bridges, also hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

1. To the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, for its unearned balance of subsidy upon the 62 miles of its line of railway from Hull towards Désert, granted by 1897, Chapter 4, Section 3, Paragraph 3, not exceeding \$35,872.

3. Resolved, That the subsidies hereby authorized, or any subsidies heretofore authorized under any Act of the Parliament of Canada still in force but not fully paid towards the construction of any railway or bridge, shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and may, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Act, at the option of the Governor in Council, on the Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, be paid as follow :—

(a) Upon the completion of the work subsidized ; or

(b) By instalments, on the completion of each ten mile section of the railway, in the proportion which the cost of such completed section bears to that of the whole work undertaken ; or

(c) Upon progress estimates on the Certificate of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, that in his opinion, having regard to the whole work undertaken and the aid granted, the progress made justifies the payment of a sum not less than Sixty thousand dollars.

(d) With respect to (b) and (c) part one way, part the other.

4. Resolved, That the subsidy of 66 miles granted to the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company for a line of railway between Little Current, on Manitoulin Island and Sudbury, Ontario, by 63-64 Victoria, Chapter 8, Section 2, sub-Section 6, may be contracted for with the Company and paid, and the work may be begun and prosecuted in two sections, the first beginning at or near Victoria Mines, in the Township of Denison, and extending to Sudbury, and thence north-easterly towards Lake Wabigoon, not exceeding 33 miles; the second section beginning at Little Current and extending to and connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Stanley, in the Township of Baldwin, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, not exceeding 31 miles; subject, however, to the Company carrying out the undertakings contained in 63-64 Victoria, Chapter 8, Section 2, sub-Section 6.

5. Resolved, That the subsidies hereinbefore authorized to be granted to Companies named, shall, if granted by the Governor in Council, be granted to such Companies, respectively; the other subsidies may be granted to such Companies as establish to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council their ability to construct and complete the said railways, respectively; that all the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted, unless they are already commenced, shall be commenced within two years from the first day of August, 1901, and completed within a reasonable time, not to exceed four years from the said first day of August, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall also be constructed upon a location, and according to descriptions, conditions, and specifications approved by the Governor in Council on the Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and specified in each case in a contract between the Company and the said Minister, which contract the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council, is hereby empowered to make;

6. Resolved, That the granting of such subsidies, and the receipt thereof by the respective Companies, shall be subject to the condition that the Governor in Council may at all times provide and secure to other Companies such running powers, traffic arrangements, and other rights, as will afford to all railways connecting with those so subsidized, reasonable and proper facilities in exercising such running powers, fair and reasonable traffic arrangements with connecting Companies, and equal mileage rates between all such connecting railways; and the Governor in Council shall have absolute control, at all times, over the rates and tolls to be levied and taken by any of the Companies, or upon any of the railways hereby subsidized.

7. Resolved, That every Company receiving a subsidy under this Act, its successors and assigns, and any person or company controlling or operating the railway or portion of railway subsidized under this Act, shall each year furnish to the Government of Canada transportation for men, supplies, materials and mails over the portion of the line in respect of which it has received such subsidy, and, whenever required, shall furnish mail cars properly equipped for such mail service, and such transportation and service shall be performed at such rates as are agreed upon between the Minister of the Department of the Government for which such service is being performed and the Company performing it, and, in case of disagreement, then at such rates as are approved by the Governor in Council; and in or towards payment for such charges the Government of Canada shall be credited by the Company with a sum equal to three per cent per annum on the amount of the subsidy received by the Company under this Act.

8. Resolved, That as respect all railways for which subsidies are granted by this Act, the Company at any time owning or operating any of the railways shall, when required, produce and exhibit to the Minister of Railways and Canals, or any person appointed by him, all books, accounts and vouchers, showing the cost of constructing the railway, the cost of operating it, and the earnings thereof.

9. Resolved, That the Governor in Council may make it a condition of the grant of the subsidies herein provided, or any heretofore authorized by any preceding Act of Parliament as to which a contract has not yet been entered into with the Company for the construction of the railway, that the Company shall lay its road with new steel rails, made in Canada, if the same are procurable in Canada of suitable quality, upon terms

as favourable as other rails can be obtained, of which the Minister of Railways and Canals shall be the judge.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Blair have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth:—

MINTO.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Further Supplementary Estimates required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1902, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. —(*Sessional Papers, No. 5c.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA 18th May, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Blair.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Further Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Pensions to Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes."

Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend the Post Office Act."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the Amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the Administration of Justice in the said Territory," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend the North-west Territories Representation Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act further to amend the "North-west Territories Representation Act," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Fielding,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act further to amend the "Criminal Code, 1892," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next at, Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

Monday, 20th May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of Wroxeter, Ontario.

On motion of Mr. Champagne, seconded by Mr. McCreary,

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session, have leave to sit during the time the House is in session.

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

In obedience to the Order of your Honourable House of the 17th instant, your Committee have considered the Bill respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, and find that the following powers contained therein do not appear to be covered by the Notice, viz.: 1. "Section 1, permitting the use of steam as a motive power;" 2. "Section 1, sub-Section 2, line 27, authorizing the Company to make arrangements for crossing the River St. Lawrence;" and 3. "Section 2, which defines the bonding powers as per mile 'of single track.'"

Mr. Flint, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventeenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Petition of Eudora Sibbald, Widow, of Montreal: praying for an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the duration of the Letters Patent of invention No. 25,018, for improvements in machinery for dressing car wheels, &c., and find the Notices short in point of time; but, as there do not seem to be any interests likely to be prejudiced by the want of due Notice, your Committee recommend that the Notices given be deemed sufficient.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting the Trans-Canada Railway Company;

On motion of Mr. Talbot, seconded by Mr. Angers,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn, and the fee and charges paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Joint Report of W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior, and Otto H. Tittmann, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Commissioners appointed under the *modus vivendi* agreed to between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th

October, 1899, to report in regard to the provisional boundary between the Territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, about the head of Lynn Canal; also, maps accompanying the said Report, and copy of Order in Council of the 20th February, 1901, in which it is provided that copies of this Report be laid before Parliament.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for a copy of the Joint Report of W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior, and Otto H. Tittmann, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Commissioners appointed under the *modus vivendi* agreed to between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th October, 1899, to report in regard to the provisional boundary between the Territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, about the head of Lynn Canal; also, maps accompanying the said Report, and copy of Order in Council of the 20th February, 1901, in which it is provided that copies of this Report be laid before Parliament. (*Sessional Papers, No. 101.*)

On motion of Mr. Sifton, seconded by Mr. Tarte,

Ordered, That the foregoing Return to an Order of this House be printed, and that Rule 94 be suspended in relation thereto.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright, That this House will, this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of a second Inspector of Penitentiaries.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, this day, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of a second Inspector of Penitentiaries.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of a second Inspector of Penitentiaries, at a salary of Two thousand six hundred dollars (\$2,600) a year.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright, That this House will this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of a County Court Judge at Vancouver City, British Columbia.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, this day, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of a County Court Judge at Vancouver City, British Columbia.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of a County Court Judge at Vancouver City, British Columbia, at a salary of Two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of a County Court Judge at Vancouver City, British Columbia, at a salary of Two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Sir Wilfrid Laurier have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Tarte, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the refining of lead in Canada.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright, That this House will, this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Sessional Allowances to Senators and Members of the House of Commons of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, this day, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the proposed Resolution respecting Sessional Allowances to Senators and Members of the House of Commons of Canada.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend Section 25 of Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes of Canada so as to provide that the sessional allowance of One thousand dollars payable as therein provided to each Member of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada shall be increased to the sum of One thousand five hundred dollars, beginning with the present Session.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—Improvements at Port Colborne entrance (Revote \$150,000) \$300,000 ; To deepen portions of long level, \$30,000 ; To

lower mitre sills of entrance lock, Port Colborne, \$15,000; To deepen canal from Port Colborne to Humberstone, \$85,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Galops Canal—Enlargement (Revote) \$90,000; North channel, forming a dam, &c. (Revote) \$45,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lachine Canal—Towards building new lock (Revote \$400,000) \$500,000; Building slope walls, dredging pontoon gate, power house enlargement, \$86,000; Installation of electric light, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—Construction (Revote) \$140,000; Contribution towards rebuilding Cowan's Bridge over Pigeon Creek in the Township of Emily (Revote of lapsed amount) \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Ours Lock—Towards rebuilding dam (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lachine Canal—To pay a proportion of the cost of paving Mill Street, \$20,000; Macadamizing road from Côte St. Paul, \$2,500; To repair tug *Frank Perewé*, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—To rebuild Marlatt's Bridge, \$10,000; To raise walls of old Canal Locks, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Carillon and Grenville Canal—To rebuild Guide Pier (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—Towards rebuilding bridge over Chemung Lake (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Chambly Canal—Drainage works at St. Johns, Province of Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Culbute Canal—To pay damages by flooding, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for St. Peter's Canal—To pay claim of S. O'Donohoe, if accepted, to be in full settlement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following Miscellaneous Items, viz.:—Salaries of Engineers, Draughtsmen, Extra Clerks and Messengers. To provide for an increase to the salaries of Expert Check Clerk, Mr. G. A. Mothersill, \$100; Assistant Inspecting Engineer, Mr. E. V. Johnson, \$100; and Photographer, Mr. D. A. McLaughlin, \$50—\$250; Governor General's Car—Repairs and alterations, \$2,000; To defray expenses in gathering information and otherwise with reference to a Railway Commission, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cornwall Canal—In full settlement of Gilbert Dredging Company's claim (Revote \$10,500) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Railways and Canals—To provide for an increase of

salary to Sydney Loftus (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$50 : To provide for the appointment of S. L. T. McKnight to a Junior 2nd Class Clerkship (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four millions one hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Peter's Canal—Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—To rebuild dam and bridge at Dunnville, \$43,000 : To renew docking below Lock 1 (Revote) \$11,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Dawson Public Buildings—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Public Buildings, Ottawa—Towards a branch of the Royal Mint, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Parliament Buildings—Addition to building over engine house, and improvements for main vestibule, including 2 electric elevators, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to authorize the commencement of the construction of the Victoria Memorial Museum, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ottawa Military Buildings—Fittings, hoist, &c., for new store, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—To provide for an additional dredge (hydraulic) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Rainy River—Lock and dam (Revote) \$25,000 : Port Arthur—Extension of breakwater and dredging, \$75,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—St. Andrew's Rapids Improvements, Red River (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for transportation facilities—Montreal harbour (lower division)—Improvements below St. Mary's current (Revote) \$250,000 ; Port Colborne—Harbour improvements (Revote) \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for telegraph lines—British Columbia—Land line, Port Simpson, via Port Essington to Hazelton, \$40,000 ; Branch line from a point on the Quesnel-Atlin line about 15 miles east of Fort Fraser to Manson Creek, \$48,000 : To pay Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for accounts rendered for transportation of materials, &c., \$2,238.48, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-six thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Nova Scotia—Arichat—Reconstruction of Public Building \$3,000 ; Digby—Public Building (Revote) \$6,000 ; Halifax—

New Public Building (Revote) \$25,000 ; Springhill—Public Building (Revote) \$8,000 ; Halifax Drill Hall—(Revote of \$3,160.18 lapsed 30th June, 1900) \$6,000 ; Sydney Public Building—Repairs, renewals, improvements, &c., \$1,000 ; Sydney Quarantine Station—Disinfecting building, &c., at Point Edward, \$2,800 ; Halifax Quarantine Station on Lawlor's Island—Improvements, repairs and supplies, including laboratory with microscope, &c., and re-flooring of wharf, \$5,700 ; Middleton—Armoury, \$3,000 ; Guysborough—Public Building, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Prince Edward Island—Summerside Public Building—Repairs, renewals, &c., \$900 ; Charlottetown Dominion Building—Repairs, renewals, &c., \$4,150, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—New Brunswick—Marysville Public Building (Revote) \$8,000 ; Tracadie Lazaretto—Outbuildings, renewing water pipes, &c., \$1,850 ; St. John Post Office—Sanitary improvements, plumbing, ventilation, &c., \$2,000 ; Fredericton Public Building—Renewals, improvements, &c., \$1,400 ; Woodstock Public Building—New retaining wall, repairs, &c., \$2,400 ; Chatham Public Building—Repairs, renewals, &c., \$800 ; Newcastle Public Building—Sidewalk, repairs, &c., \$1,200 ; St. John Quarantine Station—Water service, drainage, heating, furniture, &c., \$8,600 ; Richibucto—Public Building, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Quebec—Lévis Cattle Quarantine Station—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$3,500 ; Quebec Immigrant Buildings on Louise Embankment, and Queen's Wharf Buildings, \$4,500 ; Quebec Post Office—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$3,000 ; Sherbrooke Examining Warehouse—Heating apparatus, &c., \$850 ; Montreal Post Office—Improvements, \$1,500 ; Montreal Examining Warehouse—Addition to and alterations, including fittings, furniture, &c., \$15,000 ; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, \$20,000 ; Montreal Public Buildings—Improvements, alterations, repairs, &c., \$10,000 ; Hochelaga Post Office, \$2,000 ; St. Hyacinthe Drill Hall, \$10,000 ; Lévis Public Building, \$10,000 ; St. Hyacinthe Public Building—Improvements, \$800 ; Valleyfield—Public Building, \$10,000 ; Quebec Custom House and Examining Warehouse—Improvements, \$2,000 ; Thetford Mines—Public Building, \$5,000 ; Quebec Military Buildings—Rolling Mill for cartridge factory \$9,000 ; Quebec Military Buildings—New iron foundry, inclusive of installation of electric light plant and sundry machinery ordered, \$12,000 ; Quebec Military Buildings—New artillery workshop, \$18,000 ; L'Assomption—Public Building, \$5,000 ; Quebec Immigrant Buildings—Additional accommodation at Louise Basin, \$5,000 ; Montreal Custom House—Alterations, including furniture, fittings, &c., \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—London Drill Hall and Armoury (Revote) \$18,000 ; Sarnia Public Building (Revote) \$12,000 ; Toronto Junction—Public Building (Revote) \$5,000 ; Woodstock Post Office (Revote) \$12,000 ; Paris Public Building (Revote \$10,000), \$21,000 ; Strathroy Public Building—Improvements, \$2,350 ; Windsor Drill Hall (Revote) \$6,000 ; Sault Ste. Marie—Public Building, \$10,000 ; Ottawa Public Buildings—Steel drawers and rollers, shelves, &c., \$25,000 ; Kingston Royal Military College—Additional buildings, gymnasium and hospital (Revote, \$6,000) \$16,000 ; Kingston Post Office—Repairs, improvements, &c., \$1,100 ; St. Thomas Drill Hall and Armoury (Revote) \$7,000 ; Ottawa, Major's Hill Park—Improvements, &c., \$1,500 ; Ottawa Parliament Building—Electric wiring and Luxfer prisms for Senate Chamber, &c., \$8,000 ; Toronto Dominion Building—Improvements, renewals, repairs, &c., \$3,500 ; Prescott Public Building—Repairs, renewals, &c., \$2,000 ; Toronto Custom House and Examining Warehouse—Paving (Revote, \$4,515) \$6,000 ; Windsor Public Building—Additions and improvements to Post office fittings, also general repairs to building, \$5,000 ; London Post Office—Improvements, &c., \$4,000 ;

London Custom House—Improvements, &c., \$2,100; Rideau Hall—Improvements to outbuildings, \$4,500; Hamilton Public Building—Improvements, \$2,800; Ottawa Public Buildings—Two new boilers for Langevin Block (Revote) \$1,300; Guelph Public Building—Renewals, repairs, &c., \$2,000; Niagara Falls—Clifton Public Building—renewals, repairs, &c., \$1,500; Clinton—Post Office and Public Building, \$5,000; Cobourg—Towards construction of Armoury, \$10,000; Kingston Military Buildings—Stable accommodation for Field Battery, \$5,000; Ottawa Post Office—Stone porch, \$900, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Manitoba—Winnipeg Dominion Public Buildings, asphalt, pavement, &c. (Revote) \$2,100; Winnipeg Immigrant Building—Hospital (Revote of \$4,600 lapsed) \$10,000; Winnipeg Post Office—New plumbing, repairs, &c., \$4,000; Brandon Public Building—Repairs, improvements, &c., \$1,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—North-west Territories—Carnduff—Court House (Revote) \$6,000; Edmonton—Court House and Jail (Revote) \$6,000; Macleod—Court House and Jail (Revote) \$5,000; Yorkton—Court House and Jail (Revote) \$5,000; Red Deer—Court House, Lock-up, &c. and Land Office (Revote, \$5,700) \$6,700; Lethbridge—Immigration Building, \$3,000; Calgary—Court House—Furniture, &c., \$500; Regina—Lieutenant Governor's residence, improvements, repairs, &c., \$5,000; Saskatoon Immigrant Building, \$1,500; Red Deer Valley Immigrant Building (Revote of appropriation of \$1,100 made for Swan River), \$3,000; Regina Court House and Land Office—Improvements, renewals and repairs, \$1,300; Regina—Additional repairs, &c. to North-west Government Buildings, \$2,725; Battleford Registry Office—Repairs, &c. (Revote) \$600, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-one thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—British Columbia—Nelson Public Building (Revote) \$15,000; Rossland Public Building (Revote) \$10,000; Williams Head Public Building—Quarantine station, second disinfecting chamber, &c., \$21,250; Nanaimo Public Building—New lock boxes, renewals, &c., \$1,700; Vancouver Drill Hall—To complete, \$10,000; New Westminster Public Building—Addition to examining warehouse, \$2,550; Vancouver Public Building—Alterations on ground floor, \$600, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings generally—Construction of Armouries (Revote) \$28,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Telephone service, \$1,000; Lighting Dominion Public Buildings, \$5,000; Ottawa City Post Office—Re-wiring for electric light service, \$700; Fittings, furniture, &c. for new offices for Surveyor-General's Branch, Department of the Interior, \$15,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c. Plant house—Major's Hill Park, \$4,500; Liverpool Public Building—Safe, \$650; Montreal Inland Revenue Offices—Safe, \$550, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Amagadus Pond Wharf, \$2,000; Arnold's Point—Breakwater, \$1,600; Bear River—Removal of obstructions and repairs to mooring pier, \$3,000; Big Lorraine—Dredging channel, \$2,500; Big Pond—Wharf, \$2,500; Bass River—Repairs and extension to wharf, \$1,000; Beaver Harbour—Wharf, \$1,500; Burlington Wharf (Revote \$1,500) \$3,500; Bridgewater—Dredging (Revote) \$5,000; Blanche—Repairs to an extension to breakwater, \$500; Boulardarie Centre—Wharf (Revote) \$2,000; Cribbion's Point—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Cape Cove—Addition to breakwater and repairs, \$4,000; Comeau—Breakwater, \$1,000; Cheverie—Extension to breakwater (Revote) \$1,000; Cheticamp Point—Wharf, \$2,000; Canada Creek—New

block to breakwater (Revote) \$1,000; Chipman's Brook—Extension to breakwater, \$1,400; Coffin's Island—Extension of beach protection, \$1,000; Cape Aguet—Boat harbour, \$500; Delap's Cove—Repairs to pier, \$400; Drumhead—Breakwater, \$2,000; East Berlin—Breakwater, \$2,000; Eagle Head—Repairs and extension to breakwater (Revote) \$1,500; East Jordan—Repairs to breakwater, \$400; Faulkner's Creek—Wharf (Revote) \$1,500; Finlay's Point—Breakwater (Revote) \$2,000; Granville Ferry—Removal of reef, \$1,000; Granville Centre—Wharf, \$1,200; Georgeville—Repairs to wharf, \$700; Gabarus Breakwater—Additional, \$4,000; Grand Narrows—Reconstruction of wharf (Revote) \$1,200; Grand Etang—Creosoted timber piling in bridge works, \$2,800; Hawk Point Inlet—Boat channel, \$700; Harrigan's Cove—Wharf, \$1,500; Herring Cove—Breakwater, \$1,500; Iona—Wharf (Revote of lapsed amount) \$5,500; Kingsport—Reconstruction of pier, \$10,000; Kemp Head—Wharf (Revote, \$2,000) \$5,500; Livingstone's Cove—Wharf-head block, \$2,000; Lingan—Beach protection, \$2,000; Lower Cove—Breakwater, \$3,000; Larry's River—Breakwater, \$2,000; Lunenburg—Dredging (Revote) \$5,000; L'Ardoise—Extension of breakwater to the shore, \$3,000; L'Ardoise West—Protection pier at LaBill's Point, \$200; Lennox Passage—Dredging Carey's Passage (Revote) \$1,800; Little Narrows—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Little Narrows—Boat harbour at Big Pond (Revote) \$1,000; Margaretville—Construction of pier and removal of stone, \$1,500; Malignant Cove—Boat harbour (Revote) \$2,500; Main-à-Dieu—Repairs to breakwater, \$200; Minudie—Wharf, \$2,000; Meteghan River—To continue restoration of breakwaters, \$4,000; Musquodoboit Harbour—Dredging, \$3,000; Musquodoboit Harbour—Wharf, \$1,600; Margaree Island—To complete wharf, \$1,000; Margaree Harbour—Improvements (Revote, \$1,000) \$2,000; New Harbour—Breakwater, repairs, protection, slopes, &c., \$4,000; Nyanza—Repairs and extension to wharf, \$1,000; Ogden's Pond—Opening of pond and construction of beach protection (Revote) \$1,300; Parker's Cove—Extension of pier, \$3,000; Port George—Breakwater (Revote, \$1,000) \$4,900; Parrsborough—Wharf (Revote) \$4,000; Petpeswick—Dredging bar at mouth of harbour, \$3,000; Port Hawkesbury—Wharf, \$4,000; Port Hastings—Extension of wharf (Revote) \$2,000; Pereaux—Landing pier (Revote) \$2,000; Pictou—Beach protection at the light (Revote) \$440; Port Joli—Repairs to wharf, \$500; Port Mouton—Repairs to wharf, \$400; Poirierville—Breakwater, \$3,000; Petit de Grat—Reconstruction of protection works and dredging (Revote) \$1,000; Plymouth—Wharf extension, \$500; Pickney's Point—Breakwater, \$1,000; Ragged Head—Wharf, \$1,000; Red Islands—Repairs to wharf at Johnston's Harbour, \$1,000; Red Head—Repairs to channel, protection cribwork, \$400; Sydney—Repairs to quarantine wharf, \$250; Sight Point—Boat harbour (Revote) \$500; Smithville—Removal of rocks, \$900; Sandford Breakwater—Extension and completion, \$4,000; Tancook Island—Restoration of wharf, \$2,000; Tracadie East—Repairs to, and extension of, beach protection works, \$1,000; Tidnish—Extension and repairs to wharf, \$1,000; The Gate—Improvement of channel between Comeau's Hill Point and Big Tusket Island, \$1,000; White Haven—Repairs to canal banks (Revote) \$1,000; Walton—Repairs to breakwater (Revote) \$1,000; West Bay, Richmond—Repairs to wharf, \$2,000; Washabuck Centre—Wharf, \$2,500; West Pubnico—Extension of pier, &c. (Revote) \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Prince Edward Island—Canoe Cove breakwater (Revote) \$6,500; Summerside Harbour—Breakwater, \$20,000; Tignish—Repairs to and extension of breakwater—To complete (Revote) \$1,500; Wood Islands—Extension of southern breakwater, &c. (Revote) \$3,500; Wood Islands—Repairing and strengthening the northern breakwater, \$1,500; Belfast pier—Repairs, including \$500 for warehouse, \$1,200; China Point pier—Fender, piling, &c., \$500; Georgetown pier—Works of reconstruction and repair, \$1,500; Haggerty's Wharf—Repairs, \$850; North Cardigan pier—Works of reconstruction and repair, \$2,250; Port Selkirk pier—Fender piling, &c., \$600; Pownal pier—Reconstruction of top portion, &c., \$1,550; Annandale—Reconstruction of pier head and general repairs,

\$500; Morrison's Point—Beach protection works, \$500; Sturgeon Pier—Repairs, \$500; Kier's Shore—Wharf approach, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—Back Bay—Extension of wharf (Revote \$800) \$2,100; Bay du Vin—To complete reconstruction of wharf (Revote) \$5,000; Black Brook (Loggiesville) wharf (Revote \$3,770) \$5,400; Burnt Church wharf (Revote) \$2,000; Campbellton—Dredging (Revote) \$5,000; Campbellton—Wharf extension and repairs (Revote \$6,700) \$7,800; Campobello (Wilson's Beach)—Repairs to breakwater (Revote) \$5,000; Cape Tormentine—Repairs to breakwater, &c. (Revote \$10,000) \$25,000; Chance Harbour—Breakwater (Revote) \$4,000; Clifton (Stonehaven) breakwater (Revote \$1,000) \$3,000; Dalhousie—Repairs to ballast wharf, \$1,000; Dipper Harbour breakwater (Revote) \$3,250; Dorchester (Cole's Point) breakwater (Revote \$5,000) \$15,000; Grand Anse—Extension of and repairs to breakwater (Revote \$8,000) \$12,000; Hopewell Cape—New wharf (Revote) \$7,000; Mispec Harbour—Breakwater at mouth of (Revote \$9,000) \$11,000; Point Wolfe breakwater (Revote \$2,700) \$3,000; Richibucto—Reconstruction of north pier and groynes, &c. (Revote \$7,000) \$26,000; Shepody River—New wharf at Hopewell Hill (Revote \$2,500) \$4,500; Shippegan Harbour—Extension of and repairs to protection works (Revote \$1,500) \$4,650; Shippegan—Wharf at Lemeque (Revote) \$6,800; Tracadie wharf (Revote) \$500; Wharfs in tidal waters, St. John River and tributaries, \$3,000; Upper Salmon River (Alma pier) \$5,700; Kingston—Repairs to wharf, \$750; Mispec—Repairs to wharf, \$2,000; River St. John—Wharf at Oromocto, \$1,500; St. John Harbour—Groynes at Base of Fort Dufferin, \$1,000; St. Mary's pier—Repairs, \$600; Chockfish River—Breakwater at mouth of river, \$1,000; St. Andrews—Wharf, \$2,000; St. George—Repairs to public wharf, \$500; Bathurst—Wharf, \$2,000; Upper Caraquet—Repairs to wharf, \$1,900, for the year ending June 30th, 1902.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—Bic-Pier at Pointe a Cote (Revote) \$5,000; Carleton—Extension of landing pier (Revote) \$3,000; Etang du Nord—Breakwater (Revote) \$2,000; Grand Vallée pier (Revote \$2,000) \$10,000; Greece's Point wharf (Revote \$3,000) \$3,500; Hull landing pier (Revote) \$5,000; Ile aux Coudres—Addition to wharf (Revote) \$5,000; Ile aux Grues, north shore—Construction of wharf and purchase of land (Revote) \$7,500; Ile Verte—Repairs to wharf, \$800; Kamouraska—To complete addition to wharf, \$800; Lanoraie—Repairs to wharf (Revote) \$4,000; Lotbinière—Addition to isolated block, \$6,000; Magdalen Islands—Breakwaters (Revote) \$3,000; Maria—Isolated block (Revote) \$6,000; Murray Bay—Increasing height of wharf, &c. (Revote) \$5,700; Newport breakwater (Revote) \$2,000; Percé (North Cove)—Wharf (Revote) \$10,000; St. Jean des Chaillons—Improvement of harbour (Revote) \$3,600; St. Lambert—Cribwork protection wall (Revote \$5,000) \$11,000; St. Mathias wharf—Head block (Revote \$1,500) \$2,500; Témiscouata Lake landing piers, \$1,200; River Ste. Anne de la Pêrade—Repairs to works, \$3,000; Cacouna—Extension of wharf, \$2,500; Anse St. Jean—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Lake St. John wharfs—Repairs, \$2,500; Harbour of Three Rivers—Additional deep water wharfs, &c., \$25,000; River St. Maurice—Dredging, \$6,000; Sabrevois wharf—To complete approach, &c., \$1,000; Cap de Chatte—To raise part of training pier on foreshore, \$1,000; Graham wharf—Bracing, &c., \$800; Berthier en bas—To complete widening of head of pier; repairs to same, &c. (Revote \$1,000) \$5,000; Matane—Extension of pier, repairs to old works, &c. (Revote \$500) \$4,000; St. Laurent—Repairs to pier (Revote \$400) \$600; St. Michel de Bellechasse—Additional amount for general repairs, \$1,800; Eboulements wharf—Renewals and repairs, \$800; Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Extension of wharf (Revote of \$500 lapsed) \$600; Ste. Geneviève—Protection of piers and repairs, \$600; St. Zotique wharf—Renewals and repairs, \$1,000; Coteau Landing wharf—Renewals and repairs, \$1,000; Valleyfield—Dredging channel in Valleyfield Bay, &c., \$6,000; River St. Louis and feeder—Improvement of waterway, \$15,000; Lévis Graving Dock

—Travelling crane, &c., \$10,000 ; Le Tableau—Wharf on River Saguenay, \$1,000 ; Lake Témiscamingue—Dredging, \$10,000 ; Trois Pistoles—General repairs to pier, \$500 ; River Beauport—Protection of west bank of channel in line of old Caron wharf, and dredging, \$3,000 ; Murray Bay—Extension of wharf, \$8,000 ; Rivière Noire—Removal of rocks, \$1,000 ; Amherst—Magdalen Islands—Breakwater at Point Shea, \$11,000 ; Hudson—Wharf, \$4,000 ; Sorel—Ice piers in River Richelieu (additional) \$500 ; Ste. Anne de Saguenay—Extension of wharf, \$2,100 ; Pointe St Pierre—Breakwater, \$5,000 ; Breakwater at Ruisseau Leblanc, \$3,000 ; Laprairie ice piers—Repairs, \$1,000 ; Pointe aux Esquimaux—Interest due Mr. Elie Lavoie on purchase price of his wharf, \$70 ; North River—Improvement of channel below St. Andrews, \$1,000 ; St. Nicholas—Strengthening wharf and rebuilding parts damaged by ice, \$6,000 ; St. Roch des Aulnaies wharf—To complete payments, \$500 ; St. Marc—Addition and repairs to wharf, \$3,200 ; Rivière des Vases—To complete wharf, \$500 ; Pointe aux Esquimaux—Wharf head block, \$5,000 ; St. Roch des Aulnaies—To raise wharf, \$3,000 ; Cross Point—Isolated landing pier, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning ;

Tuesday, 21st May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Railway Act.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Public “ Printing and Stationery.”

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : “ An Act to remove doubts concerning the continuance in office of Judges of Dominion and Provincial Courts upon “ the Demise of the Crown,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : “ An Act to confer on the “ Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. Paterson,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to remove doubts “ concerning the continuance in office of Judges of Dominion and Provincial Courts “ upon the Demise of the Crown,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Paterson,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to confer on the “ Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Fielding, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—
Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till Eleven o'Clock, A.M., this day.

Tuesday, 21st May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A. M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Parmelee, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

That as there will be no further meeting of the Committee this Session, the Chairman be empowered to order the printing or otherwise of any Returns that may be brought down from either House, and generally to act until the end of the Session in all other matters that come properly within the cognizance of this Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company ;

On motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Tolmie,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn, and the fee and charges paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Champagne, from the Select Committee appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee recommend that the sum of \$400, being the balance of salary which the late Emile Tremblay, one of the members of the staff of translators of the Official Report of the Debates, who died on the 17th instant, would have been entitled to receive had he lived to complete his share of the work of translation, be paid to his legal representative.

On motion of Mr. Champagne, seconded by Mr. Ethier,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates of this House.

On motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Tolmie,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Erðora Sibbald," be now read the second time.

The Bill was accordingly read the second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. McCarthy.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Bill was accordingly read the second time : and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of the Whole House, to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Sessional Allowances to Senators and Members of the House of Commons of Canada, a Resolution which was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend Section 25 of Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes of Canada so as to provide that the sessional allowance of One thousand dollars payable as therein provided to each Member of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada shall be increased to the sum of One thousand five hundred dollars, beginning with the present Session.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Sir Wilfrid Laurier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald reported, from the Committee of the Whole House, to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of a second Inspector of Penitentiaries, a Resolution which was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of a second Inspector of Penitentiaries, at a salary of Two thousand six hundred dollars (\$2,600) a year.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Sir Wilfrid Laurier have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Penitentiary Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the refining of lead in Canada.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide as follows in order to encourage the refining of lead in Canada :—

1. That the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of the undermentioned bounties on lead refined in Canada from materials produced in Canadian smelters from Canadian lead ore—

- (a) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1902, \$5.
- (b) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1903, \$4.
- (c) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1904, \$3.

(d) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1905, \$2.

(e) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July 1906, \$1.

2. The said bounties shall be payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year.

3. The total sum payable for such bounties shall not exceed \$100,000 in any year.

If the sum payable at the rates per ton mentioned in Resolution (1) on lead refined during the half of any year shall exceed \$50,000, then and in such case the bounty payable per ton shall be reduced as regards that half-year to such rate per ton as shall make the amount of bounties payable in respect of such half-year not more than \$50,000.

4. If the sum paid for such bounties in any half-year shall be less than \$50,000, the unpaid balance (being the difference between the sum so paid and \$50,000) shall be carried to the credit of the bounty fund for the next succeeding half-year and may be paid out in such succeeding half-year in addition to the \$50,000 hereinbefore provided.

5. The Governor in Council may make such rules and regulations (including regulations as to rates and charges for refining) as may be deemed expedient in the public interest, for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and all payments of bounty shall be subject to the due observance of such rules and regulations.

6. All bounties payable under these Resolutions shall cease and determine on the Thirtieth day of June, 1907.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide as follows, in order to encourage the refining of lead in Canada :—

1. That the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of the undermentioned bounties on lead refined in Canada from materials produced in Canadian smelters from Canadian lead ore—

(a) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1902, \$5.

(b) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1903, \$4.

(c) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1904, \$3.

(d) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1905, \$2.

(e) On every ton of lead so refined during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1906, \$1.

2. The said bounties shall be payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year.

3. The total sum payable for such bounties shall not exceed \$100,000 in any year. If the sum payable at the rates per ton mentioned in Resolution (1) on lead refined during the half of any year shall exceed \$50,000, then and in such case the bounty payable per ton shall be reduced as regards that half-year to such rate per ton as shall make the amount of bounties payable in respect of such half-year not more than \$50,000.

4. If the sum paid for such bounties in any half-year shall be less than \$50,000, the unpaid balance (being the difference between the sum so paid and \$50,000) shall be carried to the credit of the bounty fund for the next succeeding half-year and may be paid out in such succeeding half-year in addition to the \$50,000 hereinbefore provided.

5. The Governor in Council may make such rules and regulations (including regulations as to rates and charges for refining) as may be deemed expedient in the public interest, for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and all payments of bounty shall be subject to the due observance of such rules and regulations.

6. All bounties payable under these Resolutions shall cease and determine on the Thirtieth day of June, 1907.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Fielding have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the payment of bounties on lead refined in Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Barrie—Works of reconstruction and repair to public wharfs (Revote) \$3,000; Bronte Harbour, \$7,000; Bruce Mines—Wharf, including addition (Revote) \$8,500; Burlington Channel—Repairs to piers (Revote) \$15,000; Depot Harbour—Breakwater (Revote) \$75,000; Kincardine Harbour—Improvements, including dredging of bar and inner harbour (Revote \$5,000) \$9,000; Kingsville—Repairs to wharf and breakwater piers and extension of western pier (Revote \$5,000) \$20,000; Lancaster wharf (Revote) \$1,500; Leamington pier (Revote) \$10,000; Oshawa—Piers (Revote) \$10,000; Owen Sound Harbour—Dredging and extension of pile protection works (Revote) \$20,000; Point Pelee Island wharf (Revote) \$4,000; Port Elgin—Dredging (Revote \$1,500) \$3,500; River Ottawa—Improvement of steamboat channel through Narrows at Petewawa, above Pembroke (Revote) \$7,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Harbour improvements, including dredging of approaches (Revote \$10,000) \$25,000; Southampton—Improvement of harbour (Revote \$2,000) \$10,000; Sydenham River—Dredging (Revote) \$5,000; Toronto Harbour—Works at eastern entrance, &c., \$10,000; Toronto Harbour—Diversion of River Don and dredging in the harbour (Revote) \$25,000; Wiarton—Landing pier (Revote) \$10,000; River St. Lawrence—Dredging steamboat channel through Shoal at foot of Wolfe Island, \$10,000; Port Burwell—Harbour improvements, \$27,000; St. Joseph, Lake Huron—Wharf, \$5,000; Goderich Harbour—Repairs to piers and docks, \$10,000; Port Stanley—Dredging, \$2,000; Summerstown Wharf—Renewals and repairs, \$800; Trenton—Dredging channel, Murray Canal to Central Ontario Railway dock, &c.—Additional amount, \$5,000; Sturgeon Point—Assistance to Municipality of Sturgeon Point towards construction and for maintenance of wharfs on Sturgeon Lake, \$500; Pickering Harbour—Repairs to piers and dredging, \$4,000; Oakville—Repairs to east pier, &c., \$6,000; Midland—Further dredging, \$10,000; Bayfield—Extension of southern pier, \$5,500; Blind River—Wharf, \$2,500; North Bay—To complete repairs to wharf, \$500; Wendover—Wharf, \$6,500; Presqu'île—Purchase of wharf and repairs, \$5,000; Harwood—Wharf on Rice Lake, \$500; Robbin's Landing—Wharf on Rice Lake, \$1,000; River Thames—Dredging channel, Chatham to Lake St. Clair, \$8,000; Wabigoon—Wharf on Lake Wabigoon, including approach, \$3,300; Saugeen River breakwater—To complete repairs, \$1,600; Calendar—Repairs to wharf, \$2,000; Bowmanville Harbour—(Port Darlington) dredging entrance channel, &c., \$5,000; Grand Bend—Breakwater, pier, &c., \$5,700; Penetanguishene—Dredging, \$10,000; Spanish River—Dredging, \$10,000; Amherstburg—Dredging, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—Hnaua Wharf—Repairs to and extension of, \$2,000; Lake Dauphin—Lowering of (Revote) \$5,000; Lake Manitoba—Dredging outlet of Lake Francis (Revote) \$1,200, for the year ending 30th June 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—British Columbia—Anderson and Kennedy Lakes—Clearing outlets, \$2,500; Nanaimo Harbour—Improvement of south channel, &c., (Revote) \$5,000; Victoria Harbour—Removal of Tuzo Rock and dredging at other points (Revote \$2,000) \$10,000; Williams' Head Quarantine Station—Repairs

to wharf and improvement of water service, \$6,000; Esquimalt Graving Dock.—To provide for the purchase of the late Engineer Muir's residence in the dockyard, \$1,200; Columbia River—Improvements in Narrows between Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes, \$15,000; Duncan River—Improvements (Revote) \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Dredging—New dredging plant (new hydraulic dredge) Maritime Provinces (Revote) \$200,000; New dredging plant—British Columbia (Revote \$5,000) \$18,500; Dredge vessels—Repairs—British Columbia, \$5,000; Hydraulic dredge—Ontario, \$100,000; New dredging plant—Maritime Provinces—New hull for dredge "George McKenzie," including transfer of machinery, \$12,000; Dredging—British Columbia—Additional amount, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—St. Maurice District—Improvements to boom works at Shawenegan Falls, &c., to facilitate the floating and storage of logs, &c., \$55,000; Ottawa District—To make good damage done by fire of April, 1900, to slide and boom works at the North and South Chaudière Stations, Ottawa River, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-four thousand and one dollars and eighty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Roads and Bridges—Bridge over the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, North-west Territories—To pay Canadian Pacific Railway Company account rendered for transportation of material, \$6,501.89; Des Joachims Bridge, reconstruction of—the Ontario and Quebec Governments contributing—To complete (Revote \$18,000) \$32,000; Battleford Bridge—To replace old condemned structure (Revote) \$23,000; Portage du Fort Bridge, reconstruction of—provided the Ontario and Quebec Governments contribute each \$5,000—including approaches, etc. (Revote) \$15,000; Road from Teulon to Township 19, 2 east,—Manitoba, \$2,500; Road from Edmonton, North-west Territories to Peace River Landing—Improvements, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Ontario—Pele Island—Removal of original portion of cable connecting the island with the mainland (Revote) \$6,000; Telegraph line from Port Rowan to Long Point lighthouse, \$2,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—British Columbia—Alberni-Clahquot telegraph line (Revote) \$6,500; Telephone connection between Vancouver Island and Salt Spring Island (Revote) \$1,550, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Land and Cable Lines—Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—North Sydney-Meat Cove Line—Branch from Barrachois Bridge to Oregon Glen, \$1,500; Extension of branch line on west side of River Saguenay from St. Etienne to Anse St. Jean, \$1,800; Telegraph line, St. Peter's to Louisbourg, with extension to Seatar Island lighthouses, \$12,800; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station line, via Ile aux Reaux. Improved heavy cable connections between the Island of Orleans, Ile aux Reaux and Grosse Ile, \$3,000; Branch line, Tadousac to Sacré-Cœur, north shore of St. Lawrence, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Magdalen Islands—Cable between Amherst and Grindstone Island (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay Miscellaneous Items, as follow, viz.:—To pay the daughters of the late William McDonald, engineer at the Montreal Drill Hall, a gratuity equal to two months of his salary, \$90; Gratuity equal to two month's salary to the widow of the late A. C. Muir, who died while occupying the position of engineer of the Esquimalt Graving dock, \$200; Temporary clerical and other

assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required who were first employed after 1st July 1882 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$11,000; Chief Architect's Office—Salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$9,500; Chief Engineer's Office—Salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$9,500; Gratuity to R. Spears, late caretaker Yarmouth Public Building, equal to two months of his salary, \$66.67; Topay estate of John L. Spence, late engineer of the Parliament Building heating staff, at Ottawa, a gratuity equal to two months of his salary, \$124; Statue of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, \$8,000; Monument to Honourable Alexander Mackenzie—Revote of amount lapsed 30th June, 1900, \$8,000; To provide for an increase to the Departmental photographer, \$50, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Dawson Public Buildings—Additional amount, \$70,000; White Horse—Public Building, \$15,000 (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—To pay Canadian Pacific Railway Company for accounts rendered for transportation of materials, &c. (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, lighting, water service, janitors, watchmen, charwomen, &c., Yukon Public Buildings (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Harbours and Rivers—Lewes and Yukon river improvements, including additional allowance of \$1,100 per annum to Superintending Engineer J. C. Taché (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifteen cents be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous Items (Chargeable to Capital) as follow, viz.:—Amount required to repay the Yukon Local Council for the construction of roads, bridges and trails (Revote \$26,996.32) \$80,838.09; Amount required to refund the Yukon Local Council for the construction of a steel bridge over the Klondike River, \$13,759.06; Amount required for trails, roads and bridges, \$70,000 (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms St. Maurice District—Working expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Telegraph Lines—British Columbia—Additional working expenses, \$3,000; Land and cable telegraph lines of the sea-coasts and islands of the lower rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service—Additional, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Ottawa—For the construction of an Astronomical Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Fort William—Public Building, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—Caraquet Wharf, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—For steamship services during

the year 1901, between Quebec and Blanc Sablon, calling at ports and places along the north shore of the St. Lawrence between such terminals, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, —Additional for steam service during the year 1901, between St. Stephen, New Brunswick, St. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and Inner Islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, L'Etete and Black Bay, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted His Majesty, for steam service between Sydney, Cape Breton, and Bay St. Lawrence, and calling at way ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for direct fortnightly steam service between Montreal, Quebec and Manchester, England, during the summer season, and between St. John, Halifax and Manchester during the winter season. Provided that if service cannot be obtained on the terms of this vote, the Governor in Council may make any change of details without exceeding amount appropriated, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, —Additional for direct steam communication between Prince Edward Island and Great Britain, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for a semi-weekly service between Halifax and Canso during the season of navigation, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for a winter steam navigation service between Quebec and the St. Lawrence harbours down to Murray Bay and Rivière Ouelle, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Justice—To provide for the promotion of John Chisholm to a 1st Class Clerkship from 1st July, 1901, \$1,400; To increase the salary of Miss Armstrong, \$50; To increase the salary of P. M. Côté to \$1,890, from 1st July, 1901 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100; Contingencies—Sundries—Further amount required, \$1,500; To increase the salary of G. R. Cleland, messenger, to \$500, \$70, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Supreme Court of Canada—To provide for one 2nd Class Clerk, R. G. Davis (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$1,100; To increase the salary of J. O'Regan, \$50, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents, be granted to His Majesty, for the following Miscellaneous Items, viz.:—Additional sum required for lighting of office of Clerk of Court and Judge's Chambers, Prince Albert, \$20; To provide for the appointment of a Judge of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in New Brunswick, \$500; To provide for legal expenses in connection with arbitration re Eastern Extension Railway, Nova Scotia, \$1,822.59, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Manitoba Penitentiary—To provide for the purchase of additional land, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Police—To increase the salary of Albert J. Cawdron, \$100; Cana. Protection Service—Further amount required, \$45,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for services in the Yukon Territory—Administration of Justice—Additional amount required for maintenance of prisoners, \$20,000; Two police magistrates for the Yukon Territory at \$2,400 each, \$4,800; To supplement the salary of the Surgeon of the North-west Mounted Police at Dawson an account of his

attendance upon long term prisoners confined at the police guard-room, \$400, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Gas and Electric Light Inspection—Further sum required to enable the Department to purchase necessary electrical instruments for head office for standardizing purposes, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of Staples—Additional sum required to pay salaries of Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and other employees under the General Inspection Act and the Manitoba Grain Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—To provide for the salary of one extra messenger, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—Senate—To pay the representatives of the late Senator Honourable J. J. Ross, who died during the Session of 1901, the amount of his indemnity (payment to be made to such person as the Treasury Board may determine) \$1,000; Salaries—Further amount required for the year ending 30th June, 1901, \$3,226; Payment to Mr. A. S. A. M. Adamson of the amount required to complete his full salary during his absence on military duty, \$598; Salary of a sessional clerk from 1st April, 1901, \$124, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for hydrographic survey of Lake Winnipeg, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the North-west Territories—Additional allowance for schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the equipping and maintaining of an Assay Office in British Columbia or Yukon Territory, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for expenses of a judicial enquiry into alleged paper combine, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Astronomical Observatory—For purchase of telescope and apparatus, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Census—Additional amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received this day.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to further amend the Railway, Act;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald, reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and forty three dollars and eighty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Charges of Management: Office of the Assistant Receiver General: Fort, \$7,000; Montreal, \$5,650; Halifax, \$7,350; St. John, \$6,500; Winnipeg, \$5,700; Victoria, \$4,250; Charlottetown, \$4,400. Country Savings Banks: Salaries, \$1,000; Contingencies, \$1,250. Commission for payment of interest on public debt, purchase of sinking funds and transfer of stock, \$34,193.80; Brokerage on purchase of sinking funds, \$6,400; English bill stamps, postage, telegrams, &c., \$5,200; Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes, \$6,150; Printing Dominion notes, \$60,000; Printing, advertising, inspection, expressage and miscellaneous charges, including commutation of stamp duty, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Governor General's Secretary's Office, including W. H. Walker at \$1,700 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the King's Privy Council of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Justice, including allowance to the Private Secretary of the Solicitor General (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Militia and Defence, including Col. D. A. Macdonald at \$3,000, G. W. Young and E. R. Tooley at \$800 each (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Secretary of State, including A. Drouin at \$1,500 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Interior, including A. P. Collier at \$1,100 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Auditor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance and Treasury Board, including J. Fraser at \$2,200 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Marine and Fisheries, including J. E. Fraser at \$1,900 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Railways and Canals, including S. L. Shannon at \$2,200, Gerard G. Ruel at \$2,000, and J. W. Pugsley at \$1,600 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office Department, including Miss M. A. Slater at \$600 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Trade and Commerce, including J. P. Nutting at \$1,900, (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, in England, including C. J. Taylor at \$1,500 and Thomas Allin at \$950 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, rent and insurance on office, income tax, fuel, light, stationery, &c., and the amount \$2,000 required towards the contingent expenses (water, light, fuel, carriage hire and railway fare) of the High Commissioner, including the income tax on the salary of the High Commissioner, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay salaries of Examiners and other expenses under the Civil Service Act, including \$200 for the Secretary and \$75 for a Clerk, which sums may be paid to members of the Civil Service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Governor General's Secretary's Office—Clerical and other assistance, \$1,700; Printing and stationery, \$1,200; Sundries, \$11,700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of the Privy Council for Canada—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$2,000; Printing and stationery, \$1,000; Sundries, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Justice—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,300; Printing and stationery, \$1,200; Sundries, \$4,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Militia and Defence—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,500; Printing and Stationery, \$3,000; Sundries, \$3,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of the Secretary of State—Clerical and other assistance, \$1,970; Printing and stationery, \$2,000; Sundries, \$1,600, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of the Interior—Clerical and other assistance, including \$790 for J. D. Bollard and \$485 for T. W. Hodgins (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$4,215; Printing and stationery, \$8,500; Sundries, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Indian Affairs—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,680; Printing and stationery, \$3,050; Sundries, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Office of the Auditor General—Clerical and other assistance, \$3,700; Printing and stationery, \$1,250; Sundries, \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Finance and Treasury Board—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$1,530; Printing and stationery, \$2,070; Sundries, \$3,100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Agriculture—Clerical and other assistance, including payment up to \$800 each per annum to two assisting patent examiners (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$10,000; Printing and stationery, \$3,250; Sundries, \$3,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Marine and Fisheries—Sundries clerical and other assistance, \$1,000; Printing and stationery, \$6,000; Sundries \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Customs—Clerical and other assistance, including \$1,750 (to be paid notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$5,625; Printing and stationery, \$2,000; Sundries, \$2,730, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Public Works—Printing and stationery, \$4,500; Sundries, \$5,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Railways and Canals—Printing and stationery, \$5,000; Sundries, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Post Office Department—Clerical and other assistance, including \$50 to pay W. Cooch, a packer and sorter, for the technical work of inspecting Letter Carriers' boots and \$120 to pay S. J. Carter, of the Dead Letter Office at Winnipeg, a provisional allowance for excessive cost of living in Manitoba (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$32,355; Printing and stationery, \$21,000; Sundries, \$4,000; Balancing and summarizing depositors' accounts at close of year ending 30th June, 1901, \$3,125, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Department of Trade and Commerce—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$2,500; Printing and stationery, \$1,500; Sundries, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow:—Office of the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follows:—Care and cleaning of Departmental Buildings, including amount of \$100 required to pay for firing noon gun, which amount may be paid to a member of the Civil Service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follows:—Printing Bureau, cleaning, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Supreme Court of Canada:—The Reporter \$2,000; The Assistant Reporter, 1st Class Clerk, \$1,550; Clerk in the office of the Registrar, 2nd Class Clerk, \$1,250; Second Clerk in the office of the Registrar, junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$850; Librarian, \$1,200; 1 junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$1,000; Caretaker, \$750; 2 Messengers at \$530 each, 1 at \$500—\$1,560; Contingencies and disbursements, salaries of officers (Sheriff, Registrar, as Editor and Publisher of Reports, Usher, &c.) books for Judges, not exceeding \$300, \$4,800; Printing, binding and distributing Supreme Court Reports, \$3,000; For the purchase of Law Books and works of reference for the Supreme Court Library, \$4,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the Exchequer Court of Canada:—1st Class Clerk, \$1,650; Junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$1,000; Junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$700; Messenger, \$530; Contingencies: Judge's and Registrar's travelling expenses, salaries of Sheriffs, &c. printing, stationery, &c., and \$50 for Judge's books, \$4,000; Printing,

binding and distributing Exchequer Court Reports, \$800 : Additional to Registrar, as Editor and Publisher of Exchequer Court Reports, \$300 : To pay L. A. Audette portion of present salary over and above his statutory salary, representing annual increases from 1st January, 1891, to 1st July, 1896, amounting to \$275, together with \$50 for 1901-2, making a total of \$325 ; Charles Morse for furnishing reports of Exchequer Court decisions to legal periodicals (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$50 ; Salary of Registrar in Admiralty, Quebec, \$666.66 ; Salary of Marshal in Admiralty, Quebec, \$333.34 ; To provide accommodation when necessary for Exchequer Court in Admiralty, \$300 : Travelling allowance for Local Judges and other officers, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation : Senate Salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for salary of the Deputy Speaker, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, be granted His Majesty, for salaries, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of Committees, Sessional and Extra Clerks, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, including \$300 for clerical assistance for the Leader of the Opposition, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for publishing Debates, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for estimate of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as approved, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand eight hundred and ten dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Library of Parliament, Salaries and Officers of the Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Books for the General Library, including binding, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Books for the Library of American History, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, Library of Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The first Eleven Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to. The Twelfth Resolution, being read the second time : and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. Fielding moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That the following words be added after the word " Act " in the said Resolution. " The salaries of the " staff of the Department may be readjusted and appointments made (notwithstanding " anything in the Civil Service Act) provided that the aggregate sum paid for salaries " does not exceed the sum appropriated ; "

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, as followeth :—

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance and Treasury Board, including J. Fraser at \$2,200 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act). The salaries of the staff of the Department may be readjusted and appointments made (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) provided that the aggregate sum paid for salaries does not exceed the sum appropriated, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The next Three Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Sixteenth Resolution, being read the second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. Fielding moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That the said Resolution be amended, by leaving out the figures “\$1,900” and inserting “\$1,000” instead thereof.

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, as followeth :—

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Marine and Fisheries, including J. F. Fraser, at \$1,000 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The next Twenty-two Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Thirty-ninth Resolution, being read the second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. Fielding moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That the said Resolution be amended, by leaving out the words “for excessive cost of living in Manitoba,” where they appear in the first item of the Resolution.

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, as followeth :—

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Post Office Department, clerical and other assistance, including \$50 to pay W. Cooch, a packer and sorter, for the technical work of inspecting Letter carriers' boots, and \$120 to pay S. J. Carter, of the Dead Letter Office at Winnipeg, a provisional allowance, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, \$32,355 ; Printing and stationery, \$21,000 ; Sundries, \$4,000 ; Balancing and summarizing depositors's accounts at close of year ending 30th June, 1901, \$3,425, for the year ending 30th June 1902.

Then the subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions ; which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and River Service—Maintenance and repairs to Government steamers, \$160,000 ; Examination of masters and mates, \$5,000 ; Rewards for saving life, including life saving stations, \$9,000 ; Investigations into wrecks, \$1,000 ; Registration of shipping, \$500 ; Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers, \$1,000 ; Tidal service, including salary of assistant clerk, beyond \$400 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$7,500 ; Winter mail service, \$8,500 ; Marine biological station, \$2,000 ; Salaries and expenses of cattle inspection, \$2,800 ; Unforeseen expenses generally, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Salaries and allowances of light-keepers, \$228,000 ; Agencies, rents and contingencies, \$16,560 ; Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, including the maintenance and pay of crew of lighthouse steamer *Brant*, \$250,000 ; Wages of crew and maintenance of Lurcher Shoal lightship (Revote) \$10,000 ; Construction of lighthouses, \$12,000 ; Salaries of temporary officers, engineers and draughtsmen at Ottawa, at rates exceeding \$400 per annum, (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$3,000 ; For the construction and equipment of a steel lightship for Lurcher's Shoal, supplied with electric light plant, com-

pressed air siren and auxiliary screw power (Revote) \$80,000; Signal service, \$6,000; Repairs to wharfs, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions and Hydrographic Surveys—Observatory, Toronto, \$2,700; Meteorological service, \$77,500; Hydrographic surveys, \$16,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Marine Hospitals—Care of sick seamen in Marine Hospitals and other hospitals in the Maritime Provinces, \$38,000; Shipwrecked and distressed seamen, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty nine thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steamboat Inspection—Steamboat inspection, \$28,200; Inspection of Dominion steamers and fog alarms, \$1,300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Salaries and disbursements of fishery inspectors, overseers and guardians, \$85,000; Building and maintenance of fish-breeding establishments and lobster hatcheries, \$50,000; Fisheries Protection Service, including maintenance of new vessels in British Columbia, \$120,000; Building fishways and clearing rivers, \$1,000; Legal and incidental expenses, \$2,000; Canadian Fishery Exhibit, \$2,000; To pay persons employed in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for services in connection with the distribution of Fishing Bounty (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$5,000; Oyster culture, \$7,000; To assist in the establishment, maintenance and inspection of cold storage for bait for deep-sea fishermen, under conditions to be fixed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, \$25,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Superintendence of Insurance—To meet expenses in connection with this service, including \$2,300 to A. K. Blackadar (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The first Six Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Seventh Resolution, being read the second time; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution:

Mr. Fielding moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That the following words be added after the words "A. K. Blackadar" in the said Resolution, "and make provision for the appointment of one Junior 2nd Class Clerk, at \$750."

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, as followeth:—

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Superintendence of Insurance. To meet expenses in connection with this service, including \$2,300 to A. K. Blackadar, and make provision for the appointment of one Junior 2nd Class Clerk at \$750 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three millions seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—Outside Service—Salaries and allowances, including James A. McDonald, London Post Office, at \$720 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$1,296,915.39; Mail Service, \$2,227,000; Miscellaneous, \$235,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—Expenditure, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The First Resolution, being read the second time; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution:

Mr. Fielding moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That the said Resolution be amended, by leaving out all the words after the figures "\$720," in the first item of the Resolution, and inserting, "and Thomas Duncan, formerly assistant Postmaster, Belleville, at \$1,500; Mr. Duncan to be restored to his former status under the Superannuation Act of 1870 and its amendments, on payment of the deductions from salary prescribed thereby, and his services to be considered as continuous (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service or Superannuation Acts)" instead thereof;

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, as followeth:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three millions seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office, Outside Service, salaries and allowances, including James A. McDonald, London Post Office, at \$720, and Thomas Duncan, formerly assistant Postmaster, Belleville, at \$1,500; Mr. Duncan to be restored to his former status under the Superannuation Act of 1870 and its amendments, on payment of the deductions from salary prescribed thereby, and his services to be considered as continuous (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service or Superannuation Acts) \$1,296,915.39; Mail Service, \$2,227,000; Miscellaneous, \$235,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Then the subsequent Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, that a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Ottawa Military Buildings—New store, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—River St. Lawrence Ship Channel, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—River Kaministiquia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers, Manitoba—St. Andrew's Rapids Improvements—Red River, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Transportation Facilities—Port Colborne Harbour Improvements, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Public Buildings—Nova Scotia—Digby, Post Office, Custom house, &c., \$11,000; Halifax, new Public Building, \$25,000; Halifax, Quarantine Station on Lawlor's Island, including laboratory with microscope, \$4,000; Springhill Public Building, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown Dominion Building—To pay the Committee of Queen's Square grounds, for keeping in order the portion of the square used in connection with the building, during 1901 and 1902, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—New Brunswick—St. John Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, alterations, renewals, repairs, &c., \$7,000; St. John Immigration Building, \$11,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Maritime Provinces generally—Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and ten thousand three hundred and fifty nine dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the North-west Territories: Expenditure connected with the Lieutenant Governor's office, \$5,800; Incidental Justice, &c., including clerical assistance, \$2,000; Registrars, &c., \$18,000; Insane patients, \$45,000; Schools in unorganized districts, including clerical assistance, \$6,500; Grants for schools, clerical assistance, printing, &c., to be paid half yearly, in advance, \$332,979, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the Territory (Yukon) Salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of the territory, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands Chargeable to Capital Surveys, examinations of survey returns, printing of plans and including \$13,000 for irrigation surveys, &c. Salaries of temporary officers and clerks may be paid out of this sum at rates exceeding \$100 per annum (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Quebec—Buckingham Public Building, \$7,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$12,000; Drummondville Public Building, \$9,000; Granby Public Building, \$12,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, \$10,000; Hochelaga Post Office, \$25,000; Hull Post Office—Reconstruction, \$11,000; Lévis Cattle Quarantine Station—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$2,000; Montreal Public Buildings—Improvements, alterations, repairs, &c., \$3,000; Quebec Cartridge Factory—Rolling mill, \$5,000; Quebec Immigrant Buildings on Louise embankment and breakwater, and Queen's Wharf Buildings, \$1,000; Victoriaville Public Building, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Brockville Drill Hall, \$36,000; Deseronto Public Building—Site donated by city corporation, \$20,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$10,000; Ingersoll Public Buildings, \$2,600; Kingston Royal Military College, additional buildings—Gymnasium and hospital, \$5,000; London Drill Hall and Armoury, \$15,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Renovating, painting, &c., outside works, including Eastern Block ironwork and re-leading windows of Parliament Building and Library, \$7,000; Picton Public Building, \$8,000; St. Thomas Drill Hall and Armoury, \$24,000; Sarnia Public Building, \$30,000; Toronto Dominion Buildings—Improvements, renewals, repairs, &c., \$4,000; Windsor Drill Hall, \$50,000; Woodstock Public Buildings, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Miscellaneous expenditure, including North-west Territories, \$37,000; Travelling expenses of Judges in the North-west Territories, \$3,000; Circuit allowances, British Columbia, \$13,000; Travelling allowances, Court of King's Bench and County Court Judges, Manitoba, \$3,000; Circuit allowances to Judges *ad hoc*, \$200; To provide for travelling expenses of Judges holding weekly sittings of High Court of Justice at London and Ottawa, \$1,500;

Expenditure under Chapter 181, R.S.C., \$700: To provide for the enforcement of the Alien Labour Law, \$9,000: Office for Clerk of the Court and Judge's Chambers, Prince Albert, \$240, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dorchester Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Manitoba Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for British Columbia Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Regina Jail, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Prince Albert Jail, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-five thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for services in the Yukon Territory—Additional salary of judge, \$1,000; Salary of additional judge, \$5,000; Travelling allowances of judges, \$1,500; Living allowances of judges, \$6,000; Salary of sheriff of Territorial Court, in addition to such fees of office as may be allowed by the Governor in Council, \$3,000; Salary of clerk of Territorial Court, in addition to such fees of office as may be allowed by the Governor in Council, \$3,000; Living allowances of sheriff and clerk of Court, \$1,800 each, \$3,600; Maintenance of prisoners, \$20,000; Transport of prisoners, \$5,000; Witness and jury fees in criminal trials, \$15,000; Law books, &c., and freight thereon for the use of the bench and bar, and stationery and freight thereon for Territorial Court, \$2,500; Miscellaneous expenses, including fees and expenses of Crown Prosecutor, salaries and living allowances of stenographers for Territorial and police Courts and other officials or employees connected with the administration of justice, coroners inquests, &c., &c., \$30,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for consolidation of Dominion Statutes and Orders in Council and proclamations having force of law (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-four thousand and thirty-two dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Income—Commissioner's salary, \$3,000; Superintendent of mines' salary, \$3,000; Salaries of Inspectors, Dominion Lands and Crown timber Agents, Sub-Agents and Clerks in the Outside Service, \$74,000; Inspector's expenses, travelling expenses of Commissioner, Superintendent of Mines and Homestead Inspectors, contingencies of Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agents and at Head Office, removal expenses, stationery and printing, &c., \$36,000; Members of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors, including contingent expenses of Board (the authority required by the Civil Service Act is hereby given for paying out of this sum such amounts as may be required to pay for services of members of the Board who are members of the Civil Service) \$300; Salaries of extra clerks at Head Office and advertising, \$17,000; Salary of one carpenter, \$732; Protection of Timber Lands in Manitoba and the North-west

Territories and tree culture in the North-west Territories, \$15,000; To provide for extra services in connection with Dominion Lands (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for the cost of investigations and demarcations, and other astronomical work of the Department of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of Government in District of Keewatin, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for maintenance of lunatics from Keewatin, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the relief of distressed Canadians in foreign countries other than the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for maintenance, construction of roads, bridges and other necessary works in connection with the Hot Spring Reservation, near Banff Station, North-west Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for cost of litigation (Department of the Interior) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for the survey of the boundary between the Yukon Territory and British Columbia, from Teslin Lake to the Alsek River, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

• The first Fifteen Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Sixteenth Resolution, being read the second time; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Fielding moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That the said Resolution be amended, by leaving out the word "foreign;"

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, as followeth:—

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the relief of distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Then the subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—Ontario and Quebec—Relief, medical attendance and medicine, Quebec, \$3,600; Relief, medical attendance and medicine, Ontario, \$1,100; Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec, \$500; Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces, \$42,190; Salaries of chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent at St. Regis, \$150; Removal, Lake Two Mountains Indians from Oka to Gibson, \$200; Payment of Robinson Treaty Indians, \$16,806; Survey of Indian reserves, \$500; To provide for the Indian Land Management Fund, \$14,000; To provide a grant for the Agricultural Society, Munceys of the Thames, \$90; To assist in the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians belonging to bands in the older Provinces, which have no funds of their own, \$500; To provide for the erection of a lock-up at St. Régis, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—Salaries, \$1,150; Relief and seed grain, \$2,000; Medical attendance and medicines, \$3,000; Miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—New Brunswick—Salaries, \$1,184; Relief and seed grain, \$2,300; Medical attendance and medicines, \$1,740; Miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Prince Edward Island—Salaries and travelling expenses, \$300; Relief and seed grain, \$925; Medical attendance and medicines, \$350; Office and miscellaneous expenses, \$75, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and four thousand and seventy-three dollars and seventy cents be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Manitoba and North-west Territories—Annuities, \$117,938; Agricultural implements, \$10,192; Field and garden seeds, \$2,877; Live stock, \$7,344; Supplies for destitute and working Indians, \$188,367; Triennial clothing, \$3,473; Day, boarding and industrial schools, \$290,171; Surveys, \$5,000; Sioux, \$5,278.70; Grist and saw mills, \$1,113; General expenses, \$142,320, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—British Columbia—Salaries, \$20,560; Relief, \$3,500; Seed, \$1,000; Medical attendance and medicines, \$8,500; Day schools, \$8,600; Industrial and boarding schools, \$68,750; Travelling expenses, \$5,600; Office and miscellaneous (including hospitals, irrigation, dyking and suppression of the liquor traffic) \$10,920; Surveys and reserve commission, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—General—Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, \$1,800; Inspector of Timber, \$1,200; Travelling expenses and clerical assistance for these officers, \$1,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for collection and compilation of Criminal Statistics (R.S.C., Chapter 60) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Statistical Year Book, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for General Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for aid to Agricultural Societies, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Experimental Farms, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for printing and distribution of reports and bulletins of farms, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for classifying all Canadian patents and preparing drawings of same for classification and for exchange with the United States in return for their patents (to be paid notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for fumigating Stations, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, towards compiling historical data in regard to the Acadian families in Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Tracadie Lazaretto, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for carrying out the regulations concerning the health of employees on Public Works, under "The Public Works (Health) Act, 1899," for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Commissioner's Branch for Agriculture and Dairying, including Cold Storage on steamships, on railways, at warehouses and creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing improvement and recognition of the quality of Canadian farm products: employees paid from this vote not to be subject to the Civil Service Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to promote dairying interests by advances for milk and cream, and for making butter and cheese, to be recouped out of the proceeds of sales of such butter and cheese, to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Glasgow Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Quarantine—Salaries and contingencies of Organized Districts and Public Health in other districts, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cattle Quarantine, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for compensation for slaughter of hogs and sheep and all other expenses connected therewith, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, towards the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in cattle throughout the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Manitoba—Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—North-west Territories—Registry Office, Lock-up and Police accommodation, \$1,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$4,000; Edmonton (Strathcona) immigrant building, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—British Columbia—Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$6,000; Kamloops Public Buildings, \$11,600; Nelson Public Building, \$15,000; New Westminster Public Building—Recon-

struction, \$17,000; Rossland Public Building, \$20,000; Vancouver Drill Hall, \$19,000; Williams Head—Second disinfecting chamber, &c., \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings generally—Experimental Farms—New buildings and renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., in connection with existing buildings, fences, &c., \$10,000; Public Buildings generally, \$5,000; Salaries to resident clerks of works, assistants, &c., \$10,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.—Ottawa Public Buildings, including ventilation and lighting—Repairs, materials, furniture, &c., \$125,000; Rents—Dominion Public Buildings, \$31,000; Rideau Hall, including grounds—Renewals, improvements, furniture and maintenance, \$17,000; Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light, \$8,000; Furniture—Dominion Public Buildings, \$12,000; Dominion Immigrant Buildings—Repairs, furniture, &c., \$4,000; Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance, &c., \$4,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen, elevator attendants and caretakers, \$67,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Gas and electric light, including roads and bridges, \$18,500; Ottawa Public Buildings—Telephone service, \$6,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Grounds, \$5,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Major's Hill Park, \$3,500; Ottawa Public Buildings—Removal of snow, including Rideau Hall, \$2,500; Salaries of engineers, firemen, caretakers, &c., Dominion Public Buildings, \$85,000; Supplies for engineers, firemen, caretakers, &c., Dominion Public Buildings, \$5,000; Heating—Dominion Public Buildings—Fuel, &c., \$55,000; Lighting—Dominion Public Buildings, \$45,000; Water—Dominion Public Buildings, \$16,000; Electric and other power, for running elevators, stamp cancelling machines, &c.—Dominion Public Buildings, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Abbott's Harbour—Beach protection works, \$1,105; Argyle Sound—Wharf, \$520; Beaver River—Extension of wharf, \$2,100; Big Bras d'Or Wharf—Repairs, \$400; Boularderie Centre—Wharf, \$1,100; Brooklyn—To complete wharf—Revote of lapsed amount, \$650; Canada Creek breakwater—New block, \$500; Cape Negro Island—Repairs to and extension of breakwater, \$500; Cariboo Island—To complete breakwater, \$900; Chebogue Harbour protection works, \$1,320; Cheverie breakwater extension, \$4,000; Clark's Harbour—To complete breakwater and remove rocks from channel, \$6,000; Clementsport—Removing obstructions in harbour, \$1,000; Comeau's Hill breakwater, \$1,500; Comeauville—Repairs to breakwater, \$2,000; Cow Bay (Port Morien)—Repairs to breakwater, \$10,000; Cribbon's Point—Repairs to wharf, \$800; Digby Pier—Repairs, new sheds, &c., \$3,300; Ecum Secum wharf, \$1,300; Friars Head boat harbour, \$1,100; Gabarus Bay breakwater, \$1,000; Grand Narrows—Reconstruction of wharf, \$500; Isaac's Harbour—Wharf, \$1,800; L'Ardoise West—Protection pier at La Bill's Point, \$500; Little Bras d'Or wharf, \$4,000; Livingston's Cove—To complete wharf, \$2,000; Lockeport—To complete breakwater, \$300; McNair's Cove—Repairs to wharf, \$1,200; Mabou Harbour—Repairs to piers, \$1,500; Margaree Harbour improvements, \$1,000; Margaretville—Repairs to breakwater, \$820; Meteghan Cove breakwater, \$3,200; Morden—Repairs to breakwater, \$3,010; Neil's Harbour breakwater, \$14,000; Newellton—To complete wharf, \$400; North Wallace—Repairs to wharf, \$250; Parrsboro'—Reconstruction of beach protection works, \$1,550; Parrsboro' wharf, \$2,000; Partridge Island—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,000; Pictou Light beach protection, \$560; Porter's Lake—Dredging and breakwater at entrance of channel, \$6,000; Port Hillford breakwater, \$3,000; Port Hood wharf—Repairs, \$1,200; Port Maitland (County of Yarmouth)—Repairs to breakwater, \$300; River John wharf, \$800; Saulnierville—Extension of breakwater, \$720; Scott's Bay—Repairs to pier, \$2,030; Three Fathom Harbour works—Repairs and extension, \$1,200; Windsor Harbour—Sheardams, training dykes and deepening River Avon, \$2,300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The First Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Second Resolution, being read the second time ; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. Fielding moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That the said Resolution be amended, by leaving out the words " Registry Office," in the first item of the Resolution, and inserting " Court House " instead thereof ;

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, as followeth :—

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—North-west Territories—Court House, Lock-up and Police accommodation, \$1,000 ; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$4,000 : Edmonton (Strathecona) immigrant building \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Then the subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions : which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and nine dollars be granted to His Majesty, for pay and allowances—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Militia—Annual drill, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay Salaries and wages—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and three thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Military properties, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Warlike and other stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for North-west Mounted Police—Pay of force, \$182,500 ; Subsistence, forage, fuel and light, \$125,000 ; Clothing, repairs, renewals, horses, arms and ammunition, medical stores and stationery, \$55,000 ; Scouts, guides, billeting, transport of men, horses and stores and contingences, \$22,500 ; New buildings and repairs, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mounted Police—Pay of force, \$150,000 ; Subsistence, forage, fuel and light, \$150,000 ; Clothing, repairs and renewals, horses, dogs, arms and ammunition, medical stores, stationery, billeting and contingences, \$60,000 ; Buildings, \$25,000 ; Transport, \$65,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, as compensation to members of the North-west Mounted Police for injuries received in the discharge of duty, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand and ninety-four dollars and three cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following items, viz.:—Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts, on account of the Rebellion of 1885, \$2,802.03 ; Pensions for Mrs. Grundy and children, \$109.50 ; Pensions for Mrs. Colebrooke and child, \$182.50, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for expenses in connection with distribution of parliamentary documents, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for plant for Printing Bureau, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, as commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay expenses in connection with the Canada Temperance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for payments of extra clerks for services rendered in preparation of Returns ordered by Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Academy of Arts, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to assist in the publication of the proceedings of the Royal Society, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for cost of arbitration respecting the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (payments on account of services rendered may be made to members of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of taking Evidence concerning the Public Accounts and reporting the same to the Auditor General under authority of Section 57 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and to pay for legal advice to the Auditor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for classification of old records of Canada in the office of the Privy Council (payments on account of this service may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to assist in defraying the cost of the publication of documents issued by the Canadian Mining Institute, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for contribution towards publication of International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions : which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Prince Edward Island—Annandale—Reconstruction of pier head, \$300 : Bay View—Repairs to pier, \$300 : Campbell's Cove—Reconstruction of breakwater, \$1,500 : Cascumpec Harbour—Closing opening through beach, \$2,000 : Creosoted timber for general repairs to wharfs, piers and breakwaters, \$2,000 : General repairs to piers and breakwaters, \$6,000 : Hurd's Point—Repairs to pier, \$350 : Miminegash breakwater, &c., \$1,500 : New London—Repairs to breakwater, &c., \$3,600 : Pinette—Repairs to pier, \$250 : Rustico (South)—Repairs to pier, \$1,500 : Souris, Knight's Point—Strengthening of breakwater, &c., \$5,000 : Summerside Harbour breakwater, \$15,000 : Tignish—To complete repairs and extension of breakwater, \$500 : West Point—Extension of pier, \$2,000 : Wood Island, South—Extension of breakwater, \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—

Back Bay—Towards extension of wharf, \$4,900; Bay du Vin—To complete extension of wharf, \$2,750; Burnt Church Wharf, \$3,000; Campbellton wharf—Extension and repairs, \$3,000; Campobello (Wilson's Beach)—Repairs to breakwater, \$6,000; Chatham Custom house wharf—Reconstruction and repairs, \$1,600; Hopewell Cape, new wharf, \$12,000; Lord's Cove, Deer Island—Extension of wharf, \$1,000; River St. John, including tributaries, \$16,000; St. John Harbour—Negro Point breakwater, \$20,000; St. John Harbour—Repairs to and extension of protection works at base of Fort DuRoi, \$1,500; Shippegan—Wharf at Lameque, \$3,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Maritime Provinces generally—General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Cobourg—Repairs to pier and dredging, \$5,000; Collingwood—Harbour improvements, \$25,000; Colpo's Bay—Extension of pier, \$1,400; Goderich Harbour—Dredging, \$7,000; Goderich Harbour—Reconstruction of breakwater and repairs to piers, \$2,000; General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, \$15,000; Hawkesbury—Dredging, \$6,000; Lake Temiscamingue—Wharfs, \$1,000; Lancaster Wharf, \$3,500; Leamington—Pier, \$16,000; Meaford Harbour—Dredging and pile works, \$11,000; Midland Harbour—Dredging, \$8,500; Owen Sound Harbour—Dredging extension of pile protection works, \$8,500; Point Pelee Island—Wharf, \$2,500; Port Burwell—Improvement of harbour, \$23,000; Port Hope—Repairs to pier, \$3,700; Port Hope—Dredging, \$5,000; Providence Bay—Wharf, \$1,300; Rondeau Harbour—Dredging, \$5,000; Rondeau Harbour—To complete repairs to pier, \$10,000; Sheguiandah—Landing pier, \$3,300; South Nation River—Towards improvements at the Pitch off, \$5,000; Toronto Harbour—Works at eastern entrance, &c., \$22,000; Trenton—Dredging channel, Murray Canal to Central Ontario Railway dock, &c., \$5,000; Warton—Landing pier, \$4,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—General repairs to harbour, river and bridge works, \$3,000; Lake Manitoba—Opening of additional outlet to prevent overflow of lake, and maintenance of lake at proper level for navigation purposes, \$5,000; Wharf on Lake Winnipeg, \$3,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—North-west Territories—General repairs to harbour, river and bridge works, including approaches, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—British Columbia—Columbia River—Improvements above Golden, \$5,000; Fraser River—Improvement of channel, protection works, &c., \$10,000; General repairs to harbour, river and bridge works, \$3,000; Salmon River—Removal of drift wood and other obstructions, \$2,500; Skeena River, \$6,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers, generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dredging—Including salaries of Engineers, Superintendents and Clerks—Dredge vessels—Repairs, \$30,000; Dredge vessels—Repairs, British Columbia, \$5,000; New dredging plant, Ontario and Quebec, \$75,000; New dredging plant, British Columbia, \$32,000; New dredging plant, \$60,000; Dredging—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, \$87,000; Dredging—Quebec and Ontario, \$75,000; Dredging—Manitoba, \$8,000; Dredging—British Columbia, \$15,000; Dredging—General service, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—St. Maurice District—Improvement and reconstruction of booms on the St. Maurice River, between Grandes Piles station and the City of Three Rivers \$25,000; Slides and booms generally, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Roads and Bridges—Des Joachims Bridge—Reconstruction: the Ontario Government contributing \$4,000 and the Quebec Government \$2,000, \$20,000: Ottawa City bridges over the Ottawa River, the slides and the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto; Ordinary repairs, \$7,000; Ottawa, Maria street bridge over the Rideau Canal—Reconstruction, \$13,000: Dominion traffic bridges throughout Canada, including approaches, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Land and Cable Lines, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Line on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, extension from Romaine eastward to Belle Isle Island, \$18,500; To repair and improve roadways and increase operating facilities generally to the eastward of Godbout, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—British Columbia—Ashcroft Barkerville telegraph line, repoling, \$14,500; Golden Station, Canadian Pacific Railway to Windermere, telegraph line, \$1,000; 151 Mile House to Quesnelle Forks and Horsety, telegraph line, \$3,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following items, viz.:—Miscellaneous—Surveys and inspections, \$25,000; National Art Gallery, Ottawa, including the purchase of paintings on the advice of a committee of artists, \$4,000; Chief Engineer's office—Salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$49,700; Chief Architect's office—Salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$22,700; Telegraph service—Salaries of staff (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$4,000; Temporary clerical and other assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required who were first employed after 1st July, 1882 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$25,000; To provide for one half of the salary of the Departmental Photographer, \$700; Technical and other books of reference, \$500; To cover balances of expenditures for works already authorized for which the appropriations may be insufficient, provided the amount for each work does not exceed \$100 (amounts shown opposite appropriations affected) \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Collection of Slide and Boom dues—Including salaries of clerks in connection with this service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$5,000; Repairs and working expenses, harbours, docks and slides, \$96,400. To provide for paying 'Upper Ottawa Improvement Company' the authorized allowance for management, &c., in connection with logs to be passed through the Chenaux Boom, Ottawa River, during the fiscal year 1901-2, \$1,800; Telegraph line between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, \$2,000; Land and cable telegraph lines of the sea-coasts and islands of the lower rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service, \$32,000; Telegraph lines, North-west Territories, \$20,000; Telegraph lines, British Columbia, \$12,000; Telegraph service generally, \$2,750; Public Works agency, British Columbia, \$2,500; Land and cable telegraph lines, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c. Special operator at Father Point, &c., \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1 Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Minor Revenues—Minor revenues, \$200; Ordnance lands, \$1,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Geological Survey—Explorations and Surveys—Printing and publication reports and maps, &c.—Wages of assistants, surveyors, draughtsmen, clerks and others—Purchase of specimens, books, instruments, stationery, mapping materials, maintenance of Museum, laboratory apparatus, &c.—and miscellaneous expenses—Advances to explorers, \$60,000: To provide for printing surveys, plans, maps, field notes, &c., at Ottawa. (Persons having technical or professional qualifications may be paid out of this vote at rates exceeding \$400 per annum, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or any other Act) \$2,000. To provide for the salary of Mrs. Jane Alexander, Assistant Librarian, at the rate of \$2 per day (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$730, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia clothing and necessaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for provisions, supplies and remounts—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for transport and freight—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for grants to Associations—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies—Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Military College, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Government Cartridge Factory, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty, for defenses of Esquimaux, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rifle ranges—Chargeable to Capital, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to defray pensions payable on account of Fenian raid, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-two cents, be granted to His Majesty, as compensation to pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for pensions payable to militiamen on account of the rebellion of 1885, and active service generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay pension for Mrs. Delaney, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following pensions, viz.:—Miss Harriet Fraser, \$250; Mr. Roderick Fraser, \$150, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for 500 maps of seat of war in South Africa, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Labour, including \$500 each to C. P. V. Beroard, French translator, and W. J. Johnson, accountant (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty for Customs—Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports—Province of Nova Scotia, \$118,470; Province of New Brunswick, \$87,160; Province of Prince Edward Island, \$18,380; Province of Quebec, \$233,600; Province of Ontario, \$322,925; Province of Manitoba, \$44,390; North-west Territories, \$13,750; Province of British Columbia, \$100,190; To cover unforeseen expenditures, \$1,000; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection and preventive service; Board of Customs, to meet expenditure in connection therewith, including \$800 salary of Commissioner of Customs as Chairman of the Board; Customs Laboratory, to meet expenditure in connection with the testing of sugar, molasses, etc., including pay of officers appointed or employed for that purpose; Salaries of officers appointed or employed for compiling statistical returns of imports and exports, \$116,500; Miscellaneous, day books, ledgers, book binding, printing and stationery, subscriptions to commercial papers, flags, dating stamps, locks instruments, &c., for various ports of entry, legal expenses and uniforms for Customs officers, \$30,000; Expenses of maintenance of revenue cruisers and preventive service, \$30,000; Amounts to be paid to Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for secret preventive service, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Customs—To meet expenditure, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for culling timber—Supervisor, \$2,100; Specification clerks, \$3,000; Bookkeeper, \$850; Cullers, \$4,200; Superannuated cullers, \$5,200; Contingencies, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred and ninety nine dollars and thirty-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Excise—Salaries of officers and inspectors of excise, and to provide for increases depending upon the result of excise examinations, \$321,899.37; To provide for extra duty pay to officers at large distilleries and other factories, \$6,000; To provide for extra duty pay to officers serving longer hours at other than special survey, \$1,000; Preventive service, \$13,000; Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c., excise, \$50,000; Stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco, \$20,000; To pay collectors of customs allowance for duty collected by them for 1900-1, \$5,500; Commission to sellers of stamps for Canadian twist tobacco, \$100; L. A. Frechette, for special technical translation, \$100; To enable the department to supply methylated spirits to manufacturers, the cost of which will be recouped by manufacturers to whom they are supplied and to pay for rent, light, power, freight, salaries, &c., \$65,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Weights and Measures, gas and electric light inspection—Salaries of officers, inspectors and assistant inspectors of weights and measures, \$50,150; Salaries of inspectors of gas and electric light, \$20,750; Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for weights and measures, \$22,000; Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for gas and electric light inspection, including the purchase and repair of instruments, \$10,000; Metrical instruments, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of Staples—Purchase and distribution of standards of grains, flour, and other expenditure under the Act, including salary of raw hide inspector, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to meet expenditure under the Act respecting adulteration of food and fertilizers and the administration of the Act respecting fraudulent marking, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—Department of Printing and Stationery—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,000 ; Printing and stationery, \$1,300 ; Sundries, \$1,700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for printing, binding and distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for printing, printing paper and binding, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for contingent expenses in connection with voters lists, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Provincial voters' lists, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Census, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three millions three hundred and fifty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Intercolonial Railway—Steel rails and fastenings, \$500,000 ; To complete highway bridge at Rocky Lake, \$3,000 ; To build new and enlarge old engine houses, \$75,000 ; To increase the accommodation at Sydney, \$100,000 ; To increase the accommodation at Halifax, \$60,000 ; To pay land damages at subway at Amherst, \$1,000 ; Original construction, \$2,000 ; Land damages, Oxford and New Glasgow and Cape Breton Division, \$1,000 ; To strengthen bridges, \$100,000 ; To increase accommodation at Levis, \$40,000 ; To dredge and blast rock at Halifax, \$20,000 ; To increase accommodation at St. John, \$100,000 ; To provide additional sidings along line, \$100,000 ; To provide increased facilities along line, \$50,000 ; To extend car shop at Moncton, \$25,000 ; To provide master car builders' couplers for locomotives, \$3,000 ; To provide air brakes to freight cars, \$40,000 ; To change car couplers of passenger cars, \$10,000 ; To equip passenger cars with vestibules, \$10,000 ; To exchange draw bars of freight cars, \$15,000 ; To provide new machinery for locomotives and car shops, \$5,000 ; To equip 10 passenger cars with Pintch gas apparatus, \$8,000 ; To provide large turntables, \$5,000 ; To provide new superstructure for 6 spans Miramichi Bridge, \$72,000 ; Rollingstock, \$2,000,000 ; To provide a feeding and watering place for stock, \$5,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Prince Edward Island—To increase length of sidings, \$5,000 ; To straighten line near Blue Shank, \$10,000 ; To provide and lay steel rails and fastenings, \$6,000 ; To provide machinery, \$5,000 ; Murray Harbour Branch and Hillsboro' Bridge, \$450,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions : which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Sault Ste. Marie Canal—To deepen and widen entrances, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Public buildings, \$75,000 ; Telegraph line—Quesnelle to Atlin, British Columbia, \$30,000 ; Telegraph line—Dawson to Fort Egbert, \$8,000 ; Trails, roads and bridges, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Lewes and Yukon Rivers improvements, including allowance of \$1,100 per annum to superintending engineer J. C. Taché (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$40,000 ; Rents, fuel lighting, &c., public buildings, \$46,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Telegraph lines, Quesnelle, Atlin—Working expenses, \$40,000 ; Telegraph lines, Yukon District—Working expenses, inclusive of repairs, salary of accountant and living expenses, \$47,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—Construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Soulanges Canal—Construction and equipment, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Hydrographic survey of Lake St. Louis, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lake St. Francis—Removing shoals, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cornwall Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Farran's Point Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rapide Plat Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Gatops Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for North Channel—Forming, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Lawrence River and Canals—Surveying, buoying, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rideau Canal—To rebuild long bridge at Manotick with steel superstructure, \$5,000 ; To rebuild masonry waste weir at Kingston Mills lock station, \$3,000 ; To provide new boiler for dredge *Rideau*, \$900, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—To remodel regulating weirs, valves and gates of old lock at Port Colborne, \$10,000 ; To execute heavy repairs, \$30,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lachine Canal—To renew masonry wall, Basin No. 2, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Chambly Canal—To rebuild culvert at Little River Iroquois, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Ours Lock—To rebuild 2 piers above dam, \$1,300 ; To rebuild 2 pairs of lock gates, \$4,500 ; To build shed for lock gates, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—To build 4 sluices in dam at Peterborough's Falls, \$5,000 ; To build new lock gates at Hastings, \$1,500 ; To rebuild dam at Peterborough, \$12,000 ; To dredge shoals in Trent and Otonabee Rivers, \$1,000 ; To provide buoys for channel between Peterborough and Lakefield, \$1,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Peter's Canal—To renew crib retaining wall, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous items, as follow :—Miscellaneous works not provided for, \$5,000 ; Arbitrations and awards, \$1,000 ; Surveys and inspections—Canals, \$3,000 ; Surveys and inspections—Railways, \$15,000 ; Railway statistics, \$2,500 ; Salaries of extra clerks, copyists and messengers, other than those who have passed the Civil Service Examinations (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$2,700 ; Salaries of engineers, draughtsmen, extra clerks and messengers, as below. The salaries herein mentioned may be paid notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, 1 at \$2,800, 1 at \$2,600, 1 at \$2,400, 2 at \$1,900, 1 at \$1,800, 1 at \$1,500, 1 at \$1,200, 1 at \$800, 4 at \$700, 2 at \$650, 3 at \$600, 1 at \$540, 3 at \$500, 1 at \$400, 1 at \$300, \$25,540 ; Reporting before the Railway Committee of the Privy Council and before the Minister, \$500 ; To authorize payments of costs of litigation in connection with Railways and Canals, \$6,000 ; Annual subscription to International Railway Congress at Brussels, \$97.33, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay rental to Grand Trunk Railway—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Prince Edward Island Railway—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Windsor Branch Railway—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals, as follow, viz.:—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue,—Repairs and operating expenses, \$616,630 ; Additional to pay persons employed permanently in the public service and remuneration to any other persons for services rendered for, and in connection with, passing vessels through the canals of the Government of Canada from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$15,000 ; Salaries and contingencies, collectors' offices, \$34,730, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions : which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies, as follow :—The Department of Inland Revenue—Clerical and other assistance, \$2,000 ; Printing and Stationery, \$2,800 ; Sundries, \$2,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay extra allowance to Mr. Wallace, ex-Postmaster at Victoria, British Columbia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for salaries and contingencies of the office of the Paris agency, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of litigated matters which may be paid for services in connection with the litigation conducted within the Department of Justice (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety dollars be granted His Majesty, to pay additional amount required in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Governor General's Secretary's Office - Salaries - Statutory increase, 1 Orderly \$30; Contingencies—Sundries, further amount required, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Inland Revenue - Salaries—Statutory increase, 1 Messenger, \$20; Contingencies - Printing and stationery, further amount required, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the King's Privy Council for Canada—Contingencies—Sundries, further amount required, \$4,000; Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$1,300, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Marine and Fisheries - Contingencies—Sundries—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance - Contingencies—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$275; Sundries—Further amount required, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Auditor General - Contingencies - Clerical and other assistance—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Trade and Commerce - Salaries—Statutory increase, 1 Messenger, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Militia and Defence - Contingencies - Further amount required - Printing and Stationery, \$1,000; Sundries, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia - Annual Drill—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia—Salaries and Wages—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Military Properties—Further amount required, including expenditure for rails and ties for Tramway to Rockliffe Rifle Range, and \$22,000 (Governor General's Warrant) for repairs to Quebec walls, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia clothing and necessaries—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Warlike and other Stores—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Military College—Increase of pay to Professor Martin, from 1st July, 1900, to 21st September, 1900, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for purchase of Work Point Barracks property, Esquimalt, British Columbia, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following items in connection with Militia:—Gratuity to Lt.-Col. McGill, R.M.C., \$3,183.55; Gratuity to Sergeant Major Dingley, R.C.D., \$715; Compensation to Lieutenant McLeay, \$750; Compensation to W. E. Fegan, \$500; Compensation to Amable Frigon, \$200, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Intercolonial Railway—Increased accommodation at Sydney, \$57,000; Rolling stock, \$213,000; Towards purchasing three travelling cranes, \$4,500; Additional conveyer on west side of wharf at St. John, \$17,000; To remove rock by widening Bennett's Cutting, &c., near Lévis, \$10,000; To build additional snow fences along line, \$2,000; Towards improving ferry service at Strait of Canso, \$70,000; Increased facilities and accommodation along line, \$48,400; Additional sidings along line, \$20,000; Towards building subway at Christy's Crossing, Amherst, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Prince Edward Island Railway—To purchase additional land for track and repair buildings, \$2,000; Steel rails, \$54,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Lachine Canal—Towards building regulating weir, \$3,100; To dredge between locks 1 and 2, \$5,000; To deepen Rivière St. Pierre, \$7,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to remove shoals—Lake St. Francis, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cornwall Canal—Enlargement, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for River St. Lawrence and Canals—Surveys—Placing buoys, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Soulanges Canal—Construction and equipment, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Culbute Canal—To pay for damages by flooding, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—To complete Humberstone Bridge, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lake St. Francis—Towards completing protection walls, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—Repairs to Young's Point Dam, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following miscellaneous items in connection with Railways and Canals, viz.:—Salaries of extra clerks, copyists, &c., amount for balance of year, \$1,000; To pay Mrs. Chamberlain, the widow of the

late J. R. Chamberlain, a gratuity of 2 months' salary, \$116.66, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lachine Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Chambly Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cornwall Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Williamsburg Canals—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rideau Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Peter's Canal—Repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals in general—Additional amount to persons permanently employed in the public service and remuneration to any other persons for services rendered for, and in connection with, passing vessels through the canals of the Government of Canada from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty four dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay Robert Coulter, for services as Collector at Port Robinson, Welland Canal, in connection with passing vessels on Sundays, 270 hours at 20c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Works—Salaries—Statutory increases, 2 Messengers, at \$30-\$60; Contingencies—Further amount required, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ottawa Military Buildings—New store, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraphs—British Columbia—Quesnelle-Atlin line, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Nova Scotia—Kentville Public Building—Safe, &c., \$400; Lunenburg Public Building—Interest on unpaid balance of purchase money of site, \$34.29; Sydney Public Building—Alterations to fittings, &c., \$347, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—New Brunswick—Chatham—New bonded warehouse, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Maritime Provinces generally—Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Quebec—Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, \$6,000; Lévis Cattle Quarantine Station—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$200; Peribonka—Immigrant Building, \$2,500; Roberval—Immigrant Building, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Paris—Public Building—Governor General's Warrant, \$18,000 ; Rideau Hall—To make good damage done by fire on 25th November, 1900, and putting new concrete floors in place of old wooden floors, &c., \$5,000 ; Toronto Post Office—Extension of the Union Station sorting room, elevator tower, hoist, &c., \$12,000 ; Toronto Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$1,000 ; Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—British Columbia—Vancouver—Drill Hall, \$10,000 ; New Westminster—Public Building—Reconstruction, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rents, repairs, furniture, heating, &c.—Telephone service, Public Buildings, Ottawa, \$2,350 ; Dominion Public Buildings—To pay for labour and materials procured, in connection with funeral displays on public buildings, throughout Canada on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, \$25,000 ; Public Buildings, Ottawa—Fitting up offices over Molson's Bank for Labour Department, including steel files, &c., \$4,000 ; Lighting Dominion Public Buildings—Additional, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand and fifty-two dollars and thirty-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Comeauville—Repairs to breakwater—Revote of lapsed amount, \$1,200 ; Economy—Repairs to wharf, \$500 ; Ingonish, North Bay breakwater—Balance due contractor, &c., \$10,800 ; Margaree Island—Wharf, \$212.31 ; Parker's Cove—Extension of wharf (work done) including interest on balance due contractor—Revote of \$1,822, \$1,350 ; Partridge Island—Repairs to breakwater, \$400 ; Porter's Lake—Dredging and breakwater at entrance of channel, \$2,500 ; Wolfville Harbour improvements—Revote of lapsed amount, \$1,500 ; Yarmouth Harbour—Extension of protection works, &c., \$400 ; Lockeport—Beach protection, \$610 ; Cribbon's Point Wharf—Revote of lapsed amount, \$980, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—St. John harbour, Negro Point breakwater, \$3,000 ; St. John harbour, repairs to protection works at base of Fort Dufferin, \$500 ; Tynemouth Creek, beach protection, \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for general repairs and improvements to harbour and river works—Maritime Provinces generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifteen cents be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—Anse aux Gascons (Port Daniel, East) Breakwater—To pay contractor interest on overdue balance, \$103.15 ; Cap Santé wharf, \$600 ; Ste Anne de la Pocatière, wharf, \$1,000 ; Ste. Emilie wharf—To complete, \$2,000 ; General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, \$3,000 ; Rivière Batiscan—Dredging channel at mouth, \$2,500 ; Rivière St. Maurice—Dredging between Grandes Piles and La Tuque, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Hawkestone, new wharf—Work done, \$502.20 ; Port Elgin Breakwater—Balance due contractor, \$1,736 ; Port Burwell—Harbour improvements, \$15,000 ; North Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$1,190, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, \$1,500 ; Hnaua Wharf—Extension and repairs, \$1,325, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—British Columbia—Columbia River—Improvements above Golden, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers, generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dredging, including salaries of engineers, superintendents and clerks—Dredging—Quebec and Ontario, \$20,000; Dredging—British Columbia, \$5,000; Dredge vessel repairs—British Columbia, \$3,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—Ottawa District—Chaudiere slides, bridges, piers, storehouses, &c., at Ottawa and Hull—Works of reconstruction and repairs after the fire, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Roads and bridges—Ottawa City—Bridges over the Ottawa River, the slides and the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto—Ordinary repairs, &c., \$2,500; Bridge over the Saskatchewan, at Edmonton, North-west Territories—To pay balance due on final estimate, \$5,848.75, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-two cents be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Land and Cable Telegraph Lines, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Line on north shore of St. Lawrence—Extension eastward towards Belle Isle, \$10,000; Anticosti Island land line—Renewal of line wire between Beesie River and English River, revote of lapsed amount, \$1,200; North Sydney Meat Cove line—General repairs, \$412.41; Cheticamp Meat Cove line, \$2,127.06; Mabou Cheticamp line—General repairs, \$381.35; Connection of Nicola Lakes with Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph system—Revote of portion of lapsed balance, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for the following Miscellaneous items:—Illumination of Parliament Building, Ottawa, on the return of Canadian soldiers from South Africa, \$1,600; To pay to the widow of the late Alfred Gauvreau, assistant to cement tester of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, a gratuity equal to three months of his salary, \$136.86; To pay to the widow of the late M. Gallagher, engineer of the West Block heating apparatus, a gratuity equal to two months of his salary, \$110; To pay to the widow of the late John Bogle, night watchman on the Esquimalt Graving Dock, a gratuity equal to two months of his salary, \$100; Surveys and inspections, \$16,000; Chief Engineer's office—salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$4,500; Chief Architect's office—salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$5,000; Temporary clerical and other assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required who were first employed after 1st July, 1882 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Balance due H. A. Munn, contractor, for transportation of men, materials and general supplies required for construction of Bennett-Dawson telegraph line, and improvement of Lewes and Yukon river navigation, in full and final settlement of all claims for freight and transportation charges, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Dawson City, Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lewes and Yukon river improvements, including additional allowances of \$1,100 per annum to superintending engineer, J. C. Tache (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) to complete payments, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Working expenses, Bennett-Dawson and Tagish Atlin telegraph lines—Revote of lapsed balance, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—To complete payments for Post Office service to 30th June, 1901, \$125,000; To provide for payment of mileage to railway mail clerks who were on duty in South Africa from 1st July, 1900, to the date on which they returned to duty in their several districts:—J. Lallier, 1st July, 1900 to 24th February, 1901, \$184.08; T. B. Bedell, 1st July, 1900, to 19th February, 1901, \$247.10; K. A. Murray, 1st July, 1900, to 28th February, 1901, \$160.89; R. Johnston, 1st July, 1900, to 17th February, 1901, \$324.75—\$916.82; To provide for mileage for L. E. Simard, a second-class railway mail clerk in the Quebec district, while replacing Mr. F. McNaughton, of the superintendent's office, absent as a volunteer with the Canadian contingent in South Africa, from 12th March, 1900, to 13th October, 1900, \$226.78, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

The first Ten Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eleventh Resolution, being read the second time; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Fielding moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sifton, That the said Resolution be amended, so as to read as followeth:—Office of the Auditor General—Clerical and other assistance, \$1,200; Printing and Stationery, \$300;

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, as followeth:—

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Office of the Auditor General—Clerical and other assistance, \$1,200; Printing and Stationery, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

Then the subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and River Service—To provide for repairs to Government steamers *Lansdowne*, *Minto*, *Aberdeen*, *Stanley* and *Druid*, \$36,000; Towards the maintenance of Seal Island Life Saving Station, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—For improvements to aids to navigation in the St. Lawrence River, \$30,000; To provide for the cost of the new International Code of Signals, just introduced by the British Board of Trade for distribution to the several ships under the control of the Department and to signal stations, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Additional for salaries and disbursements of fishery inspectors, overseers and guardians, including tug-hire, \$45,000; Additional amount required for two fish hatcheries in British Columbia and a combined salmon and lobster hatchery in Gaspé, \$10,500; To pay Customs and other officers for services in compiling and forwarding daily reports in connection with the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, for the season of 1900, \$297.50; To pay Collectors of Customs for services in connection with the issuing of fishing licenses to United States fishing vessels during 1900, equal to 5 per cent of the collections, \$423.90; For repairs to the boilers of the cruiser *Acadia*, \$4,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Agriculture—Salaries—To increase the salary of A. L. Jarvis (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100; Statutory increase, 1 Messenger, \$30; Contingencies—Printing and Stationery, further amount required, \$200, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—Experimental Farms, \$1,500; Glasgow Exhibition, \$16,000; Emigrating Stations, \$2,700; Archives, \$1,000; Year Book, \$500; Classification of Patents, \$750, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Quarantine—Public Health, \$20,000; Towards the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mounted Police—Amount required to complete service of the year, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Mounted Police—To pay Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson the difference between \$1,200 and \$1,400 per annum, from 12th July, 1898, to 30th June, 1901, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Customs—Additional amount required for salaries and contingent expenses and salaries at the various ports:—Province of Nova Scotia, \$3,500; Province of New Brunswick, \$1,250; Province of Prince Edward Island, \$1,290; Province of Quebec, \$12,300; Province of Ontario, \$12,665; Province of Manitoba, \$500; Province of British Columbia, \$1,300; North-west Territories, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following Miscellaneous items, viz.:—Additional amount required for printing and stationery, \$2,500; Amount required to refund to Messieurs H. A. Nelson & Sons, of Montreal, duty paid by them in the month of May, 1892, on 79 packages of fancy goods destroyed by fire in suzerance warehouse after payment of duty, \$1,395.25; Amount required to pay James Gibson for services as customs officer at Windsor, Ontario, for 360 days ending 29th March, 1894 (subject to T. H. Mann's claim of \$279.21, for advances on collector's order to James Gibson) \$340, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Customs—Amount required to pay extra and permanent officers of the statistical staff of the Department of Customs, for extra work in preparing the trade and navigation tables for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1900, consequent on rearrangement of the Customs statistical service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice, as follow, viz.:—F. O'Hanly, for typewriting (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$64; General legal expenses, \$6,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Supreme Court of Canada—Additional amount required on account of contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries—Kingston—To pay John McKay for services and disbursements in connection with investigation into binder twine transactions, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and eight dollars and fifty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries—St Vincent de Paul—To

pay Hector Lussier award for damages caused to his property by penitentiary exchange and for costs and expenses, \$1,922.08 ; To pay George Crain balance due in connection with the investigation in 1897, \$86.50, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and eleven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Police—To pay Albert J. Cawdron, salary at the rate of \$500 per year, including the period of his leave for service in South Africa, \$558.31 ; To pay the legal representatives of the late Constable William John Hanna Ross, salary at the rate of \$1.80 per diem, from 1st November to 6th March, 1900 (when he died of enteric fever) the period of his leave for service in South Africa, \$226.80 ; Canal protection service, further amount required, \$12,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Yukon Territory—Administration of Justice—Additional salary of clerk of Territorial Court, \$1,000 ; Additional salary of sheriff, \$1,000 ; Additional living allowance of clerk and sheriff, \$1,200 ; Additional required for miscellaneous expenses, including fees and expenses of Crown prosecutor, salaries and living allowances of stenographers for territorial and police courts, deputy sheriffs and clerks and other officials and employees connected with the administration of justice, coroners' inquests, &c., \$25,000 ; Additional amount required for jury and witness fees, \$4,000 ; Additional amount required for maintenance of prisoners, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Law Books for Regina Law Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, contribution for Canadian Law Library, London, England, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expenses of Chief Justice Strong in connection with sittings of Judicial Committee of Privy Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, Allowance for expenses of the Honourable William Mulock, as representative of Canada on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Commonwealth of Australia, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for expense in connection with the trial of La Banque Ville Marie officials, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Departments generally—Contingencies, further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to defray pensions payable on account of Fenian Raid, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—The Senate—Additional amount required for contingencies, \$2,025 ; To pay the representatives of the undermentioned Senators who died during the present Session of Parliament, the amount of their sessional indemnity. (Payments to be made to such person as the Treasury Board may determine)—W. J. Almon, \$1,000 ; G. C. McKindsey, \$1,000 ; T. A. Paquet, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—House of Commons—Additional amount for contingencies, \$5,500 ; Additional amount required for publishing Debates, \$10,000 ; Additional amount for clerical assistance to Leader of the Opposition,

\$300; Additional amount to Speaker's Secretary, \$150; Additional to newspapers, \$200; Additional amount required for tradesmen and others, \$500; Fees and expenses in connection with the preparation of lists of manhood suffrage voters in Ontario for the general election, under authority of Section 9, Franchise Act of 1898, \$13,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Library—To pay Thomas Lynton and Albert Beaudry \$30 each (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$60. Contingencies—Further amount required, \$90, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions: which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service, fortnightly, between St. John and Liverpool, Great Britain, during the winter season of 1901-2, not less than ten round trips, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Steam service between Halifax, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Liverpool, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Steam service between St. John and Glasgow, during the winter of 1901-2, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John, Dublin and Belfast, during the winter of 1901-2, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for a line or lines of steamers to run during the summer months between St. John, Halifax and London, and during the winter months between St. John and London direct and Halifax and London direct, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication between St. John and Digby, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for a line or lines of steamers to run between St. John and Halifax, or either, and the West Indies and South America, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Victoria and San Francisco, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between the mainland and the Magdalen Islands, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, for the year ending 30th June 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, between Grand Manan and the mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., for not less than 32

full round trips between St. John and Halifax, via Yarmouth and other way ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between St. John and Minas Basin ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, between Pictou, Murray Harbour, Georgetown, and Montague Bridge, for the year ending 30th June 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, between Quebec and Gaspé Basin, touching at intermediate ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication between a port or ports in Prince Edward Island and a port or ports in Great Britain, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to promote direct communication and trade between Canada and South Africa, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Baddeck, Grand Narrows and Iona, and one trip each fortnight to Big Pond and East Bay, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Port Mulgrave and St. Peters, to extend twice each week to Irish Cove and Marble Mountain, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Gaspé Basin and Dalhousie, and continuation of service after close of navigation at Dalhousie, to 31st December, 1901, between New Carlisle and Gaspé Basin, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication during the season of 1901, i.e., from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Pictou and Cheticamp, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902, between Port Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso; and between Port Mulgrave and Guysborough; and from the opening to the close of navigation in 1901, between Port Mulgrave, Margaree and Cheticamp, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the season of 1901, between Sydney and Whyecocomagh, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the year 1901, between St. Stephen, New Brunswick, St. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and the inner islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, L'Etête and Black Bay, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, including remuneration to Trade and Commerce and Customs Officers, \$3,750; Canada's proportion of expenditure in connection with the International Customs Tariffs Bureau, \$600; Commercial Agencies, including expenses in connection with Negotiation of Treaties or in extension of commercial relations, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and mail service between Great Britain and Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from Annapolis, Nova Scotia, to London, Great Britain, three trips, at \$750 (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for additional Steam service during the year 1901, between St. Stephen and St. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and inner islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, L'Etête and Black Bay, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for Winter steam service between Baddeck and Grand Narrows during the winter 1900-1901, as ice may permit, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam communication, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901, between Port Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso; between Port Mulgrave and Guysborough; and, from the opening to the close of navigation in 1900, between Port Mulgrave, Port Hood, Margaree and Cheticamp (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Labour—Further amount required to meet expenditure, including \$416.66 each to C. P. V. Beroard, French translator, and W. J. Johnson, Accountant (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office Department—Contingencies—Sundries, further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—Anse à Beaufils—Improvement of entrance to harbour, \$200; Baie St. Paul—Repairs to piers, \$1,500; Bic—Addition to and improvement of wharf, \$400; Cap Santé—Wharf, \$2,500; Carleton—Extension of landing pier, \$4,000; Chicoutimi pier—Combined freight shed and waiting room, \$1,500; Coteau Landing—Dredging, \$5,000; Father Point—Landing pier, \$15,000; Gatineau River—Protection work on east side of river, \$1,000; Grande Vallée—Pier, \$5,000; General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, \$15,000; Hull—Landing pier, \$38,500; Isle aux Grues, North Shore—Construction of wharf and purchase of land, \$500; Les Boules—Wharf, \$10,000; Lower St. Lawrence—Removal of rocks, \$3,000; Magdalen Islands—Breakwaters, \$7,000; New Carlisle—Repairs to wharf, \$700; Newport—Breakwater, \$5,000; Nicolet Harbour—Repairs to jetty and dredging, \$4,800; Percé (North Cove)—Wharf, \$8,500; Rivière aux Renards—Pier, \$7,000; Rivière Batiscan—Dredging channel at mouth, \$12,000; Rivière Cap de Chatte—Training pier, \$1,000; Rivière Chateaugay—Dredging, \$6,000; Rivière St. Maurice—Dredging channel between Grandes Piles and La Tuque, \$6,300; St. Alexis—Baie des Ha! Ha!—Pier, \$4,000; Ste. Anne du Saguenay—Wharf, \$1,000; St. Fulgence—Improvements to pier, \$500; St. Jérôme—Lake St. John—Wharf, \$2,000; St. Lambert—Cribwork protection wall, \$4,000; St. Michel de Bellechasse—Repairs to pier, \$1,000; St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf, \$1,000; Sorel ice piers, \$1,500; Sorel—Deep water wharf, \$100,000; Tadoussac—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Salaries of agents and employees in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Women's Protective Immigration Society, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty three thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Contingencies in Canadian, British and Foreign agencies, and general immigration expenses, including salaries of extra clerks at head office, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions ; which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty for Department of Indian Affairs—Salaries—Statutory increase, L. Packer, for the year ending 30th June 1901.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Interior—Contingencies—Printing and Stationery, further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration, as follows :—Amount required to pay two months salary to widow of the late D. L. Caven, Immigration Agent, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the North-west Territories—To provide for expenses of an exhibit of the products of the North-west at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the Yukon Territory—Further amount required for expenses connected with the administration of the Yukon Territory, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Income—Further amount required for salaries of the Outside Service, \$6,600 ; Further amount required for salaries of extra clerks at head office and advertising, \$2,000 ; Amount required to provide for extra services in connection with Dominion Lands (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act) \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Capital—Further amount required to complete service, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to supply seed grain to settlers whose crops were destroyed in 1900, to be secured by lien on land, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty—Further amount required for the cost of investigations and demarcations, and other astronomical work of the Department of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay amount required to compensate Wilbert Parly for certain improvements of lots Nos. 75, 76 and 77, in the Parish of St. Clement, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty five dollars be granted to His Majesty—Further amount required for salaries and expenses connected with the commission appointed to enquire into Half-breed claims in the North-west Territories, out of which payment may be made to J. A. J. McKenna and N. O. Côté as Half-breed Commissioners (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand and twenty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—Ontario and Quebec—To provide an additional amount for relief, medical attendance

and medicines—Quebec, \$2,000; To provide an additional amount for relief, medical attendance and medicines—Ontario, \$900; To provide an amount for repairing the Indian Chapel at Maria, County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, \$121.69, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—To provide an additional amount for relief and seed grain, \$700; To provide an additional amount for medical attendance, \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—New Brunswick—To provide an additional amount for medical attendance, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Prince Edward Island—To provide an additional amount for medical attendance, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Indians, Manitoba and North-west Territories—To provide an additional amount for payment of annuities to Indians of Treaty No. 8, \$5,223; To provide an amount for relief of destitute Indians, outside of Treaty limits, \$5,000; To provide an additional amount for Sioux in Manitoba and North-west Territories, \$1,300; To provide an additional amount for general expenses in Manitoba and North-west Territories, \$818.50; To provide an additional amount for seed grain, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians, British Columbia—To provide an additional amount for medical attendance, \$2,500; To provide an additional amount for relief, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians in general—To provide for payment of allowance to J. A. Macrae when acting as Half-breed and Indian Commissioner for Treaty No. 8 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Weights, measures, gas and electric light; Salaries—Further amount required, \$1,200; Contingencies—Further amount required, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and five cents, be granted to His Majesty, for Culling timber; Additional amount required to pay annuities, for the year ending 30th June 1901.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of Staples: Amount required in connection with the office of Warehouse Commissioner and other expenditure connected with the inspection of grain, and to meet deficiency in inspection fees, owing to short crop in Manitoba and North-west Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to enable the Department to pay expenses and allowances to Commissioners engaged upon the investigation in respect of the inspection of grain at Montreal, including allowances at the rate of \$10 per diem to the following officers (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act):—David Horn, chief inspector of grain for the Manitoba district; W. G. Parmalee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and W. J. Gerakl, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of Staples—Additional amount required for salaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions : which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Agriculture—To pay A. L. Jarvis the difference between \$2,112.50 and \$2,212.50, omitted in main estimates, \$100 ; To pay J. P. Beaudoin, statutory increase for 1900-1, omitted in main estimates, \$30 ; Statutory increase to J. P. Beaudoin, 1901-2, \$30 ; To increase the salary of F. C. Chittick, acting accountant, to \$1,300 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100 ; To increase the salary of A. E. Powell, a junior 2nd class clerk, to \$850 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100 ; Contingencies—Clerical assistance—To pay G. Bowden, \$700 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$61.25 ; Printing and Stationery—Further amount required, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—Commissioner's Branch for Agriculture and Dairying, including cold storage on steamships, on railways, at warehouses and creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing improvement and recognition of the quality of Canadian products, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and improving Canadian Exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Statistical Year Book, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Health, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Tuberculosis in Cattle, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fumigating Stations, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for King's Privy Council—Clerical and other assistance (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Auditor General's Office—To increase the salaries of A. B. Hudson, J. W. Reid and William Kearns to \$1,600 each, from 1st July, 1901 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$300 ; 1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk, \$600 ; Contingencies—Further amount required for clerical and other assistance, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Departments generally—Contingencies—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Marine and Fisheries—To increase the salary of W. P. Anderson, Chief Engineer (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$200 ; To increase the salary of B. H. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, \$250, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office Department—To provide for the promotion of B. M. Northrop to a 1st class clerkship, from 1st July, 1901, \$1,400 ; To provide for an additional 2nd class clerkship, \$1,100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inland Revenue Department, as follow :—To provide for one additional

messenger, \$300 ; To increase the salary of L. G. Roy (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Trade and Commerce—Contingencies—To increase the salary of Alexander Robertson, messenger, from \$530 to \$560, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance—To provide for the appointment of one Chief Clerk (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and River Service—Towards the construction of a steamer to replace the "Newfield," \$100,000 ; Towards the construction of a steamer to replace the "Druid," \$50,000 ; To establish a new life-saving station on Long Point, Lake Erie, including cost of boat and maintenance of a paid crew, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—A new lighthouse and fog alarm building on a pier on Middle Ground, Lake Erie (Revote) \$10,000 ; A permanent pier and light at Lower Traverse, \$75,000 ; For improvements to aids to navigation and the construction of lights and fog alarm stations, steam sirens, to provide for additional gas buoys in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and to improve the light at Baccaro, Nova Scotia, \$78,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions and Hydrographic Surveys—Steamer to replace "Bayfield" to be equipped for hydrographic work, \$50,000 ; To provide for the erection and equipment of an Observatory on Sulphur Mountain, at Banff, North-west Territories, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Marine Hospitals—Amount required for repairs to marine hospitals, and the building of an hospital at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Construction of a steamer for Customs and Fisheries Protection in British Columbia (\$30,000 Revote) \$50,000 ; Legal expenses of arbitration *re* seizures of the following sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific Ocean in 1892, viz.:—"Rosie Olsen," "Carmelite," "Maria," "Vancouver Belle," "Walter P. Hall," "C. H. Tupper," boat of the "E. B. Marvin," and boats of the "W. P. Sayward" (Revote) \$8,000 ; Allowance to A. H. Belliveau, second class clerk, for extra duties as an Inspector of Fisheries, Quebec (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100 ; To provide for the construction of a whitefish hatchery in the North-west Territories, \$5,000 ; To pay gratuity to the widow of the late John Newman, who was drowned whilst performing his duty in collecting salmon eggs for the Fraser River Hatchery, British Columbia, \$150 ; To pay gratuity to the widow of the late R. R. Hogg, who was drowned whilst performing his duty as Fishery Officer at Seal Island, Nova Scotia, \$150 ; Towards the establishment and maintenance of a Fisheries Biological Laboratory in Georgian Bay, to be paid to such persons and on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may prescribe, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions ; which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway—To strengthen iron bridges (Revote) \$75,000 ;

To increase accommodation at Lévis (Revote) \$35,000; To dredge and blast rock at Halifax (Revote) \$6,000; Towards building additional engine houses (Revote \$45,000) \$60,000; Towards improvements at Mulgrave (Revote \$10,000, \$13,000); To provide drop pits (Revote) \$5,000; To increase facilities and accommodation along line (Revote, \$48,000) \$93,600; Additional sidings along line (Revote \$13,000) \$58,000; Towards building sea wall in Cape Breton (Revote) \$8,000; To raise Sydney and Louisbourg railway bridge over Intercolonial Railway at Sydney (Revote) \$3,300; To divert road and build overhead bridge at Drummondville, \$6,000; Towards increased accommodation at Stellarton, \$20,500; Towards increasing accommodation at Halifax, \$60,000; Improvements at Westchester, \$1,700; Increased accommodation at Pictou, \$15,000; To provide 9 electric and 4 mechanical semaphores, \$1,000; Towards improving ferry service at Strait of Canso, \$16,000; Buildings and appliances for making Pintsch gas, \$13,000; To extend blacksmith shop at Moncton, \$7,000; To provide additional snow fences along line, \$5,000; To make improvements at St. Octave, \$2,600; Steel rails, \$160,000; Station at Nicolet, \$2,500; Station and freight house at Ed River, \$3,000; To pay G. S. Mayes amount of claim for work done on the Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, if accepted, to be in full settlement, \$8,939.39, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Secretary of State—Contingencies—Clerical assistance, further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Board of Civil Service Examiners—Contingencies—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Franchise Act—To cover over-expenditure upon printing the voters' lists for last election, and to provide for printing any which may be required up to 30th June, 1901, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay expenses in connection with the Chinese and Japanese Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to recoup the North-west Mounted Police for relief to destitute Half breeds in the North-west Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay J. Beatty amount of gratuity (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Defences of Esquimalt—Further sum required (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Rifle Association—Additional grant (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Military Properties—Further amount required (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay claims for damages caused by snow slides at Quebec (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay for lands expropriated for Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Monuments for battlefields—Monument at Eccles Hill (Revote) (Chargeable to Income) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arms, ammunition, &c. (Revote) (Chargeable to Capital) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arms, Ammunition and Defence (Revote) 1899-1900 (Chargeable to Capital) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Halifax Provisional Garrison (Special) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Superintendent of Insurance—Amount required for 4 statutory increases, at \$50 each, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Geological Survey—To provide for additional plotting and compiling of surveys, plans, maps, and utilizing field notes, &c. (Persons having technical or professional qualifications may be paid out of this vote at rates exceeding \$400 per annum, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or any other Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—Ontario and Quebec—To provide an additional amount for repairs to Caughnawaga Mission House, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—To provide for repairing roads and bridges, Eskasoni Reserve, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Manitoba and North west Territories—To provide an amount for the purchase of live stock, Indian reserve, \$13,000; To provide an amount for furnishings for the Hospital, Blood reserve, \$500; To provide an additional amount for Day, Boarding and Industrial Schools, Manitoba and North-west Territories, \$6,800; To provide an additional amount for Sioux, \$1,200; To provide an additional amount for general expenses, Manitoba and North west Territories Indian reserve, \$2,797, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—British Columbia—To provide for 5 additional pupils at the Alberni Boarding School, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—To provide for relief of destitute Indians and medical attendance, \$1,000; To provide an amount to promote the education of Indians in the Yukon Territory, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Income—Additional sum for salaries of extra clerks at head office in connection with patents for railway land grants, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands—Chargeable to Capital—Further amount required for surveys, \$50,000; To build fence between Ridingstone Police Post and Milk River, along International Boundary, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty—Amount required for engraving, lithographing and printing large map of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for expenses and salaries connected with the Commission appointed to enquire into Half-breed claims in the North-west Territories, out of which payment may be made to J. A. J. McKenna, as Half-breed Commissioner (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for the costs of litigation in *re Qu'Appelle vs. The King*, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty—Further amount required for the cost of investigations and demarcations in connection with the International Boundary, and other astronomical work of the Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide aid to cottage hospitals in the North-west Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty—Additional for North-west Territories Exhibit at Buffalo, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for preparing and printing Dr. Rand's English-Mic Mac Dictionary (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for additional plant for Printing Bureau (Revote \$21,000) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay for 500 copies of the Parliamentary Guide, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay expenses in connection with "The King vs British "American Bank Note Company," for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for expenses of reception to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—To increase the salary of the Postmaster of London, Ontario, from \$2,200 to \$2,400 (in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act) \$200 ; To increase the salary of B. J. Hanlon, letter carrier at Kingston, from \$390 to \$420 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$30 ; To increase the salary of H. A. McGrady, 3rd Class Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, from \$400 to \$600 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$200 ; To provide for the payment of the salary of A. J. Chamberlain, 3rd Class Clerk, Kingston Post office from 1st June to 27th July, 1899, \$112.26 ; To provide for the appointment of 6 train porters, \$2,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—House of Commons—Additional amount for clerical assistance to the Leader of the Opposition, \$300 ; Additional amount to Speaker's Secretary, \$150 ; Additional amount for newspapers, \$200 ; Additional amount for printing, printing paper and binding, \$25,000 ; Amount required for tradesmen and others, towards furnishing new rooms for Members, \$1,000 ; To provide for the promotion of Wilfred Dubé to 2nd Class, \$100 ; To provide increases to the following : A. H. O'Brien, \$100 ; James Dalton, \$50 ; R. Tremblay, \$50 ; C. George, \$30—\$230 ; To provide further amount for Contingencies, House Keeper's Department, \$250, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Library—To provide for the payment of two seasonal messengers, at the rate of \$2.50 per diem each, during the Session of 1902, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Customs—Additional amount required for salaries and contingent expenses at the various ports:—Province of Ontario, \$11,000; Province of Quebec, \$5,000; Province of Nova Scotia, \$1,000; Province of New Brunswick, \$1,000; Province of Manitoba, \$1,000; Province of British Columbia, \$1,000; To pay H. A. Nelson & Sons interest at 5 per cent on \$1,395.25, from May, 1892, to 1st July, 1901, \$633.67, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—Improvements at Port Colborne entrance (Revote \$150,000) \$300,000; To deepen portions of long level, \$30,000; To lower mitre sills of entrance lock, Port Colborne, \$15,000; To deepen canal from Port Colborne to Humberstone, \$85,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Galop's Canal—Enlargement (Revote) \$90,000; North channel, forming a dam, &c. (Revote) \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lachine Canal—Towards building new lock (Revote \$400,000) \$500,000; Building slope walls dredging portion gate, power house enlargement, \$80,000; Installation of electric light, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—Construction (Revote) \$140,000; Contribution towards rebuilding Coxwells Bridge over Pigeon Creek in the Township of Emily (Revote of lapsed amount) \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Ours Lock—Towards rebuilding dam (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lachine Canal—To pay a proportion of the cost of paving Mill Street, \$20,000; Macadamizing road from Côte St. Paul, \$2,500; To repair tug *Frank Perew*, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—To rebuild Marlatt's Bridge, \$10,000; To raise walls of old Canal Locks, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Carillon and Grenville Canal—To rebuild Guide Pier (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trent Canal—Towards rebuilding bridge over Chemong Lake (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Chambly Canal—Drainage works at St. Johns, Province of Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cuibate Canal—To pay damages by flooding, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand two hundred and twenty two dollars and twenty-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for St. Peter's Canal—To pay claim of S. O'Donohoe, if accepted, to be in full settlement, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, to pay the following Miscellaneous Items, viz.:—Salaries of Engineers, Draughtsmen, Extra Clerks and Messengers. To provide for an increase to the salaries of Expert Check Clerk, Mr. G. A. Mothersill, \$100; Assistant Inspecting Engineer, Mr. E. V. Johnson, \$100; and Photographer, Mr. D. A. McLaughlin, \$50—\$250; Governor General's Car—Repairs and alterations, \$2,000. To defray expenses in gathering information and otherwise with reference to a Railway Commission, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Cornwall Canal—In full settlement of Gilbert Dredging Company's claim (Revote \$10,500) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Railways and Canals—To provide for an increase of salary to Sydney Loftus (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$50. To provide for the appointment of S. L. T. McKnight to a Junior 2nd Class Clerkship (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$700, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four millions one hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for St. Peter's Canal—Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Welland Canal—To rebuild dam and bridge at Dunnville, \$43,000; To renew docking below Lock 1 (Revote) \$11,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Dawson Public Buildings—Further amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Public Buildings, Ottawa—Towards a branch of the Royal Mint, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Parliament Buildings—Addition to building over engine house, and improvements for main vestibule, including 2 electric elevators, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to authorize the commencement of the construction of the Victoria Memorial Museum, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ottawa Military Buildings—Fittings, hoist, &c., for new store, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—To provide for an additional dredge (hydraulic) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Rainy River—Lock and dam (Revote) \$25,000; Port Arthur—Extension of breakwater and dredging, \$75,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—St. Andrew's Rapids Improvements, Red River (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for transportation facilities—Montreal harbour (lower division)—Improvements below St. Mary's current (Revote) \$250,000; Port Colborne—Harbour improvements (Revote) \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for telegraph lines—British Columbia—Land line, Port Simpson, via Port Essington to Hazelton, \$40,000; Branch line from a point on the Quesnel-Atlin line about 15 miles east of Fort Fraser to Manson Creek, \$48,000; To pay Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for accounts rendered for transportation of materials, &c., \$2,238.48, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-six thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Nova Scotia—Arichat—Reconstruction of Public Building \$3,000; Digby—Public Building (Revote) \$6,000; Halifax—New Public Building (Revote) \$25,000; Springhill—Public Building (Revote) \$8,000; Halifax Drill Hall—(Revote of \$3,160.18 lapsed 30th June, 1900) \$6,900; Sydney Public Building—Repairs, renewals, improvements, &c., \$1,000; Sydney Quarantine Station—Disinfecting building, &c., at Point Edward, \$2,800; Halifax Quarantine Station on Lawlor's Island—Improvements, repairs and supplies, including laboratory with microscope, &c., and re-flooring of wharf, \$5,700; Middleton—Armoury, \$3,000; Guysborough—Public Building, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Prince Edward Island—Summerside Public Building—Repairs, renewals, &c., \$900; Charlottetown Dominion Building—Repairs, renewals, &c., \$4,150, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—New Brunswick—Marysville Public Building (Revote) \$8,000; Tracadie Lazaretto—Outbuildings, renewing water pipes, &c., \$1,850; St. John Post Office—Sanitary improvements, plumbing, ventilation, &c., \$2,000; Fredericton Public Building—Renewals, improvements, &c., \$1,400; Woodstock Public Building—New retaining wall, repairs, &c., \$2,400; Chatham Public Building—Repairs, renewals, &c., \$800; Newcastle Public Building—Sidewalk, repairs, &c., \$1,200; St. John Quarantine Station—Water service, drainage, heating, furniture, &c., \$8,600; Richibucto—Public Building, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Quebec—Lévis Cattle Quarantine Station—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$3,500; Quebec Immigrant Buildings on Louise Embankment, and Queen's Wharf Buildings, \$4,500; Quebec Post Office—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c., \$3,000; Sherbrooke Examining Warehouse—Heating apparatus, &c., \$850; Montreal Post Office—Improvements, \$1,500; Montreal Examining Warehouse—Addition to and alterations, including fittings, furniture, &c., \$15,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, \$20,000; Montreal Public Buildings—Improvements, alterations, repairs, &c., \$10,000; Hochelaga Post Office, \$2,000; St. Hyacinthe Drill Hall, \$10,000; Lévis Public Building, \$10,000; St. Hyacinthe Public Building—Improvements, \$800; Valleyfield—Public Building, \$10,000; Quebec Custom House and Examining Warehouse—Improvements, \$2,000; Thetford Mines—Public Building, \$5,000; Quebec Military Buildings—Rolling Mill for cartridge factory \$9,000; Quebec Military Buildings—New iron foundry, inclusive of installation of electric light plant and sundry machinery ordered, \$12,000; Quebec Military Buildings—New artillery workshop, \$18,000; L'Assomption—Public Building, \$5,000; Quebec Immigrant Buildings—Additional accommodation at Louise Basin, \$5,000; Montreal Custom House—Alterations, including furniture, fittings, &c., \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—London Drill Hall and Armoury (Revote) \$18,000; Sarnia Public Building (Revote) \$12,000; Toronto Junction—Public Building (Revote) \$5,000; Woodstock Post Office (Revote) \$12,000; Paris Public Building (Revote \$10,000), \$21,000; Stratford Public Building—Improvements, \$2,350; Windsor Drill Hall (Revote) \$6,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Public Building, \$10,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Steel drawers and rollers, shelves, &c., \$25,000; Kingston Royal Military College—Additional buildings, gymnasium and hospital (Revote, \$6,000) \$16,000; Kingston Post Office—Repairs, improvements, &c., \$1,100; St. Thomas Drill Hall and Armoury (Revote) \$7,000; Ottawa, Major's Hill Park—Improvements, &c., \$1,500; Ottawa Parliament Building—Electric wiring and Luxfer prisms for Senate Chamber, &c., \$8,000; Toronto Dominion Building—Improvements, renewals, repairs, &c., \$3,500; Prescott Public Building—Repairs, renewals, &c., \$2,000; Toronto Custom House and Examining Warehouse—Paving (Revote, \$4,515) \$6,000; Windsor Public Building—Additions and improvements to Post office fittings; also general repairs to building, \$5,000; London Post Office—Improvements, &c., \$4,000; London Custom House—Improvements, &c., \$2,100; Rideau Hall—Improvements to outbuildings, \$4,500; Hamilton Public Building—Improvements, \$2,800; Ottawa Public Buildings—Two new boilers for Langevin Block (Revote) \$1,300; Guelph Public Building—Renewals, repairs, &c., \$2,000; Niagara Falls—Clifton Public Building—renewals, repairs, &c., \$1,500; Clinton—Post Office and Public Building, \$5,000; Cobourg—Towards construction of Armoury, \$10,000; Kingston Military Buildings—Stable accommodation for Field Battery, \$5,000; Ottawa Post Office—Stone porch, \$900, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Manitoba—Winnipeg Dominion Public Buildings, asphalt, pavement, &c. (Revote) \$2,100; Winnipeg Immigration Building—Hospital (Revote of \$4,600 lapsed) \$10,000; Winnipeg Post Office—New plumbing, repairs, &c., \$4,000; Brandon Public Building—Repairs, improvements, &c., \$1,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—North-west Territories—Carnduff—Court House (Revote) \$6,000; Edmonton—Court House and Jail (Revote) \$6,000; Macleod—Court House and Jail (Revote) \$5,000; Yorkton—Court House and Jail (Revote) \$5,000; Red Deer—Court House, Lock-up, &c. and Land Office (Revote, \$5,700) \$6,700; Lethbridge—Immigration Building, \$3,000; Calgary—Court House—Furniture, &c., \$500; Regina—Lieutenant Governor's residence, improvements, repairs, &c., \$5,000; Saskatoon Immigrant Building, \$1,500; Red Deer Valley Immigrant Building (Revote of appropriation of \$1,100 made for Swan River), \$3,000; Regina Court House and Land Office—Improvements, renewals and repairs, \$1,300; Regina—Additional repairs, &c., to North-west Government Buildings, \$2,725; Battleford Registry Office—Repairs, &c. (Revote) \$600, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-one thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—British Columbia—Nelson Public Building (Revote) \$15,000; Rossland Public Building (Revote) \$10,000; Williams Head Public Building—Quarantine station, second disinfecting chamber, &c., \$21,250; Nanaimo Public Building—New lock boxes, renewals, &c., \$1,700; Vancouver Drill Hall—To complete, \$10,000; New Westminster Public Building—Addition to examining warehouse, \$2,550; Vancouver Public Building—Alterations on ground floor, \$600, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings generally—Construction of Armouries (Revote) \$28,000; Ottawa Public Buildings—Telephone service, \$1,000; Lighting Dominion Public Buildings, \$5,000; Ottawa City Post Office—Re-wiring for electric light service, \$700; Fittings, furniture, &c., for new offices for Surveyor General's Branch, Department of the Interior, \$15,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.—Plant house—Major's Hill Park, \$4,500; Liverpool Public Building—Safe, \$650; Montreal Inland Revenue Offices—Safe, \$550, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy nine thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Amagadus Pond—Wharf, \$2,000; Arnold's Point—Breakwater, \$1,600; Bear River—Removal of obstructions and repairs to mooring pier, \$3,000; Big Lorraine—Dredging channel, \$2,500; Big Pond—Wharf, \$2,500; Bass River—Repairs and extension to wharf, \$1,000; Beaver Harbour—Wharf \$1,500; Burlington—Wharf (Revote) \$1,500; \$3,500; Bridgewater—Dredging (Revote) \$5,000; Blanche—Repairs to an extension to breakwater, \$500; Boularderie Centre—Wharf (Revote) \$2,000; Cribbon's Point—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Cape Cove—Addition to breakwater and repairs, \$4,000; Comeau—Breakwater, \$1,000; Cheverie—Extension to breakwater (Revote) \$1,000; Cheticamp Point—Wharf, \$2,000; Canada Creek—New block to breakwater (Revote) \$1,000; Chipman's Brook—Extension to breakwater, \$1,400; Coffin's Island—Extension of beach protection, \$1,000; Cape Aguet—Boat harbour, \$500; Delap's Cove—Repairs to pier, \$400; Drumhead—Breakwater, \$2,000; East Berlin—Breakwater, \$2,000; Eagle Head—Repairs and extension to breakwater (Revote) \$1,500; East Jordan—Repairs to breakwater, \$400; Faulkner's Creek—Wharf (Revote) \$1,500; Finlay's Point—Breakwater (Revote) \$2,000; Granville Ferry—Removal of reef, \$1,000; Granville Centre—Wharf, \$1,200; Georgeville—Repairs to wharf, \$700; Gabarus Breakwater—Additional, \$4,000; Grand Narrows—Reconstruction of wharf (Revote) \$1,200; Grand Etang—Creosoted timber piling in bridge works, \$2,800; Hawk Point Inlet—Boat channel, \$700; Harrigan's Cove—Wharf, \$1,500; Herring Cove—Breakwater, \$1,500; Iona—Wharf (Revote of lapsed amount) \$5,500; Kingsport—Reconstruction of pier, \$10,000; Kemp Head—Wharf (Revote, \$2,000) \$5,500; Livingstone's Cove—Wharf-head block, \$2,000; Lingan—Beach protection, \$2,000; Lower Cove—Breakwater, \$3,000; Larry's River—Breakwater, \$2,000; Lunenburg—Dredging (Revote) \$5,000; L'Ardoise—Extension of breakwater to the shore, \$3,000; L'Ardoise West—Protection pier at LaBill's Point, \$200; Lemox Passage—Dredging Carey's Passage (Revote) \$1,800; Little Narrows—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Little Narrows—Boat harbour at Big Pond (Revote) \$1,000; Margaretville—Construction of pier and removal of stone, \$1,500; Malignant Cove—Boat harbour (Revote) \$2,500; Main-de-Dieu—Repairs to breakwater, \$200; Minudie—Wharf, \$2,000; Meteghan River—To continue restoration of breakwaters, \$4,000; Musquodoboit Harbour—Dredging, \$3,000; Musquodoboit Harbour—Wharf, \$1,600; Margaree Island—To complete wharf, \$1,000; Margaree Harbour—Improvements (Revote, \$1,000) \$2,000; New Harbour—Breakwater, repairs, protection, slopes, &c., \$4,000; Nyanza—Repairs and extension to wharf, \$1,000; Ogden's Pond—Opening of pond and construction of beach protection (Revote) \$1,300; Parker's Cove—Extension of pier, \$3,000; Port George—Breakwater (Revote, \$1,000) \$1,900; Parrsborough—Wharf (Revote) \$1,000; Petpeswick—Dredging bar at mouth of harbour, \$3,000; Port Hawkesbury—Wharf, \$1,000; Port Hastings—Extension of wharf (Revote) \$2,000; Pereaux—Landing pier (Revote) \$2,000; Pietou—Beach protection at the light (Revote) \$140; Port Joli—Repairs to wharf, \$500; Port Mouton—Repairs to wharf, \$400; Poirierville—Breakwater, \$3,000; Petit de Grut—Reconstruction of protection works and dredging (Revote) \$1,000; Plymouth—Wharf extension, \$500; Pickney's Point—Breakwater, \$1,000; Ragged Head—Wharf, \$1,000; Red Islands—Repairs to wharf at Johnston's Harbour, \$1,000; Red Head—Repairs to channel, protection cribwork, \$400; Sydney—Repairs to quarantine wharf, \$250; Sight Point—Boat harbour (Revote) \$500; Smithville—Removal of rocks, \$900; Sandford Breakwater—Extension and completion, \$4,000; Tancook Island—Restoration of wharf, \$2,000; Tracadie East—Repairs to, and extension of, beach protection works, \$1,000; Tidnish—Extension and repairs to wharf, \$1,000; The Gate—Improvement of channel between Comeau's Hill Point and Big Tasket Island, \$1,000; White Haven—Repairs

to canal banks (Revote) \$1,000; Walton—Repairs to breakwater (Revote) \$1,000; West Bay, Richmond—Repairs to wharf, \$2,000; Washabuck Centre—Wharf, \$2,500; West Pubnico—Extension of pier, &c. (Revote) \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Prince Edward Island—Canoe Cove breakwater (Revote) \$6,500; Summerside Harbour—Breakwater, \$20,000; Tignish—Repairs to and extension of breakwater—To complete (Revote) \$1,500; Wood Islands—Extension of southern breakwater, &c. (Revote) \$3,500; Wood Islands—Repairing and strengthening the northern breakwater, \$1,500; Belfast pier—Repairs, including \$500 for warehouse, \$1,200; China Point pier—Fender, piling, &c., \$500; Georgetown pier—Works of reconstruction and repair, \$1,500; Haggerty's Wharf—Repairs, \$850; North Cardigan pier—Works of reconstruction and repair, \$2,250; Port Selkirk pier—Fender piling, &c., \$600; Pownal pier—Reconstruction of top portion, &c., \$1,550; Annandale—Reconstruction of pier head and general repairs, \$500; Morrison's Point—Beach protection works, \$500; Sturgeon Pier—Repairs, \$500; Kier's Shore—Wharf approach, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—Back Bay—Extension of wharf (Revote \$800) \$2,100; Bay du Vin—To complete reconstruction of wharf (Revote) \$5,000; Black Brook (Loggieville) wharf (Revote \$3,770) \$5,100; Burnt Church wharf (Revote) \$2,000; Campbellton—Dredging (Revote) \$5,000; Campbellton—Wharf extension and repairs (Revote \$6,700) \$7,800; Campobello (Wilson's Beach)—Repairs to breakwater (Revote) \$5,000; Cape Tormentine—Repairs to breakwater, &c. (Revote \$10,000) \$25,000; Chance Harbour—Breakwater (Revote) \$1,000; Clifton (Stonehaven) breakwater (Revote \$1,000) \$3,000; Dalhousie—Repairs to ballast wharf, \$1,000; Dipper Harbour breakwater (Revote) \$3,250; Dorchester (Cole's Point) breakwater (Revote \$5,000) \$15,000; Grand Anse—Extension of and repairs to breakwater (Revote \$8,000) \$12,000; Hopewell Cape—New wharf (Revote) \$7,000; Mispic Harbour—Breakwater at mouth of (Revote \$9,000) \$11,000; Point Wolfe breakwater (Revote \$2,700) \$3,000; Richibucto—Reconstruction of north pier and groynes, &c. (Revote \$7,000) \$26,000; Shepody River—New wharf at Hopewell Hill (Revote \$2,500) \$4,500; Shippegan Harbour—Extension of and repairs to protection works (Revote \$1,500) \$4,650; Shippegan—Wharf at Lemarque (Revote) \$6,800; Tracadie wharf (Revote) \$500; Wharfs in tidal waters, St. John River and tributaries, \$3,000; Upper Salmon River (Alma pier) \$5,700; Kingston—Repairs to wharf, \$750; Mispic—Repairs to wharf, \$2,000; River St. John—Wharf at Oromocto, \$1,500; St. John Harbour—Groynes at Base of Fort Dufferin, \$1,000; St. Mary's pier—Repairs, \$600; Chockfish River—Breakwater at mouth of river, \$1,000; St. Andrews—Wharf, \$2,000; St. George—Repairs to public wharf, \$500; Bathurst—Wharf, \$2,000; Upper Caraquet—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—Bic-Pier at Pointe à Côte (Revote) \$5,000; Carleton—Extension of landing pier (Revote) \$3,000; Etang du Nord—Breakwater (Revote) \$2,000; Grand Vallée pier (Revote \$2,000) \$10,000; Greece's Point wharf (Revote \$3,000) \$3,500; Hull landing pier (Revote) \$5,000; Ile aux Coudres—Addition to wharf (Revote) \$5,000; Ile aux Grues, north shore—Construction of wharf and purchase of land (Revote) \$7,500; Ile Verte—Repairs to wharf, \$800; Kamouraska—To complete addition to wharf, \$800; Lanoraie—Repairs to wharf (Revote) \$4,000; Lotbinière—Addition to isolated block, \$6,000; Magdalen Islands—Breakwaters (Revote) \$5,000; Maria—Isolated block (Revote) \$6,000; Murray Bay—Increasing height of wharf, &c. (Revote) \$5,700; Newport breakwater (Revote) \$2,000; Percé (North Cove)—Wharf (Revote) \$10,000; St. Jean des Chaillons—Improvement of harbour (Revote) \$3,600; St. Lambert—Cribwork protection wall (Revote \$5,000) \$11,000; St. Mathias wharf—Head

block (Revote \$1,500) \$2,500; Témiscouata Lake landing piers, \$1,200; River Ste. Anne de la Pêrade—Repairs to works, \$3,000; Cacouna—Extension of wharf, \$2,500; Anse St. Jean—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Lake St. John wharfs—Repairs, \$2,500; Harbour of Three Rivers—Additional deep water wharfs, &c., \$25,000; River St. Maurice—Dredging, \$6,000; Sabrevois wharf—To complete approach, &c., \$1,000; Cap de Chatte—To raise part of training pier on foreshore, \$1,000; Graham wharf—Bracing, &c., \$800; Berthier en bas—To complete widening of head of pier; repairs to same, &c. (Revote \$1,000) \$5,000; Matane—Extension of pier, repairs to old works, &c. (Revote \$500) \$4,000; St. Laurent—Repairs to pier (Revote \$400) \$600; St. Michel de Bellechasse—Additional amount for general repairs, \$1,800; Eboulements wharf—Renewals and repairs, \$800; Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Extension of wharf (Revote of \$500 lapsed) \$600; Ste. Geneviève—Protection of piers and repairs, \$600; St. Zotique wharf—Renewals and repairs, \$1,000; Coteau Landing wharf—Renewals and repairs, \$1,000; Valleyfield—Dredging channel in Valleyfield Bay, &c., \$6,000; River St. Louis and feeder—Improvement of waterway, \$15,000; Lévis Graving Dock—Travelling crane, &c., \$10,000; Le Tableau—Wharf on River Saguenay, \$1,000; Lake Témiscamingue—Dredging, \$10,000; Trois Pistoles—General repairs to pier, \$500; River Beauport—Protection of west bank of channel in line of old Caron wharf, and dredging, \$3,000; Murray Bay—Extension of wharf, \$8,000; Rivière Noire—Removal of rocks, \$1,000; Amherst—Magdalen Islands—Breakwater at Point Shea, \$11,000; Hudson—Wharf, \$4,000; Sorel—Ice piers in River Richelieu (additional) \$500; Ste. Anne de Saguenay—Extension of wharf, \$2,100; Pointe St. Pierre—Breakwater, \$5,000; Breakwater at Ruisseau Leblanc, \$3,000; Laprairie ice piers—Repairs, \$1,000; Pointe aux Esquimaux—Interest due Mr. Elie Lavoie on purchase price of his wharf, \$70; North River—Improvement of channel below St. Andrews, \$1,000; St. Nicholas—Strengthening wharf and rebuilding parts damaged by ice, \$6,000; St. Roch des Aulnaies wharf—To complete payments, \$500; St. Marc—Addition and repairs to wharf, \$3,200; Rivière des Vases—To complete wharf, \$500; Pointe aux Esquimaux—Wharf head block, \$5,000; St. Roch des Aulnaies—To raise wharf, \$3,000; Cross Point—Isolated landing pier, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The first Thirteen Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Fourteenth Resolution, being read the second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to remove doubts concerning the continuance in office of Judges of the Dominion and Provincial Courts upon the Demise of the Crown," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day, being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment.

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Franchise Act, 1898.

Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act."

Bill intituled "An Act to provide for a further annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the Amendment made by the House of Commons to the Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Packing and Sale of certain Staple Commodities," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Speaker informed The House, That he had received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, a certified copy of the Judgment of the said Court in the Election Appeal for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Durham.

And the same was read, and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as followeth :—

WEST DURHAM CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, A.D. 1901.

Present :

The Right Honourable Sir HENRY STRONG, Knight, Chief Justice.
The Honourable Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU.
The Honourable Mr. Justice GWYNNE.
The Honourable Mr. Justice SEDGEWICK.
The Honourable Mr. Justice GIROUARD.

THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Durham, purporting to be holden on the 31st day of October and the 7th day of November, A.D. 1900.

Between

CHARLES JONAS THORNTON,

(Respondent) Appellant :

and

CHARLES BURNHAM,

(Petitioner) Respondent.

The appeal of the above named appellant from the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Street, one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, pronounced in the above cause on the Ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and one, having come on to be heard this day before this Court in the presence of Counsel as well for the appellant as the respondent, whereupon this Court did order and adjudge that the said judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Street should be and the same was affirmed, and that the said appeal should be and the same was dismissed with costs to be paid by the said appellant to the said respondent. And this Court did further order and adjudge that the sum of One hundred dollars, deposited as security for the costs of the said appeal, be paid out to the said respondent (petitioner) to be applied by him in payment *pro tanto* of the costs incurred by him in the said appeal.

And this Court did further order and adjudge that the record transmitted to this Court for the purposes of this appeal be returned by the Registrar of this Court to the proper officer of the Court below.

(Signed) E. R. CAMERON,
Registrar.

I, Edward Robert Cameron, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, hereby certify that the above document is a true copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada upon the appeal of Charles Jonas Thornton from the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Street upon the preliminary objections made to the Petition in re West Durham Election, Burnham (Petitioner) Thornton (Respondent).

(Signed) E. R. CAMERON,
Registrar.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Acts respecting Customs Duties by adding the following to the Free List :—

Machinery of every kind and structural iron and steel, when imported under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, until 1st April, 1902.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Acts respecting Customs Duties by adding the following to the Free List :—

Machinery of every kind and structural iron and steel, when imported under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, until 1st April, 1902.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Fielding have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Customs Tariff, 1897.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time : and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to acquire from the Dames Ursulines de Québec, the property known as the Plains of Abraham, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

Resolution to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning ;

Wednesday, 22nd May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Seventeenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled : ‘ An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu’Appelle Railway Company,’ ” and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Mr. Carroll, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora “ Sibbald,” and have agreed to report the same with several Amendments.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twelve minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till Eleven o’Clock, A.M., this day.

Wednesday, 22nd May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Village of Wroxeter, Ontario; praying for such amendment of the Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company, of 1892, as will effectually restrain the said Company from increasing the rates charged to subscribers, without the consent of the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

Mr. Britton, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee met a second time in the Chambers of the Speaker of the Senate, on Monday, 20th May, at 11 A.M.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Report of the Sub-Committee of Audit was read and approved. A copy is hereto annexed.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on the lack of space in the Library was read and adopted. A copy is hereto annexed.

The Librarians were instructed to forward to the Prime Minister a copy of the Report of the Sub-Committee on Library accommodation.

L. G. POWER,
Chairman.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,
20th May, 1901.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE LIBRARY.

According to your instructions, your Sub-Committee have examined the Library of Parliament and beg to report that they have found all space on the shelves crowded with books; that in many sections they stand in double rows, a practice which leads to confusion.

Your Sub-Committee has also noticed that the Librarians have been compelled to resort to all sorts of devices to store the constant additions of works coming to the collection entrusted to their care, such as placing on the main floor book-cases and temporary shelving against the wall, all of which tend to destroy the artistic appearance of the Library.

With a view of finding some space until Parliament sees its way to supply more substantial accommodation, they suggest that a third gallery be placed in the Library; collections of works not often called for, could be stored in this additional space, thus giving more accommodation in other sections of the Library.

They also beg to draw the attention of your Committee to the ceiling which stands in need of repairs.

All respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) J. P. B. CASGRAIN,
Chairman.
THOMAS. B. FLINT.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY AUDIT SUB-COMMITTEE.

Your Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint Library Committee of Parliament for the Session of 1901, to audit and report upon the account of Receipts and Expenditure connected with the Library of Parliament, since the 31st March, 1900 (the date of the last audit) report as follows:—

They have examined the Statements and Vouchers, as well as the Account Books submitted to them by the Accountant; said vouchers being numbered 6152 to 6679, both numbers included; also, the vouchers for Bills of Exchange lettered D of 1899-1900 and A, B, C, D, E, and F of 1900-01, respectively, and find them to correspond.

They also submit, herewith, for the information of Parliament, an Abstract of the Account Current of the Library, from 1st April, 1900, to the 30th March, 1901, together with other requisite subsidiary statements, including a statement, classified by subjects, of the expenditure for books during the same period, as prepared by the Accountant.

Your Sub-Committee desire to certify to the correct and businesslike manner in which the books of accounts are kept by Mr. John Smith, the Accountant, thus affording every facility for examination and audit.

CHARLES. S. HYMAN,
Chairman.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1901.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure in each month, classified under "Appropriation" Headings, from 1st April, 1900, to 30th March, 1901.

	Books for the General Library, including Binding.			Books on American History.	Contingencies.	Totals.
	English.	French.	Binding.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
From the Appropriations for 1899-1900—						
During April, 1900.	127 75	299 56	360 05	35 34	230 15	1,052 85
" May, 1900.	106 09	530 92	67 46	50 95	161 24	916 66
" June, 1900.	225 37	589 81	16 97	126 83	459 53	1,418 51
" July, 1900.	314 81	35 74	.....	186 99	119 15	656 69
	774 02	1,456 03	444 48	400 11	970 07	4,044 71
From the Appropriations for 1900-01—						
During July, 1900.	1,962 73	5 15	363 53	10 38	566 00	2,907 79
" August, 1900.	9 00	.....	.....	3 00	78 00	90 00
" September, 1900.	759 18	11 00	.....	59 71	504 76	1,334 65
" October, 1900.	169 16	187 98	109 14	76 58	520 69	1,063 55
" November, 1900.	747 89	56 11	.....	57 90	93 11	955 01
" December, 1900.	260 50	53 99	.....	46 31	190 90	551 70
" January, 1901.	1,006 00	329 09	694 29	111 33	161 31	2,302 02
" February, 1901.	1,138 95	696 05	.....	93 01	147 50	2,075 51
" March, 1901.	261 93	384 60	.....	66 83	346 81	1,060 17
Totals.	\$7,089 36	3,180 00	1,611 44	925 16	3,579 15	16,385 11
Deduct amount expended on Contingencies.						3,579 15
Total amount expended on Books and Binding.						\$12,805 96.

JOHN SMITH, *Accountant.*

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1901.

STATEMENT—Classified by Subjects of the Expenditure on Books and Binding, from 1st April, 1900, to 30th March, 1901.

	\$	cts.
Religion, Philosophy and Education.....	827	53
History and Biography.....	2,120	36
Geography and Travels.....	444	77
Sciences.....	623	36
Useful Arts.....	496	67
Fine Arts.....	197	70
Sports and Games.....	17	02
Philology, Literary History and Bibliography.....	304	03
Belles Lettres.....	1,156	23
Encyclopedias and Magazines.....	1,596	08
Law, Constitutional History, Parliamentary Papers, &c.....	2,160	74
Political Economy, Social Science, Commerce, Statistics.....	753	68
Directories.....	125	41
Binding.....	1,611	44
Insurance, Commission, Postage, &c.....	370	94
Total.....	\$12,805	96

JOHN SMITH, *Accountant.*

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

STATEMENT of Account Current of the amounts received and disbursed for Books and Binding from 1st April, 1900, to 30th March, 1901.

1900.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Mar. 31.	To Balance of Appropriations for 1899-1900, unexpended, to date.....	3,086 57		774 02
	Less amount not used and allowed to lapse, 31st July, 1900.....	11 93		1,456 03
			3,074 64	400 11
				444 48
July 19.	To Amount of Appropriations for 1900 01 :-			
	Books for the General Library, including binding.....	12,000 00		
	Books for the Library of American History.....	1,000 00		
			13,000 00	

STATEMENT OF CREDITS AND EXPENDITURE THEREFROM, SHOWING THE BALANCE IN BANK OF MONTREAL.

1901.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1901.	\$	cts.
Mar. 30. Letters of Credit on Bank of Montreal and Bills of Exchange on London, England, received to date, on account of the Appropriations for 1900-1901.....					Mar. 30 Total amount expended on English books, since 31st March, 1900....	774 02	
" 30. Deduct amount expended on books and binding to date, from the Appropriations for 1900-01.....				12,401 52	" 30 Total amount expended on French books, since 31st March, 1900.....	6,315 34	7,089 36
" 30. Deduct amount expended on contingencies, to date, from the Appropriations for 1900-01....	9,731 32				" 30 Total amount expended on books on American History, since 31st March, 1900.....	1,456 03	
	2,609 08			12,340 40	" 30 Total amount expended on binding, since 31st March, 1900.....	1,723 97	3,180 00
Actual balance.....				61 12		400 11	925 16
Add amount of outstanding cheques (see list)...				138 41		525 05	
Bank balance.....				\$199 53		444 48	1,611 44
						1,166 96	\$12,805 96

JOHN SMITH, Accountant.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1901.

List of Outstanding Cheques drawn on the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa.

Date.	Name of the person or firm in whose favour cheque is drawn.	No.	Amount.
1901.			\$ cts.
March 19th	Natural History Society, St. John, N.B.	6646	1 00
" 22nd	Joel Maunsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y.	6657	5 00
" 26th	The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md.	6661	13 00
" 26th	C. Théoret, Montreal.	6663	5 50
" 28th	Henry M. Ami, Ottawa.	6667	2 00
" 28th	L'Abbé A. H. Gosselin, St. Charles de Bellechasse, P.Q.	6668	7 50
" 28th	Ls. Jos. Tarte & Frère, Montreal.	6669	2 00
" 28th	American Association for the Advancement of Science.	6670	1 41
" 29th	University of Chicago.	6671	9 00
" 29th	C. Théoret, Montreal.	6672	10 00
" 29th	Ernest Lavigne, Montreal.	6673	6 00
" 30th	Ann McGuire, Ottawa.	6674	15 50
" 30th	M. Black, Ottawa.	6675	15 50
" 30th	B. Ambrose "	6676	15 50
" 30th	Philomène Roy, Ottawa	6677	15 50
" 30th	D. Roy, Ottawa	6678	2 00
" 30th	Thomas Lynton, Ottawa.	6679	12 00
			\$138 41

JOHN SMITH,
Accountant.

Mr. Legris, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented to the House, the Sixth and Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The investigations of your Committee during the current Session of Parliament included,

(*First.*)—Scientific Agriculture applied to the varied productions of crops and animal products in Canada, and the development of increase in quantities, and exports : also, the conditions affecting the standing of these productions in the markets of Great Britain.

(*Second.*)—Total Immigration arrivals in Canada and settlement of immigrants in Manitoba and the North-west Territories for the year 1900, together with the agencies employed in Europe and the United States for the promotion of emigration to this country ; and therewith the total expenditure upon immigration for the calendar year above indicated. These particulars are set forth in detail in the evidence of Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, and Mr. W. T. R. Preston.

The whole evidence taken by your Committee on each of these general divisions and the several enquiries pertinent to each, are appended hereto, except such thereof as have already been reported to the House. The whole of which is essential as collectively forming a portion of this report and to be printed, herewith, consolidated into one volume.

Your Committee recommend that One thousand (1,000) copies of the Evidence of Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, and that of Mr. Preston be published in pamphlet form for distribution by the Bureau of Immigration.

In reference to the *First* general division of your Committee's investigations, they submit that :—

From the evidence of the several members of the official staff at the Central Experimental Farm, together with the evidence of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, your Committee are gratified to be in a position to report that the application of science to practical agriculture and all products collateral to it, is being extended all over Canada, with marked beneficial results, in consequence of which the volume and variety of farm products are being rapidly augmented in quantities of production and export, and that high grade qualities are keeping pace with the volume of increase.

With scientific agriculture extending over all the cultivated lands of this great country, and having also in view the vast area of rich virgin soils yet untilled, in each of the Provinces and over the wide extent of the Territories, awaiting only the touch of industry to yield large and bounteous returns in response, your Committee are led to the conclusion that no country on the face of the globe presents a more hopeful outlook than the Dominion of Canada, for an incalculable expansion of production and export value to foreign markets, of high grade food products, to satisfy the requirements of purchasing populations of less self-sustaining countries. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

On motion of Mr. Legris, seconded by Mr. Brown,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Sixth and Final Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th March, 1901, for copy of all Correspondence between the Canadian and the British Governments relating to Commissions to be granted Canadian Officers in the British Army. (Sessional Papers No 99a.)

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzpatrick have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts of 1899 and 1900 respecting the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time : and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

A Bill further to amend the Railway Act, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Penitentiary Act ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Senate and the House of Commons ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Customs Tariff, 1897 ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the payment of bounties on lead refined in Canada ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to amend the Dominion "Elections Act, 1900," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 11.—Leave out from "Section" to "1," both inclusive, and substitute therefor "Paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (g) of sub-Section 1 of Section 41, and sub-Section 2 of Section 41."

Page 1, line 31.—After Clause 2 insert the following as Clause A :—

Clause A.

“Paragraph (a) of Section 41 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

“(a) Cause to be posted up notices of his having granted such poll, indicating the names, residences, and occupations of the candidates nominated, in the order in which they are to be printed on the ballot papers hereinafter mentioned ; which notices shall, as soon as possible after the nomination, be placarded at all the places where the proclamation for the election was posted up, and shall be in the form I, and, in Prince Edward Island, he shall cause to be placarded at the same time and places such notice or advertisement regarding the qualification of voters as is required to be posted under the Provincial law.”

Page 1, line 39.—After “stub” insert “and there shall be a line of perforations between the ballot and the counterfoil and between the ballot and the stub.”

Page 2, line 47.—Leave out from “from” to “then” in line 49 and insert instead thereof “a part of such City or Town comprised in such Electoral District to a “part thereof not so comprised.”

Page 5. line 1. Leave out the whole of Clause 9 (including form P and everything printed on Page 5) and substitute therefor the following :—

“ A ”

“ 9. Form P in Schedule One to the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor :—

P.—(*Section 48.*)

Form of Ballot Paper.

Front.

The black line above the first name shall extend to the upper edge, and the black line below the last name shall extend to the lower edge of the ballot paper, and all black lines be prolonged to the edge of the paper.

1. WILLAIM R. BROWN

of the City of Ottawa, Barrister.

2. FRANK HAMON

of the City of Ottawa, Artist.

3. JOSEPH O'NEIL

of the City of Ottawa, Gentleman.

4. JOHN R. SMITH

of the City of Ottawa, Merchant.

FORM P--*Continued.*
Form of Ballot Paper.
Back.

No. 325

.....

No. 325

P. B. No.....

.....

Dep. Ret. Officer's
Initials here.

.....

Returning Officer's
Stamp here.

.....

Electoral District of the City
Ottawa, November 24th, 1900

James Brown.
Printer,
Ottawa

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Packing or Sale of certain Staple Commodities," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 10.—Leave out "such."

Page 4, line 5.—After "hundred" insert "one."

The First Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Second Amendment, being read the second time,

Mr. Gernier moved, seconded by Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the Question being put, That this House disagrees to the Second Amendment, for the following reason:—

"Because the provision of this sub-Section fixing the date as 1st October, 1900, are those of an Act passed last Session and now in force, and in consequence thereof the original date must be preserved. The provisions are merely a transfer from the Weights and Measures Acts to a special Act:—"It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, acquainting their Honours, That this House hath disagreed to their Second Amendment, and of the reason for so disagreeing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Barrie—Works of reconstruction and repair to public wharfs (Revote) \$3,000; Bronte Harbour, \$7,000; Bruce Mines—Wharf, including addition (Revote) \$8,500; Burlington Channel—Repairs to piers (Revote) \$45,000; Depot Harbour—Breakwater (Revote) \$75,000; Kincardine Harbour—Improvements, including dredging of bar and inner harbour (Revote \$5,000) \$9,000; Kingsville—Repairs to wharf and breakwater piers and extension of western pier (Revote \$5,000) \$20,000; Lancaster wharf (Revote) \$1,500; Leamington pier (Revote) \$10,000; Oshawa—Piers (Revote) \$10,000; Owen Sound Harbour—Dredging and extension of pile protection works (Revote) \$20,000; Point Pelee Island wharf (Revote) \$4,000; Port Elgin—Dredging (Revote \$1,500) \$3,500; River Ottawa—Improvement of steamboat channel through Narrows at Petewawa, above Pembroke (Revote) \$7,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Harbour improvements, including dredging of approaches (Revote \$10,000) \$25,000; Southampton—Improvement of harbour (Revote \$2,000) \$10,000; Sydenham River—Dredging (Revote) \$5,000; Toronto Harbour—Works at eastern entrance, &c., \$10,000; Toronto Harbour—Diversion of River Don and dredging in the harbour (Revote) \$25,000; Wiarton—Landing pier (Revote) \$10,000; River St. Lawrence—Dredging steamboat channel through Shoal at foot of Wolfe Island, \$10,000; Port Burwell—Harbour improvements, \$27,000; St. Joseph, Lake Huron—Wharf, \$5,000; Goderich Harbour—Repairs to piers and docks, \$10,000; Port Stanley—Dredging, \$2,000; Summerstown Wharf—Renewals and repairs, \$800; Trenton—Dredging channel, Murray Canal to Central Ontario Railway dock, &c.—Additional amount, \$5,000; Sturgeon Point—Assistance to Municipality of Sturgeon Point towards construction and for maintenance of wharfs on Sturgeon Lake, \$500; Pickering Harbour—Repairs to piers and dredging, \$4,000; Oakville—Repairs to east pier, &c., \$6,000; Midland—Further dredging, \$10,000; Bayfield—Extension of southern pier, \$5,500; Blind River—Wharf, \$2,500; North Bay—To complete repairs to wharf, \$500; Wendover—Wharf, \$6,500; Presquile—Purchase of wharf and repairs, \$5,000; Harwood—Wharf on Rice Lake, \$500; Robbin's Landing—Wharf on Rice Lake, \$1,000; River Thames—Dredging channel, Chatham to Lake St. Clair, \$8,000; Wabigoon—Wharf on Lake Wabigoon, including approach, \$3,300; Saugeen River breakwater—To complete repairs, \$1,600; Calendar—Repairs to wharf, \$2,000; Bowmanville Harbour (Port Darlington) dredging entrance channel, &c., \$5,000; Grand Bend—

Breakwater, pier, &c., \$5,700 : Penetanguishene—Dredging, \$10,000 : Spanish River—Dredging, \$10,000 : Amherstburg—Dredging, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—Hnaua Wharf—Repairs to and extension of, \$2,000 ; Lake Dauphin—Lowering of (Revote) \$5,000 ; Lake Manitoba—Dredging outlet of Lake Francis (Revote) \$1,200, for the year ending 30th June 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—British Columbia—Anderson and Kennedy Lakes—Clearing outlets, \$2,500 ; Nanaimo Harbour—Improvement of south channel, &c., (Revote) \$5,000 ; Victoria Harbour—Removal of Tuzo Rock and dredging at other points (Revote \$2,000) \$10,000 ; Williams' Head Quarantine Station—Repairs to wharf and improvement of water service, \$6,000, Esquimalt Graving Dock—To provide for the purchase of the late Engineer Muir's residence in the dockyard, \$1,200 ; Columbia River—Improvements in Narrows between Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes, \$15,000 ; Duncan River—Improvements (Revote) \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Dredging—New dredging plant (new hydraulic dredge) Maritime Provinces (Revote) \$200,000 ; New dredging plant—British Columbia (Revote \$5,000) \$18,500 ; Dredge vessels—Repairs—British Columbia, \$5,000 ; Hydraulic dredge—Ontario, \$100,000 ; New dredging plant—Maritime Provinces—New hull for dredge "George McKenzie," including transfer of machinery, \$12,000 ; Dredging—British Columbia—Additional amount, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—St. Maurice District—Improvements to boom works at Shawenegan Falls, &c., to facilitate the floating and storage of logs, &c., \$55,000 ; Ottawa District—To make good damage done by fire of April, 1900, to slide and boom works at the North and South Chaudière Stations, Ottawa River, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-four thousand and one dollars and eighty-nine cents be granted to His Majesty, for Roads and Bridges—Bridge over the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, North-west Territories—To pay Canadian Pacific Railway Company account rendered for transportation of material, \$6,501.89 ; Des Joachims Bridge, reconstruction of—the Ontario and Quebec Governments contributing—To complete (Revote, \$18,000) \$32,000 ; Battleford Bridge—To replace old condemned structure (Revote) \$23,000 ; Portage du Fort Bridge, reconstruction of—provided the Ontario and Quebec Governments contribute each \$5,000—including approaches, etc. (Revote) \$15,000 ; Road from Teulon to Township 19, 2 east—Manitoba, \$2,500 ; Road from Edmonton, North-west Territories to Peace River Landing—Improvements, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Ontario—Pele Island—Removal of original portion of cable connecting the island with the mainland (Revote) \$6,000 ; Telegraph line from Port Rowan to Long Point lighthouse, \$2,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—British Columbia—Alberni-Clahaquot telegraph line (Revote) \$6,500 ; Telephone connection between Vancouver Island and Salt Spring Island (Revote) \$1,550, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Land and Cable Lines—Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—North Sydney-Meat Cove Line—Branch from Barrachois Bridge to Oregon Glen, \$1,500 ; Extension of branch line on west side of River Saguenay from St. Etienne to Anse St. Jean, \$1,800 ; Telegraph line, St. Peter's to Louisbourg, with exten-

sion to Scatari Island lighthouses, \$12,800 ; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station telegraph line, via Ile aux Reaux—Improved heavy cable connections between the Island of Orleans, Ile aux Reaux and Grosse Ile, \$3,000 ; Branch line, Tadousac to Sacre-Coeur, north shore of St. Lawrence, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—Magdalen Islands—Cable between Amherst and Grindstone Island (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, to pay Miscellaneous items, as follow, viz.:—To pay the daughters of the late William McDonald, engineer at the Montreal Drill Hall, a gratuity equal to two months of his salary, \$90 ; Gratuity equal to two month's salary to the widow of the late A. C. Muir, who died while occupying the position of engineer of the Esquimalt Graving dock, \$200 ; Temporary clerical and other assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required who were first employed after 1st July, 1882 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$11,000 ; Chief Architect's Office—Salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$9,500 ; Chief Engineer's Office—Salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and clerks (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$9,500 ; Gratuity to R. Spears, late caretaker Yarmouth Public Building, equal to two months of his salary, \$66.67 ; To pay estate of John L. Spence, late engineer of the Parliament Building heating staff, at Ottawa, a gratuity equal to two months of his salary, \$124 ; Statue of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, \$8,000 ; Monument to Honourable Alexander Mackenzie—Revote of amount lapsed 30th June, 1900, \$8,000 ; To provide for an increase to the Departmental photographer, \$50, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Dawson Public Buildings—Additional amount, \$70,000 ; White Horse—Public Building, \$15,000 (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Telegraph Lines—To pay Canadian Pacific Railway Company for accounts rendered for transportation of materials, &c. (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, lighting, water service, janitors, watchmen, charwomen, &c., Yukon Public Buildings (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Harbours and Rivers—Lewes and Yukon river improvements, including additional allowance of \$1,100 per annum to Superintending Engineer, J. C. Taché (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifteen cents be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous items (Chargeable to Capital) as follow, viz.:—Amount required to repay the Yukon Local Council for the construction of roads, bridges and trails (Revote \$26,996.32) \$80,838.09 ; Amount required to refund the Yukon Local Council for the construction of a steel bridge over the Klondike River, \$13,759.06 ; Amount required for trails, roads and bridges, \$70,000 (Yukon Territory) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Slides and Booms—St. Maurice District—Working expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Telegraph Lines—British Columbia—Additional working expenses, \$3,000 ; Land and cable telegraph lines of the sea-coasts and islands of the lower rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of

vessels required for cable service—Additional, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Ottawa—For the construction of an Astronomical Observatory, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Buildings—Ontario—Fort William—Public Building, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—Caraquet Wharf, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—For steamship services during the year 1901, between Quebec and Blanc Sablon, calling at ports and places along the north shore of the St. Lawrence between such terminals, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty,—Additional for steam service during the year 1901, between St. Stephen, New Brunswick, St. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and Inner Islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, L'Etete and Black Bay, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for steam service between Sydney, Cape Breton, and Bay St. Lawrence, and calling at way ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for direct fortnightly steam service between Montreal, Quebec and Manchester, England, during the summer season, and between St. John, Halifax and Manchester during the winter season. Provided that if service cannot be obtained on the terms of this vote, the Governor in Council may make any change of details without exceeding the amount appropriated, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty,—Additional for direct steam communication between Prince Edward Island and Great Britain, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for a semi-weekly service between Halifax and Canso during the season of navigation, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for a winter steam navigation service between Quebec and the St. Lawrence harbours, down to Murray Bay and Rivière Ouelle, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Justice—To provide for the promotion of John Chisholm to a 1st Class Clerkship, from 1st July, 1901, \$1,400 ; To increase the salary of Miss Armstrong, \$50 ; To increase the salary of P. M. Côté to \$1,800, from 1st July, 1901 (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$100 ; Contingencies—Sundries—Further amount required, \$1,500 ; To increase the salary of G. R. Cleland, messenger, to \$500, \$70, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Supreme Court of Canada—To provide for one 2nd Class Clerk, R. G. Davis (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act) \$1,100 ; To increase the salary of J. O'Regan, \$50, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents, be granted to His Majesty, for the following Miscellaneous Items, viz. :—Additional sum required for lighting of office of Clerk of Court and Judge's Chambers, Prince Albert, \$20 ; To provide for the appointment of a Judge of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, in New Brunswick, \$500 ; To provide for legal expenses in connection with arbitration *re* Eastern Extension Railway, Nova Scotia, \$1,822.59, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Manitoba Penitentiary—To provide for the purchase of additional land, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Police—To increase the salary of Albert J. Cawdron, \$100: Canal Protection Service—Further amount required, \$45,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for services in the Yukon Territory—Administration of Justice—Additional amount required for maintenance of prisoners, \$20,000; Two police magistrates for the Yukon Territory, at \$2,400 each, \$4,800; To supplement the salary of the Surgeon of the North-west Mounted Police at Dawson an account of his attendance upon long term prisoners confined at the police guard-room, \$400, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Gas and Electric Light Inspection—Further sum required to enable the Department to purchase necessary electrical instruments for head office for standardizing purposes, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of Staples—Additional sum required to pay salaries of Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and other employees under the General Inspection Act and the Manitoba Grain Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—To provide for the salary of one extra messenger, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—Senate—To pay the representatives of the late Senator, Honourable J. J. Ross, who died during the Session of 1901, the amount of his indemnity (payment to be made to such person as the Treasury Board may determine) \$1,000; Salaries—Further amount required for the year ending 30th June, 1901, \$3,226; Payment to Mr. A. S. A. M. Adamson of the amount required to complete his full salary during his absence on military duty, \$598; Salary of a sessional clerk from 1st April, 1901, \$124, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for hydrographic survey of Lake Winnipeg, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for government of the North-west Territories—Additional allowance for schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for the equipping and maintaining of an Assay Office in British Columbia or Yukon Territory, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for expenses of a judicial enquiry into alleged paper combine, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Astronomical Observatory—For purchase of telescope and apparatus, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Census—Additional amount required, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to acquire from the Dames Ursulines de Québec the property known as the Plains of Abraham, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply;

Mr. Fielding moved, seconded by Mr. Paterson, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. Borden (Halifax) moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Monk, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the total expenditure as shown by the Public Accounts during each fiscal year from 1892 to 1900, both inclusive, was as followeth:—

" 1892.....	\$42,272,136 32
" 1893.....	40,853,727 91
" 1894.....	43,006,233 89
" 1895.....	42,872,338 44
" 1896.....	44,096,385 92
" 1897.....	42,972,755 89
" 1898.....	45,334,281 06
" 1899.....	51,542,635 29
" 1900.....	52,717,466 84

"That the Minister of Finance estimates that the total revenue for the current year ending 30th June, 1901, will be \$52,750,000.

"That notwithstanding this very large revenue the Minister of Finance estimates that the public debt will be increased during the current year by about \$1,800,000.

"That the total amounts which this House has been asked to vote during the present Session, together with items of expenditure authorized by statute, are substantially as follows:—

" Supplementary estimates, 1901...	\$ 3,729,716 90	
" " " 1901...	30,000 00	
		\$ 3,759,716 90
" Main estimates, 1902.....	50,398,823 56	
" Supplementary estimates, 1902...	8,369,241 13	
" " " 1902...	1,240,476 18	
		60,008,540 87
" Railway subsidies.....	3,462,472 00	
" Further railway subsidies.....	96,000 00	
		3,558,472 00
		\$ 67,326,729 77
" Annual subsidy to steamship line between Canada		
" and France.....		100,000 00
" Total.....		\$ 67,426,729 77

"That the Finance Minister estimates that during the ensuing year at least One million dollars will be required to pay the bounties on iron and steel, and that the sum may be somewhat larger.

"That this House desires to place on record its opinion that the expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1901, and the proposed expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1902, are excessive and extravagant, and its regret that the Government, with the exceptionally large revenues at its command, has not only failed to reduce but has largely increased the public debt; and has not shown proper appreciation of the extreme difficulty if not impossibility, of reducing in future years the very high standard of expenditure which is being fixed during a period of great prosperity," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Alcorn,	Culbert,	Kidd,	Richardson (Grey),
Bell (Addington),	Fowler,	Lancaster,	Robinson (Elgin),
Bennett,	Gilmour,	LaRivière,	Rosamond,
Birkett,	Hackett,	Lefurgey,	Sherritt,
Blain,	Haggart,	Lennox,	Smith (Wentworth),
Borden (Halifax),	Halliday,	Maclean,	Sproule,
Boyd,	Henderson,	McGowan,	Taylor,
Broder,	Hughes (Victoria),	McLeod,	Tolton,
Bruce,	Ingram,	Monk,	Vrooman,
Calvin,	Johnston (Cardwell),	Morin,	Wallace,
Clancy,	Kaulbach,	Osler,	Wilmot, and
Clarke,	Kemp,	Pope,	Wilson.—51.
Cochrane,	Kendrey,	Pringle,	

NAYS :

Messieurs

Archambault,	Ethier,	Lewis,	Oliver,
Bazinet,	Fielding,	Logan,	Parmelee,
Belcourt,	Flint,	Lovell,	Paterson,
Bernier,	Fortier,	Loy,	Préfontaine,
Blair,	Fortin,	Macdonald,	Proulx,
Bourassa,	Gallery,	Mackie,	Reid (Restigouche),
Bourbonnais,	Gauvreau,	Maclaren (Huntingdon),	Roche (Halifax),
Britton,	Geoffrion,	McCarthy,	Ross (Ontario),
Brown,	German,	McCool,	Ross (Rimouski),
Bruneau,	Gibson,	McCreary,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.)
Bureau,	Girard,	McEwen,	Rousseau,
Calvert,	Gould,	McGugan,	Russell,
Champagne,	Guthrie,	McIsaac,	Schell,
Christie,	Harwood,	McKinnon,	Sifton,
Copp,	Holmes,	McLennan,	Stephens,
Cowan,	Horsey,	Madore,	Sutherland (Essex),
Davies (Sir Louis),	Hughes (King's, P.E.I.)	Malouin,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Davis,	Johnston (Cape Breton),	Marcil (Bagot),	Talbot,
Delisle,	Kendall,	Marcil (Bonaventure),	Tarte,
Demers (Lévis),	Lang,	Martineau,	Thompson,
Demers (St. Johns),	Laurier (L'Assomption),	Matheson,	Tobin,
Desmarais,	Lavergne,	Meigs,	Tolmie,
Dugas,	LeBlanc,	Mignault,	Tucker,
Emmerson,	Legris,	Monet,	Turgeon, and
Erb,	Lemieux,	Morrison,	Wright.—100.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled : " 'An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company,' " and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain " powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take into consideration the said Amendments ; and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 2, line 4.—Leave out from "and" to the first "and" in line 5 and insert "a fee of not less than Twenty dollars."

Page 2, line 6.—After the second "of" insert "the said" and leave out from "fees" to "and."

Page 2, line 8.—Leave out "eighteen" and insert "three."

Page 2, line 12.—Leave out "eighteen" and insert "three."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Government Cartridge Factory, ammunition (Revote)—(Chargeable to Capital) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway—To provide for payment of award of arbitrators in connection with Eastern Extension Railway, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and ninety two dollars and eighteen cents be granted to His Majesty, to provide for payment of award of arbitrators in connection with Eastern Extension Railway, New Brunswick, \$148,968.75; for interest on same from 1st July, 1884, to 1st July 1901 \$126,623.43, and for costs of reference, \$5,100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 23rd May, 1901.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair: and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railways Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company," and to change its name to "The Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Interprovincial and James' Bay Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company, (Limited)."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Electric Light Inspection Act."

Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies."

Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Pacific Cable Act, 1899."

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till Eleven o'Clock, A.M., this day.

Thursday, 23rd May, 1901.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter :—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
OTTAWA, 23rd May, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber, to prorogue the Session of the Dominion Parliament, on Thursday, the Twenty-third instant, at Three o'Clock, P.M.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GRAHAM, Captain, A.D.C.,
Acting Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. Parmelee, seconded by Mr. Davis,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Lemieux, seconded by Mr. Mackie,

Ordered, That as it appears from the Minutes and Proceedings of the Senate of 22nd May, 1901, that the preamble of Bill respecting the South Shore Railway Company, was reported not proven, the Accountant of this House be authorized to refund the fee and charges paid on the said Bill, less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Louis H. Davies,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the original statement of Messieurs Mackenzie, Mann and Company in connection with the construction of the Canadian Yukon Railway.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated this day, for copies of the original statement of Messieurs Mackenzie, Mann and Company, in connection with the construction of the Canadian Yukon Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 581*).

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Louis H. Davies,

Ordered, That the foregoing Return to an Order of the House, dated this day, be printed, and that Rule 94 be suspended in relation thereto.

Sir Richard J. Cartwright, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th February, 1901, for a copy of all Correspondence between the Italian Consul for Canada and the Prime Minister or the Minister of Trade and Commerce respecting proposed improvement of the trade relations between Canada and Italy, and of all correspondence leading up to the placing of Canadian goods by Italy upon its general tariff. (*Sessional Papers, No. 110*).

Mr. Macdonald reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions : which were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Government Cartridge Factory, ammunition (Revote) - (Chargeable to Capital) for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Intercolonial Railway - To provide for payment of award of arbitrators in connection with Eastern Extension Railway, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighteen cents be granted to His Majesty, to provide for payment of award of arbitrators in connection with Eastern Extension Railway, New Brunswick, \$148,968.75 ; for interest on same from 1st July, 1884, to 1st July, 1901, \$126,623.43, and for costs of reference, \$5,100, for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1901, the sum of \$3,758,702.96 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1902, the sum of \$40,012,295.98 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1901, the sum of \$3,758,702.96 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1902, the sum of \$40,012,295.98 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Fielding have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service, of the financial years ending, respectively, the 30th June, 1901, and the 30th June, 1902.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts of 1899 and 1900 respecting the Quebec Harbour Commissioners ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act further to amend the North-west Territories Representation Act ;

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Richard J. Cartwright,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company."

Bill intituled : " An Act respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada."

Bill intituled : " An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act."

Bill intituled : " An Act to further amend the Railway Act."

Bill intituled : " An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts."

Bill intituled : " An Act further to amend the Penitentiary Act."

Bill intituled : " An Act respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint."

Bill intituled : " An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1897."

Bill intituled : " An Act to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons."

Bill intituled : " An Act to provide for the payment of bounties on lead refined in Canada."

Bill intituled : " An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the Amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate doth not insist upon their Second Amendment made to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Packing and Sale of certain Staple Commodities," to which the House of Commons hath disagreed.

Mr. Maclaren (Huntington) moved, seconded by Mr. Martineau, and the Question being put, That the House do now adjourn:—It passed in the Negative.

Sir Richard J. Cartwright, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth:—

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.

MINTO.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 11th May, 1901, acknowledging the receipt of an Address to the King from the Commons of Canada, respecting the Declaration which the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement require the Sovereign to make at the meeting of the First Parliament, or at the Coronation, and stating that the Address has been laid before His Majesty, and will be referred to a Committee of the House of Lords.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 23rd May, 1901.

Copy—Canada—No. 131.

(From Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.)

DOWNING STREET,
11th May, 1901.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 81 of the 18th March, forwarding an Address to the King from the Commons of Canada respecting the Declaration which the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement require the Sovereign to make at the meeting of the First Parliament or at the Coronation.

2. The Address has been laid before the King and will be referred to the Committee of the House of Lords, for the appointment of which the Lord President of the Council is about to move with a view to the consideration of the form of Oath to be taken by the Sovereign on his accession.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor General

The Right Honourable

The EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Acts of 1899 and 1900, respecting the “ Quebec Harbour Commissioners.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for “ the Public Service of the financial years ending, respectively, the 30th June, 1901, and “ the 30th June, 1902.”

Sir Richard J. Cartwright, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the the House,—Supplementary Report of the Department of Militia and Defence :— Organization, equipment, despatch and service of the Canadian Contingents, during the war in South Africa, 1899-1900. (*Sessional Papers, No. 35a.*)

On motion of Mr. Lemieux, seconded by Mr. Calvert.

Ordered, That as it appears from the Minutes and Proceedings of the Senate of 23rd May, 1901, that Bill respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, was discharged from the Orders of the Day, the Accountant of this House be authorized to refund the fee and charges paid on the said Bill, less the cost of printing and translation.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor General, by René E. Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :—

MR. SPEAKER,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honourable House, That it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with The House, went up to attend His Excellency, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills :—

An Act respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.

An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

An Act respecting the British Yukon Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association.

An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act.

An Act respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company.

An Act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to make certain provisions necessitated by the Demise of the Crown.

An Act to amend the Unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894.

An Act respecting the Culling of Lumber and the Inspection of Staples.

An Act to amend the General Inspection Act.

An Act respecting Enquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties.

An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company.

An Act respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to “ The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.”

An Act respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company.

An Act respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company.

-
- An Act respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.
An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company.
An Act respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
An Act respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited).
An Act respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited).
An Act respecting the E. B. Eddy Company.
An Act respecting W. C. Edwards & Company (Limited).
An Act to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin.
An Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited).
An Act respecting the Rathbun Company.
An Act to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society.
An Act respecting Victoria Day.
An Act respecting the Western Assurance Company.
An Act to incorporate the Sovereign Bank of Canada.
An Act respecting the British America Assurance Company.
An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.
An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale.
An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships.
An Act respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company.
An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell.
An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.
An Act further to amend the Post Office Act.
An Act to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.
An Act respecting Pensions of Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes.
An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company (Limited) the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the Administration of Justice in the said Territory.
An Act to amend the Railway Act.
An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald.
An Act for the relief of Lilius Middleton.
An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited).
An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds.
An Act to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company.
An Act respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company.

-
- An Act to incorporate the Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada.
An Act to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada.
An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.
An Act to amend the Franchise Act, 1898.
An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act.
An Act to provide for a further annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island.
An Act to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company.
An Act respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company.
An Act respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay and Western Railway Company.
An Act incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company.
An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company, and to change its name to The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Interprovincial and James' Bay Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company (Limited).
An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.
An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act.
An Act to amend the Electric Light Inspection Act.
An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies.
An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.
An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Act to restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens.
An Act to amend the Pacific Cable Act, 1899.
An Act to remove Doubts concerning the continuance in office of Judges of the Dominion and Provincial Courts upon the Demise of the Crown.
An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892.
An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada.
An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act.
An Act to further amend the Railway Act.
An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.
An Act further to amend the Penitentiary Act.
An Act respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint.
An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1897.
An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900.
An Act respecting the Packing and Sale of certain Staple Commodities.
An Act to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.
An Act to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company.
An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company."
An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald.
An Act to provide for the payment of Bounties on Lead Refined in Canada.
An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in aid of the Construction of the Lines of Railway therein mentioned.
An Act to amend the Acts of 1899 and 1900 respecting the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as followeth :—

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

“ The Commons of Canada have voted certain Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

“ In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency a Bill, intituled :— ‘ An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial years ending, respectively, the 30th June, 1901, and the 30th June, 1902, to which I humbly request Your Excellency’s assent.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words :—

“ In His Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament I desire to thank you for the assiduity and zeal with which you have considered the many important subjects that have been brought before you.

It has been pleasing to note that the Act making the 24th day of May a legal holiday has met with such general approval, evincing, as it does, a desire to pay a worthy tribute to the memory of a sovereign who was so endeared to her subjects.

The establishment of a Branch of the Royal Mint in Canada marks a new departure in our monetary system and is gratifying to the pride of the people, evidencing, as it does, the increasing wealth and prosperity of the Dominion.

I am glad to observe the interest shown in so many cities and towns throughout Canada in the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. It affords an assurance that they will receive a hearty welcome.

The subsidy granted for the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and France will, I am confident, aid materially in developing and increasing a trade with France that will prove advantageous to both countries.

The Act providing for a further allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island removes from controversy a long pending claim against the Dominion, and has been accepted in full satisfaction for all damages arising out of the alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of Union in respect to intercommunication between the Island and the Mainland during the winter season.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for the liberal supplies you have granted towards the development of our resources. This action is amply justified owing to the expanding revenue of the last two years.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I congratulate you upon the adoption of many important measures, in addition to those named, and I do not doubt but that they will contribute to the general advancement and prosperity of the Dominion.

Then the Honourable the SPEAKER of the Senate said:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Wednesday, the Second day of July next, to be here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday, the Second day of July next.

APPENDIX

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1901



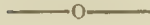
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1901

VOLUME XXXVI

APPENDIX



LIST OF APPENDICES—1901.

No. 1.—REPORT of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

Printed herein.

No. 2.—SECOND REPORT of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts in reference to "Local Revenue Account, Yukon Territory," &c. *Not printed.*

THIRD REPORT referring to payments made to W. G. Charleson and J. B. Charleson in connection with "Telegraph Lines in British Columbia and Yukon from Bennett to Dawson and branch to Atlin City," &c.

Not printed.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

FIRST SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT

1901

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1901

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THE COMMITTEE.

(J. H. LEGRIS, Esq., *Chairman.*)

Messieurs :

Angers,
Ball,
Bazinet,
Bell (*Addington*),
Bell (*Pictou*),
Bernier,
Blain,
Bourassa,
Bourbonnais,
Boyd,
Broder,
Brown,
Bruce,
Bureau,
Calvert,
Calvin,
Cargill,
Carscallen,
Charlton,
Christie,
Clancy,
Clare,
Cochrane,
Davis,
Dechene,
Delisle,
Douglas,
Dugas,
Dyment,
Edwards,
Erb,
Fisher,
Fortier,
Galliher,
Gauvreau,
Gilmour,
Girard,
Godbout,
Gould,
Guthrie,

Hackett,
Halliday,
Harwood,
Henderson,
Heyd,
Hughes (*King's*),
Hughes (*Victoria*),
Ingram,
Johnston (*Cardwell*),
Johnston (*Lambton*),
Kendall,
Kidd,
Lang,
LaRivière,
Lavell,
Lavergne,
LeBlanc,
Legris,
Lennox,
Lewis,
Logan,
Lovell,
Macdonald,
Mackie,
MacLaren (*Perth*),
McColl,
McCool,
McCormick,
McCreary,
McEwan,
McGowan,
McGugan,
McIntosh,
McLennan,
McLeod,
Marcil (*Bagot*),
Martineau,
Matheson,
Maxwell,
Meigs,

Morin,
Mulock,
Oliver,
Parmelee,
Pope,
Proulx,
Reid (*Grenville*),
Reid (*Restigouche*),
Richardson (*Grey*),
Richardson (*Lisgar*),
Robinson (*Elgin*),
Robinson (*Northumber
land*),
Roche (*Marquette*),
Roddick,
Rosamond,
Ross (*Ontario*),
Ross (*Victoria*),
Rousseau,
Schell,
Seagram,
Sherritt,
Simmons,
Smith (*Vancouver*),
Smith (*Wentworth*),
Sproule,
Stephens,
Talbot,
Taylor,
Tolmie,
Tolton,
Tucker,
Turcot,
Turgeon,
Vrooman,
Wade,
Wilmot,
Wilson,
Wright—176.

REPORT

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization present their Sixth and Final Report as follows :—

The investigations of the Committee during the current Session of Parliament included : *First*,—Scientific agriculture applied to the varied productions of crops and animal products in Canada, and the development of increase in quantities, and exports ; also the conditions affecting the standing of these productions in the markets of Great Britain : *Second*,—Total immigration arrivals in Canada and settlement of immigrants in Manitoba and the North-west Territories for the year 1900, together with the agencies employed in Europe and the United States for the promotion of emigration to this country ; and therewith the total expenditure upon immigration for the calendar year above indicated. These particulars are set forth in detail in the evidence of Mr. Frank Pedley, Supt. of Immigration, and Mr. W. T. R. Preston.

The whole evidence taken by the Committee on each of these general divisions and the several enquiries pertinent to each, are appended hereto, except such thereof as have already been reported to the House. The whole of which is essential as collectively forming a portion of this report and to be printed, herewith, consolidated into one volume.

The Committee recommend that one thousand (1,000) copies of the evidence of Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, and that of Mr. Preston be published in pamphlet form for distribution by the Bureau of Immigration.

In reference to the *first* general division of the Committee's investigations, they submit that :—

From the evidence of the several members of the official staff at the Central Experimental Farm, together with the evidence of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, the Committee are gratified to be in a position to report that the application of science to practical agriculture and all products collateral to it, is being extended all over Canada, with marked beneficial results, in consequence of which the volume and variety of farm products are being rapidly augmented in quantities of production and export, and that high grade qualities are keeping pace with the volume of increase.

With scientific agriculture extending over all the cultivated lands of this great country, and having also in view the vast area of rich virgin soils yet untilled in each of the provinces and over the wide extent of the territories awaiting only the touch of industry to yield large and bounteous returns in response, the Committee are led to the conclusion, that no country on the face of the globe presents a more hopeful outlook than the Dominion of Canada, for an incalculable expansion of production and export value to foreign markets, of high grade food products, to satisfy the requirements of the purchasing populations of less self sustaining countries.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. LEGRIS,
Chairman.

House of Commons,
May 22, 1901.

THE EVIDENCE

PART I

INCLUDING

AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING

IN

CANADA

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
February 24, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this morning at 11 o'clock a.m., Mr. J. H. Legris, chairman, presiding:—

The CHAIRMAN.—This is the first opportunity I have had to meet you in this committee at this session. At the last meeting I was selected as chairman. I beg to tender my most sincere thanks for the honour you have done me. I am somewhat diffident in regard to my abilities to meet the requirements of the position, from my lack of experience and not being very familiar with the English language, but I rely upon you to assist me, and I hope the proceedings of the committee will be conducted in a courteous manner and that the result will be for the best interests of the farming community at large in Canada.

Dr. WM. SAUNDERS, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, was present at the request of the committee and made the following statement:—

Gentlemen, it affords me much pleasure to have the opportunity of coming before this large and important committee of the House of Commons to present some points in connection with the work of the experimental farms and to give some particulars regarding the progress made in the past.

ORIGIN OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Entering as we are on the work of a new century, and with a committee composed largely of new members, it may be well to preface what I have to say on the work of the past year with a few general remarks on the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Dominion experimental farms, the objects which their promoters had in view, and how far the expectations formed have been realized. Power was given to the Government to establish the Dominion experimental farms by the House of Commons in an Act passed in February, 1886. This Act met with the concurrence of both sides of the House, and was intended to provide a remedy, if possible, for certain conditions which existed at that time bearing on agriculture in Canada. Prior to 1884 agriculture was in a depressed condition and in that year the House of Commons appointed a select committee to inquire into the best means of encouraging and developing the farming interests of Canada, of which Mr. G. A. Gigault was chairman. This committee made a careful inquiry into the subject, also as to the advantages and wants experienced by agriculturists in Canada, taking evidence from various persons who had made a special study of the different branches of industry included under the general term agriculture, and from others having scientific knowledge bearing on this subject. In the report

afterwards submitted to the House of Commons, the substance of the evidence gathered is thus summarized :—

“ Notwithstanding the great progress made in recent years it appears that there is a large amount of defective farming in this country. In the cultivation of cereals, roots and grasses there is want of periodical change of seed, selection of improved varieties, a proper rotation of crops with a lack of thorough tillage, and a knowledge of the value and suitability of manures. The value of manures is in many cases unheeded, and much fertilizing power is lost through negligent exposure and the waste of liquid manures. In stock-raising the chief deficiencies are, the want of pure bred males, lack of knowledge of the adaptability of breeds to particular conditions throughout the Dominion, the want of better pasture, and more abundant tree shelter. In the production of butter the milk is frequently not properly cared for, nor is suitable attention paid to the selection of milch cows, and the food given is often deficient in nutriment and in milk-producing qualities. Low grades of butter are attributable to want of skill in its manufacture and want of improved apparatus. In cheese-making the need of greater skill and want of scientific knowledge is also felt. In the cultivation of fruit a great want is experienced in many sections of hardier varieties, and of varieties with improved keeping qualities. There is also a deplorable want of knowledge regarding the insects and diseases injurious to fruit trees.”

This committee also reported that in the replies they had received to a number of questions submitted to many leading farmers in every part of the Dominion, a large proportion advised the establishment of experimental farms. The committee recommended that the government establish an experimental farm or farms where experiments might be carried on in connection with all branches of agriculture and horticulture, and that the results of the work conducted should be published from time to time and disseminated freely amongst the farmers of the Dominion. This outline of the work required, was all subsequently embodied in the Act, and within two years after the Act was passed the five experimental farms were established: the central one at Ottawa and the four branch farms at Nappan, in Nova Scotia; at Brandon, in Manitoba; at Indian Head, in the North-west Territories; and at Agassiz, in British Columbia. The sites chosen in each case were such as to be fairly representative of the larger settled areas in the provinces in which the farms were placed. The great aim of those who have been engaged in this work from its commencement has been to furnish such information to the agricultural community as would enable farmers to conduct all their work more skilfully and to make it more profitable, and in the arrangement of the work such experiments as were likely to be the most immediately beneficial to the settlers were among the first to engage the attention of the officers in charge.

SOME OF THE WORK DONE.

Thirteen years have elapsed since this work was begun, and during that time agriculture in Canada has made great advances. While it is not claimed that this progress has been wholly due to the work and influence of the Dominion experimental farms, much credit is justly due to the various measures carried on by the useful organizations which have been established by the several provinces. There is, however, no doubt that the institutions established by the Federal Government have been a most important factor in this connection. The progress referred to has resulted in improving the condition of the farmer all over the country, and in a vast increase in the exports of agricultural products. Fourteen years of solid and persistent experimental work have been done, and fourteen annual reports given to the country, each containing a mass of valuable information bearing directly on the work which daily occupies the farmer's attention. The farmer needs all the information he can get, for there is probably no employment which engages man's attention which requires more skill and more general information than farming. Competition is keen throughout the civilized world, and the

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farmer must turn to practical account every advantage within his reach, bearing on improvement in the quality of his products and in lessening the cost of their production, if he is to maintain and improve his position.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AS BUREAUS OF INFORMATION.

It was intended at the outset that the experimental farms should become bureaus of information to which farmers could apply to aid them in the solution of difficulties which frequently present themselves in the course of farm work. Evidence of the usefulness of the farms, in this respect, is furnished in the rapid increase of the correspondence carried on with farmers in all parts of the Dominion. In 1889, the year after the farms had become fairly organized, the number of letters received was about 8,000. During the past four years there has been received at the Central Experimental Farm alone a yearly average of 50,271 letters, to 27,839 of which written replies have been sent each year, the remainder being answered by printed circulars. Of reports and bulletins there have been sent out an annual average of 204,542, and of printed circulars 69,130. The correspondence is also large at each of the branch farms. There is thus a constant flow of information going to Canadian farmers from all the experimental farms which is producing excellent results.

PRINCIPLES WHICH UNDERLIE SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The principles which underlie successful crop growing in Canada may be thus summarized :

Maintaining the fertility of the land, mainly by the proper care and use of barn-yard manure, and the ploughing under of green clover, thus adding fertility and humus.

Adopting a judicious rotation of crops.

Following the best methods of preparing the land.

Early sowing.

Choosing the best and most productive varieties for growing.

The selection of plump and well ripened seed for planting.

Along these several lines many experiments have been conducted. Continued efforts have been made to gain knowledge as to the best methods of maintaining and adding to the fertility of the land, which is so essential to the continuance of good crops. Special attention has been given to investigations to determine the best methods of handling and using barn-yard manure, the universal fertilizer which is more or less available everywhere to the Canadian farmer. Experiments continued for eleven years have shown that a given weight of manure taken fresh from the barn-yard is equal in crop producing power to the same weight of rotted manure. It has also been shown by repeated tests that fresh manure loses during the process of rotting from 50 to 60 per cent of its weight. The effective use of barn-yard manure, so as to obtain the best results with the least waste, is one of the most important problems connected with agriculture, for on this material the farmer's hopes of maintaining the fertility of his land and thus providing for a succession of good crops are mainly based.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

During the past twelve years annual tests have been made to gain information as to the relative value of artificial manures used separately and in combination, on

nearly all the more important farm crops, and the results obtained have been published. Long continued experiments with artificial fertilizers used alone have given results which are disappointing, considering the large amount of available plant food they contain. One reason for this lies probably in the fact that these fertilizers contain no humus, and that the proportion of vegetable matter in the soil has been much reduced by constant cropping. Thus the capacity of the soil for holding moisture has been lessened to the detriment of its crop-producing power.

PLOUGHING UNDER OF GREEN CLOVER.

Experiments have also been conducted for several years in the ploughing under of green clover to enrich the land, and it has been shown that clover seed can be sown in all the eastern provinces of Canada and in the coast climate of British Columbia to advantage with all cereal crops, without lessening the grain crop for the current year, and that after the grain is cut the clover grows luxuriantly, acting as a catch crop during the latter part of the season. Green clover turned under is specially valuable to the land for the reason that it absorbs while growing large quantities of nitrogen from the air, which is stored up in its tissues. A heavy mat of growth is produced by the autumn, which, when ploughed under, adds considerably to the available nitrogen in the soil, as well as to the store of humus. The proportion of nitrogen thus added to the land has been found equal to that obtained from a dressing of ten tons of barn-yard manure to the acre. Considerable supplies of potash, phosphoric acid and lime are also taken up by the clover plant during its growth, a part of which is gathered from depths in the soil not reached by some other farm crops. In this way the clover practically enriches the soil to some extent in these other important elements. That the land has been much improved by this treatment has been shown in increased crop on many plots when compared with adjoining plots on which no clover had been sown. In one series of experiments with oats, the average increase for the first year was 28 per cent in the weight of the grain produced and 78 per cent in the weight of the straw. In the second year, when the barley was sown on the same series of plots without any additional fertilizer, the increase in the weight of the grain produced on the plots which had been treated with clover, was 29 per cent, and the increase in the weight of the straw was 35 per cent. In a similar series of experiments conducted with potatoes, the plots treated with clover gave an average increase in the weight of the tubers of 28 per cent. These experiments are being continued from year to year. The tests made in 1900 with oats, wheat, barley and potatoes, confirm those of the preceding years, and further establish the value of this method of adding to the fertility of the soil.

PREPARING THE LAND FOR CROP.

In preparing the land for crops different methods are adopted in different parts of the Dominion. In the eastern provinces the advantages arising from fall ploughing have been repeatedly shown. The exposure of the soil to the influence of frost, sunlight and air is beneficial. Spring work is materially advanced and crops can be got in earlier by the adoption of this practice. On the north-west plains it has been found of great advantage to summer-fallow a part of the land each year. This practice conserves moisture, destroys weeds and brings the farmer much larger crops. The yield of wheat on land which has been summer-fallowed will average fully one-third more than on land which has been prepared by fall or spring ploughing.

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IMPORTANCE OF EARLY SOWING.

That increased crops result from early sowing has been fully demonstrated by the tests carried on at the experimental farms. Plots have been laid out so as to test the results side by side of early, medium and late sowings of the same sort of grain. These tests have been continued for ten years on plots of one-tenth acre each and on land very uniform in character. The same preparation has been given to the soil in each case and the same lots of seed have been used for each sowing. Forty-eight plots have been devoted to this experiment, eight of which have been sown at the earliest time practicable with two varieties each of wheat, oats, barley and pease. A second series has been sown at the end of a week, and others at the end of each subsequent week until six successive sowings were made. These plots have all been harvested and threshed separately and the results published each year. The best crops have been had from the second sowings, made just one week after it was possible to sow the seed. Beyond this delay in sowing has resulted in loss which has been more serious as the delay has been greater. The average of the ten years' experience shows as follows:—With wheat a delay of one week beyond the period named has entailed a loss of over 30 per cent, two weeks 40 per cent, three weeks nearly 50 per cent, and four weeks 56 per cent of the crop.

With oats a delay of one week has caused an average loss of over 15 per cent, two weeks 22 per cent, three weeks 32 per cent, and four weeks about 48 per cent.

In the case of barley a delay of one week has resulted in an average loss of 23 per cent, two weeks 27 per cent, three weeks 40 per cent, and four weeks nearly 46 per cent.

With pease the loss in crop from delay has been less. A delay of one week has lessened the crop to the extent of 4 per cent, two weeks 12 per cent, three weeks 22 per cent, and four weeks 30 per cent.

The results of these experiments, which have been widely published, have led farmers generally to pay more attention than formerly to early sowing, and in this way crops have been improved.

SELECTION OF THE BEST VARIETIES FOR SOWING.

Another important consideration in connection with successful farming is the selection of the best varieties of seed for sowing, taking into consideration productiveness, quality and earliness of maturing. That there are varieties more productive and earlier in ripening than other sorts has been proved beyond question, it has also been shown that this productiveness is persistent to a remarkable degree.

Among the 41 varieties of oats which have been grown side by side for the past six years at the several Dominion experimental farms, nine of these have appeared in the list of the 12 most productive sorts each year for the whole period. The other three places have been filled during that time at irregular intervals by six other varieties. Hence, only 15 of the 41 varieties have produced a crop sufficiently large during the whole of that time to entitle them to a place with the best 12 sorts. In comparing the best 12 varieties for 1900 with the best 12 for 1899 we find that 10 of them are the same. Taking the results of the cropping of the 12 most productive oats at the Central Experimental Farm during the last six years, we find they have given an average yield for each year of 69 bush. 17 lbs. per acre. The other 29 varieties have averaged during the same time 51 bush. 17 lbs. per acre, an average difference in favour of the productive sorts of 18 bush. 10 lbs. per acre. The value of these figures is more fully realized if we bear in mind that every bushel of oats added to the average crop of Canada puts about

one million dollars into the pockets of Canadian farmers. The varieties of oats which have proved the best are the following: Banner stands at the head of the 12 best oats at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. White Banner?

A. Yes.

Then follow Golden Giant, American Triumph, Holstein Prolific, Joannette, American Beauty, Golden Beauty, Oderbruch, Improved Ligowo, Bavarian, Columbus and Hazlett's Seizure. In the same way I have the best 12 varieties for each of the other experimental farms, showing how these have succeeded in different parts of the Dominion, under different climatic conditions, also the 12 varieties which have given the best results as an average for the whole Dominion, showing those that have succeeded best under all the different climatic conditions to which they have been subjected.

By Mr. Blain:

Q. What about black oats?

A. None of these, excepting the Joannette, have found their way into the best 12 varieties.

By Mr. Bell (Pictou):

Q. Which is the best black oat?

A. Joannette has given the best crop of any black oats we have tried, but this is scarcely adapted for general cultivation. It is a variety with weak straw, and on strong, rich land usually gives heavy returns, but on lighter soils sometimes disappoints the grower. The black oats as a rule give less crop and command a lower price in the market, and where oatmeal milling, which is becoming important in many sections of the country, is carried on, the millers will not buy their white oats in any district where black oats are grown for fear of an admixture with black oats, which causes black specks in the meal and thus reduces its value. For this reason we have not encouraged the growing of black oats. I know there is a prevalent idea that black oats are better for horse-feeding than white, and there may be something in this. I will not speak as to that, but commercially the farmer who is looking for the best returns from his land will find the white oats the most profitable for him to grow, and having proved that we have not thought it desirable to encourage the growing of black oats.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario):

Q. You don't want to grow black oats for commercial purposes?

A. Not as a general thing,

By Mr. Bell (Pictou):

Q. Which was the best oat at Nappan last year?

A. I have only with me the average for the five years. I did not bring the results for last year.

Q. I think it was a black oat?

A. I think you are correct, but I would not be positive. The oats, however, that have succeeded best over the whole Dominion and have averaged a crop of 70 bushels 31 lbs. to the acre, for five or six years are white oats such as the Banner, American Beauty, Bavarian, Golden Giant, Holstein Prolific, Buckbee's Illinois, Columbus, Golden Beauty, Early Golden Prolific, White Schonen, Oderbruch and Wallis. These are all white varieties. One or two of them are tinged slightly with yellow, but there are no black oats among them.

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By Mr. McGowan :

Q. Does the Banner rust with you ?

A. Not much, in our experience it is less subject, certainly not more subject to rust than other varieties ; indeed it is generally regarded as very free from rust, particularly where the climate is not very favourable for rust, as in Manitoba and the North-west, where the Banner is one of the oats most largely grown.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. The straw is also very stiff ?

A. Yes it is very stiff, and it stands well in unfavourable weather.

RESULTS OF TESTS WITH OATS FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The detailed results of five and six years experience with varieties of oats are set forth in the following tables :—

The twelve varieties of oats which have averaged the heaviest crops at the several experimental farms during the past five and six years are :

Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario.

AVERAGE FOR SIX YEARS.

Name of Variety.	Per Acre.		Name of Variety.	Per Acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.		Bush.	Lbs.
1 Banner	68	25	7 Golden Beauty	63	7
2 Golden Giant	66	11	8 Oderbruch	63	3
3 American Triumph.	65	27	9 Improved Ligowo	63	1
4 Holstein Prolific	65	20	10 Bavarian	62	3
5 Joannette	64	12	11 Columbus	62	1
6 American Beauty	63	31	12 Hazlett's Seizure	61	26

An average crop of 64 bushels 5 lbs. per acre.

Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia.

AVERAGE FOR SIX YEARS.

Name of Variety.	Per Acre.		Name of Variety.	Per Acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.		Bush.	Lbs.
1 Wallis	75	7	7 Golden Beauty	69	24
2 White Russian	72	22	8 Wide Awake	69	21
3 Oderbruch	71	9	9 White Schonen	68	15
4 Lincoln	70	30	10 Abyssinia	68	8
5 Early Blossom	70	17	11 Pense	68	8
6 Banner	70	—	12 Cream Egyptian	68	8

An average crop of 70 bushels 8 lbs. per acre.

Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba.

AVERAGE FOR FIVE YEARS.

Name of Variety.	Per Acre.		Name of Variety.	Per Acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.		Bush.	Lbs.
1 American Beauty.....	99	9	7 White Schonen.....	83	4
2 Banner.....	94	6	8 Golden Beauty.....	82	26
3 Bavarian.....	93	25	9 American Triumph.....	81	11
4 Early Golden Prolific.....	88	22	10 Abundance.....	78	4
5 Golden Giant.....	85	25	11 California Prolific Black.....	77	30
6 Holstein Prolific.....	83	26	12 Columbus.....	77	—

An average crop of 85 bushels 15 lbs. per acre.

Experimental Farm at Indian Head, North-west Territories

AVERAGE FOR FIVE YEARS

Name of Variety.	Per Acre.		Name of Variety.	Per Acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.		Bush.	Lbs.
1 Columbus.....	88	20	7 Bavarian.....	81	22
2 Holstein Prolific.....	87	8	8 White Schonen.....	81	17
3 American Beauty.....	86	31	9 Early Golden Prolific.....	81	16
4 Abundance.....	85	4	10 Early Archangel.....	80	32
5 Golden Beauty.....	83	24	11 American Triumph.....	80	30
6 Wide Awake.....	82	..	12 Banner.....	80	27

An average crop of 83 bushels, 13 lbs. per acre.

Experimental Farm at Agassiz, British Columbia

AVERAGE FOR SIX YEARS.

Name of Variety.	Per Acre.		Name of Variety.	Per Acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.		Bush.	Lbs.
1 Golden Giant.....	67	15	7 Columbus.....	57	30
2 Banner.....	63	15	8 Buckbee's Illinois.....	57	22
3 Lincoln.....	59	29	9 Prolific Black Tartarian.....	57	9
4 Early Blossom.....	59	22	10 Holstein Prolific.....	57	4
5 Bavarian.....	58	33	11 Abyssinia.....	56	31
6 Early Gothland.....	58	15	12 American Beauty.....	56	30

An average crop of 59 bushels 10 lbs. per acre.

The twelve varieties of oats which have produced the largest average crops for the past five or six years on all the experimental farms, and hence may, perhaps, be regarded

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as worthy of being placed at the head of the list for general cultivation, are the following:—

Name of Variety.	Per Acre.		Name of Variety.	Per Acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.		Bu-h.	Lbs.
1 Banner.....	73	15	7 Columbus.....	70	15
2 American Beauty.....	74	31	8 Golden Beauty.....	69	30
3 Bavarian.....	71	31	9 Early Golden Prolific.....	69	28
4 Golden Giant.....	71	19	10 White Schonen.....	68	13
5 Holstein's Prolific.....	7	19	11 Odeabuen.....	68	5
6 Buckbee's Illinois.....	70	28	12 Walla.....	68	2

An average crop of 70 bushels 31 lbs. per acre.

In spring wheat we find similar persistent productiveness in certain sorts. Of the thirty-one varieties of this cereal which have been tested for six consecutive years, eight have appeared among the twelve most productive sorts every year for the whole period. Comparing the best twelve varieties for 1899 with the best twelve for 1900, we find that eleven of them are the same. Taking the results of the cropping of the best twelve sorts of spring wheat for six years at the Central Farm, it will be seen that they have averaged for the whole period 26 bushels 57 lbs. per acre, while the remaining nineteen varieties grown for the same period, and under the same conditions, have averaged 20 bushels 30 lbs. per acre, an average difference in favour of the best twelve sorts of 6 bushels 27 lbs. per acre. Then follows a list, similar to that of the oats, of those that have succeeded best, and which I imagine the members of the Committee would rather look over at their leisure, when printed.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario):

Q. May we have it now?

A. Certainly, if you so wish. Shall I give those at the Central Farm?

Q. Yes.

A. As that stands for Quebec and Ontario.

The Preston wheat stood at the head, with an average yield for six years of 28 bushels and 30 lbs. Wellman's Fife, 27 bushels 11 lbs., Colorado, 26 bushels 15 lbs., Huron, 25 bushels 18 lbs., Monarch, 25 bushels 6 lbs., Pringle's Champlain, 25 bushels 3 lbs., Rio Grande, 25 bushels 2 lbs., Goose, 24 bushels 51 lbs., Hungarian, 24 bushels 49 lbs., Stanley, 24 bushels 30 lbs., Percy, 23 bushels 16 lbs., Red Fern, 23 bushels 11 lbs., an average crop of 25 bushels 15 lbs. per acre.

Q. Is the first named in that list a hard wheat?

A. Yes, the Preston is a hard wheat. It is one of the crosses that have been produced by plant breeding at the Experimental Farm by crossing Red Fife with Ladoga. The Ladoga is a variety introduced from north of Riga in the Russian empire, from Lake Ladoga, and has proven to be at least a week earlier than Red Fife when grown in this country. That variety was found, however, when subject to large milling tests, to produce a yellow cast in the flour, which was unpopular with millers, so that it would be unwise to grow it, as the whiter the flour the greater the preference shown for it. Hence the continued cultivation of the Ladoga was discouraged on that account, and crosses were made with it and Red Fife, and this is one of the crosses that has stood at the head of all the varieties of wheat tested at the experimental farms for the whole Dominion. It has given heavier crops than Red Fife or any other variety.

By Mr. McCreary:

Q. What is the highest wheat at Agassiz and Indian Head?

A. Perhaps I had better give them in order. The highest at Nappan, N.S., was the Monarch, with 35 bushels 4 lbs. to the acre. The Preston there comes fourth in the order of yield.

By Mr. Bell (Pictou) :

Q. Is the Monarch a hybrid ?

A. No, the Monarch is a variety brought from the North-west.

At Brandon the Goose wheat stood at the head with a yield of 40 bush. 34 lbs. to the acre ; the Preston there stands sixth with a yield of 36 bush. 37 lbs. to the acre. At Indian Head the Red Fife stands at the head with 41 bush. 38 lbs to the acre ; the Preston stands fifth with 39 bush. 48 lbs. At Agassiz the White Russian stands at the head with 28 bush. and 15 lbs., the Preston coming second with 27 bush. 23 lbs. But when you average these it brings Preston out ahead, with 35 bush. 5 lbs. as the average under all the different conditions of soil and climate for five or six years.

The results of all varieties on all the farms for the past five or six years were : Preston, 35 bush. 5 lbs. ; Monarch, 32 bush. 37 lbs ; Wellman's Fife, 32 bush. 32 lbs. ; White Fife, 31 bush. 36 lbs. ; White Connell, 31 bush. 19 lbs. ; Huron, 31 bush. 15 lbs. ; White Russian, 31 bush. 8 lbs. ; Rio Grande, 31 bush. 6 lbs. ; Hungarian, 5 years, 30 bush. 52 lbs. ; Pringle's Champlain, 30 bush. 52 lbs., an average crop of 31 bushels 47 lbs. per acre.

Spring Wheat :—The results of five and six years' experience with varieties of spring wheat are set forth in the following table.

The twelve varieties of spring wheat which have averaged the heaviest crops at the several experimental farms during the past five or six years are :

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

AVERAGE FOR SIX YEARS.

Variety.			Variety.		
Per Acre.			Per Acre.		
Bush. Lbs.			Bush. Lbs.		
1 Preston.....	28	30	7 Rio Grande	25	2
2 Wellman's Fife.....	27	11	8 Goose	24	51
3 Colorado.....	26	15	9 Hungarian	24	49
4 Huron	25	18	10 Stanley	24	30
5 Monarch	25	6	11 Percy.....	23	16
6 Pringle's Champlain.....	25	3	12 Red Fern	23	11

An average crop of 25 bushels 15 lbs. per acre.

Experimental Farm, Nappan.

AVERAGE FOR SIX YEARS.

Variety.			Variety.		
Per Acre.			Per Acre.		
Bush. Lbs.			Bush. Lbs.		
1 Monarch	35	4	7 Hungarian	32	52
2 Wellman's Fife.....	35	2	8 White Russian	32	50
3 White Connell	34	50	9 Rio Grande.....	32	40
4 Preston	33	10	10 Red Fern	32	10
5 Huron.....	33	6	11 Advance	31	43
6 Goose.....	32	53	12 Stanley	31	43

An average crop of 33 bushels 10 lbs. per acre.

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Experimental Farm, Brandon.

AVERAGE FOR FIVE YEARS.

Variety.	Per Acre.	Variety.	Per Acre.
	Bush. Lbs.		Bush. Lbs.
1 Goose.....	40 34	7 Pringle's Champlain	35 58
2 White Fife	39 4	8 White Connell	35 40
3 Crown	37 30	9 Rio Grande.....	35 30
4 Red Fife.....	37 10	10 White Russian	34 22
5 Monarch	37 4	11 Wellman's Fife	33 58
6 Preston.....	36 37	12 Advance	33 46

An average crop of 36 bushels 26 lbs. per acre.

Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

AVERAGE FOR FIVE YEARS.

Variety.	Per Acre.	Variety.	Per Acre.
	Bush. Lbs.		Bush. Lbs.
1 Red Fife.....	41 38	7 White Fife.	39 34
2 Wellman's Fife	40 24	8 Bonndry	39 30
3 Huron.....	40 6	9 Percy	39 22
4 Red Fern	39 50	10 Crown	38 46
5 Preston	39 48	11 Alpha.....	38 36
6 Emporium	39 38	12 Monarch	38 2

An average crop of 39 bushels 43 lbs. per acre.

Experimental Farm, Agassiz.

AVERAGE FOR SIX YEARS.

Variety.	Per Acre.	Variety.	Per Acre.
	Bush. Lbs.		Bush. Lbs.
1 White Russian.....	28 15	7 Herisson Bearded.....	26 15
2 Preston	27 23	8 Wellman's Fife.....	26 8
3 Monarch	27 8	9 Countess	26 5
4 Red Fife.....	26 38	10 White Connell.....	25 55
5 Dawn	26 20	11 Hungarian.....	25 54
6 Huron	26 18	12 White Fife.	25 44

An average crop of 26 bushels 30 lbs. per acre.

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The twelve varieties of spring wheat which have produced the largest crops, taking the average of the results obtained for the past five and six years on all the experimental farms, are :—

Variety.	Per Acre.		Variety.	Per Acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.		Bush.	Lbs.
1 Preston.....	35	5	7 White Connell..	31	19
2 Monarch.....	32	37	8 Huron.....	31	15
3 Wellman's Fife.....	32	32	9 White Russian.....	31	8
4 White Fife.....	31	36	10 Rio Grande.....	31	6
5 Goose.....	31	30	11 Hungarian (5 years).....	30	52
6 Red Fife.....	31	29	12 Pringle's Champlain.....	30	52

An average crop of 31 bushels 47 lbs. per acre.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. What is the quality of the Preston for hardness, I think one gentleman asked ?

A. The Preston is a hard wheat, quite hard as grown in the west.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario) :

Q. Is it bearded or bald ?

A. Bearded. There is a twin wheat of the Preston known as Stanley, which was produced as a sport from the Preston after its type had been fixed, this is beardless. These sports are likely to appear in wheat and especially where cross fertilization occurs. In this cross the Ladoga which was bearded was used as the female and the Red Fife as the male. The first plant produced was a bearded wheat but the second year when the seed of this cross was sown this beardless sport appeared in the crop and the beardless heads were selected and grown under the name of Stanley, and the bearded heads continued under the name of Preston.

Q. Was the second variety or sport beardless ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the Colorado regarded as a soft wheat ?

A. Yes, it is generally known as a soft wheat.

Q. Is it a desirable milling wheat ?

A. It is considered so in the east, but is not regarded as a first class sort in the west.

Q. It is grown extensively in our section and the millers object to it ?

A. It would not compare favourably with Red Fife at all, especially in the quality of the gluten in the flour.

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. Where was the Red Fife which was crossed with Ladoga to produce the Preston wheat, grown in the North-west or in Ontario ?

A. The seed was got from the North-west but both were grown here at Ottawa and all the experiments made here.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin) :

Q. Did you make any experiments with fall wheat ?

A. We have had experiments but none of them have been very successful, for the reason that none of our farms are in districts where fall wheat can be grown with advantage. That is one of the drawbacks in connection with the farms, they do not cover enough locations to take in all our farm crops. We have had experimental plots

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of fall wheat at Ottawa every year for many years. We have also carried on similar experiments at Nappan and Agassiz and also on the western farms at Brandon and Indian Head where we have tested 200 varieties, in the hope of getting some which would succeed.

Q. You should have a farm up in Elgin where I live.

A. A good suggestion. But at none of the farms we have, has fall wheat been successful enough to warrant its cultivation in a large way.

By Mr. Ross (S. Ontario) :

Q. Is the flour of the Preston wheat satisfactory in colour?

A. Yes, it is quite satisfactory, and we have had it submitted to some tests which have been reported on favourably.

By Mr. Lavergne :

Q. By what you say I understand that it would be better to have an experimental farm for western Ontario and one for eastern Quebec, so that we could have experiments which would be better than those conducted at Ottawaa as a centre. This farm here is good for eastern Ontario and western Quebec, but the soil and climate is not the same in western Ontario and eastern Quebec as it is in the parts of the provinces adjoining Ottawa.

A. I should like it to be understood that I did not say that. What I said was that on none of the experimental farms we have has fall wheat been grown successfully, and that I regard as a weak point in connection with the experimental farm system, as this crop is a very important one.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. Do they not grow fall wheat in the vicinity of Guelph?

A. Yes.

Q. And the Ontario farmers get the Guelph experiments?

A. Yes, the farmers get the Ontario experimental farm results, and the work is very thoroughly done.

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. Is fall wheat not grown near here?

A. Yes, it is to some extent in this county, but not much. In the adjoining counties it is grown more extensively.

Q. In Renfrew?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. When you told us about these experiments last year we all thought that these experimental plots give a better yield than the field crops; have you ever tried by raising a crop of oats upon the farm to find out what the yield is?

A. I took that up last year, and I brought all the field crop results, as well as the experimental plot results. While the evidence showed that the field plots have exceeded the small plots in some cases, in more cases the small plots exceeded the field plots. I have no doubt the small plots have some advantage in this respect.

Q. The small plots and field plots were uniform as to the soil and seed?

A. All were fairly uniform. I shall be glad to give the Committee particulars of last year's field crops. They will, however, be found in the annual report.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Is the Banner oats you have spoken of prolific in straw?

A. Yes; but the straw is rather stiffer than in some other sorts.

Q. I do not know whether you have the differences in the land that we have in our section, but we find our soil does not produce as prolific a straw under oats as is produced in other portions of Ontario. Ours is a loamy soil.

A. There is no doubt that varieties vary in different soils, and for that reason it is not desirable to pin our faith entirely to one sort of oats. There are some varieties which succeed better on one soil than another. We sometimes have complaints about the Banner oats of its running out or not succeeding as well as it formerly did, but these complaints are few and do not militate against the statement I have made in regard to the general productiveness of the Banner.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. Is the black oat an earlier variety than the white oat?

A. The relative earliness of the different varieties of oats I cannot speak of at the moment from memory with any great degree of accuracy, but it is my impression that nearly all the early varieties are white.

Q. Where the season is short and oats are sown later and frost comes in the fall, would not the black oat stand it better than the white?

A. I do not know ; I do not think any farmer should sow oats late. He will lose probably one-third of the crop by late sowing, and the chances are that he will lose more by frost. It would be better, if late sowing cannot be avoided, to sow mixed crops and use these as feed for the production of beef and dairy products.

By Mr. McGowan :

Q. Have you experimented with sowing mixed grain—wheat and oats and barley?

A. Yes; and the results we have had will be found in the reports of the experimental farms.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario) :

Q. What is the origin of the Banner oats?

A. That I have not been able to find out. It was sent out by James Vick, of Rochester, about 20 or 25 years ago, and I have not been able to ascertain where he got it from. He sent it out in small sealed packages, I think about one ounce in each at a high price, and from that distribution all the Banner oats we now have, owe their origin.

Q. And the variety has retained its vigour?

A. It has retained its vigour in a most remarkable degree, and has shown itself adapted, not only to soils in this country, but, as I stated last year, we have sent it over to Scotland at the request of the North of Scotland Agricultural Society. It has been tested there on some forty or fifty farms, and the reports which have come back are that it has shown remarkable persistence in productiveness, under different conditions and in all soils. Applications have since been made from other countries for these oats on account of their having been so favourably reported on.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. I was forcibly struck by your explanation of the differences in sowing grain early and late. Do I understand you to say that one week after the soil is fit to sow on, you find that the best time to produce the largest crops.

A. One week after you can get on the land to work it. You will understand our first sowings were made earlier than most farmers would think of going on their land, and they did not turn out as well as those plots sown a week later.

Q. And after that?

A. All delay beyond that time results in a falling off of the crop.

Q. One week after you can get on the land then is best for barley and oats?

A. Yes, and for wheat and pease too.

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Q. According to your experiments, it is better to leave pease to the last?

A. Yes.

By Mr. McGowan:

Q. Do you know anything about sowing pease at certain phases of the moon?

A. I am afraid we have not tried that.

By Mr. Stephens:

Q. Have you a stock of Banner oats for sale at the experimental farm?

A. No sir, I will explain presently how we dispose of the crops grown.

By Mr. Erb:

Q. Before leaving this part of the question, I do not think you stated the difference between the crop from the first and the third sowing?

A. In the case of oats, the third sowing gave 22 per cent less than that sown early. Spring wheat 40 per cent and barley 27 per cent less. I gave all these figures when speaking on this subject. You will also find them in the annual report for 1899.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. When you ploughed under the clover was that the crop that was sown in the spring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you ploughed it under in the fall?

A. Yes. The seed was sown with the grain in the proportion of ten pounds to the acre of common Red Clover.

Q. I understand how to do that part, but you say that the crop of clover is equal to ten tons of barnyard manure.

A. That is as far as nitrogen is concerned, the advantage to the soil is equal to what would have been produced by ten tons of barnyard manure. I also showed that it brought up from the lower depths of the soil other sorts of plant food which would not have been reached by the roots of other plants.

Q. In a crop of that kind, do you sow Timothy?

A. No, we sow clover alone.

Q. What time do you plough that crop under?

A. About the middle of October.

Q. A farmer with 200 acres of land cannot always choose his own time to sow his crops.

A. A word to the wise is sufficient. If he knows he is going to lose a large percentage of his crop by delaying his seeding he will get in his seed as soon as he can. We will now return to the subject on which I was speaking.

In barley the same persistent productiveness in varieties is also very striking and details in this connection would make the same showing as those I have given you, in reference to wheat and oats.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN.

Such sorts of grain as are specially promising are cultivated on a larger scale so as to admit of their free distribution among the farmers of the Dominion. This grain is grown on the experimental farms and is distributed mainly from the central experimental farm at Ottawa, from whence it is forwarded in bags weighing three pounds each through the mail. The samples are sent on personal application, and only one variety is obtainable by an appli-

cant in each year. With these restrictions the quantity sent from the central farm for the past three years has averaged over sixty tons and the applications supplied each season has averaged fully 30,000. Those farmers who take good care of the samples received usually have at the end of the second season sufficient seed for a considerable acreage and, after that, have all they require for their own seed, and some surplus to sell to their less careful neighbours. In confirmation of this statement the following extracts are taken from letters received recently of which many examples might be given:—

‘Ste. Anne’s, Quebec, December 31, 1900.—I raised a crop of 1,100 bushels of American Beauty oats this year. I started four years ago with three pounds which I got from the experimental farm. I think it pays to try a new thing once in a while and am a firm believer in experimenting. All my neighbours and a great many from a distance are getting their seed oats from me. JOSEPH SHAW.’

‘Waterloo, January 28, 1901.—If you have any inquiries from farmers wanting to buy Improved Ligowo Oats for seed, I could sell one hundred bushels or more. I have grown these oats from a sample of seed received from you three years ago. FRANK SHUB.’

‘Abingdon, Ont., February 15, 1901.—That free seed is a grand thing and of untold benefit to many farmers. I have been testing varieties of oats received from you for a few years, and as a result our whole neighbourhood has got into some good varieties such as Early Gothland, Improved Ligowo, &c., that do well in this locality.’

‘Carsonby, Carleton Co., Ont., December, 1900.—I received from you a three-pound sample of the Ligowo oats in the spring of 1898. This produced an extra good crop giving me over five bushels. I had a grand crop in 1899, a part of the seed only was sown in 1900 on about five acres. The total crop was over 250 bushels of very fine oats which I am now selling to my neighbours for seed. R. E. MOFFAT.’

I give you these as examples of many letters we receive and as an answer to the statements we occasionally hear about these little samples not amounting to anything. It shows that where people take care of them in two or three years they get enough seed not only to supply themselves but to enable them to sell also to their neighbours.

Mr. DOUGLAS.—I know that in my constituency a farmer received one of these small packages a couple of years ago and this year he has sufficient seed to sow 20 acres.

Mr. ROBINSON.—What kind?

Mr. DOUGLAS.—Improved Ligowo.

Dr. SAUNDERS.—The distribution for this season is now in progress. It began on January 2, and up to yesterday, February 26, 8,717, 3-pound bags had been sent out to the several provinces, as follows:—

Ontario	1,427
Quebec	2,226
Nova Scotia	873
New Brunswick	1,315
Prince Edward Island	421
Manitoba	1,536
North-west Territories	816
British Columbia	103

There are still many thousands of applications in hand which are now being sent out at the rate of 300 to 400 per day.

By Mr. Robinson:

Q. Have you enough to supply all the applicants?—A. I think so. We limited the time for application this year as our stock was less than usual. The time for making applications closes on March 1, and I think we shall be able to furnish all the applicants up to that date with a sample. Indeed, I feel sure we shall. Knowing that we should have a difficulty this year in getting good seed grain from the Western Experimental Farms, from whence much of our supply has usually been drawn, when I was in England in September last, I went to visit Garton Bros., who have a large seed establishment

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near Newton-le-Willows, close to Chester, and examined into the question of their new seed oats, which have awakened great interest in Great Britain. They commenced to cross-fertilize oats many years ago, and as a result of their work, they have put on the market two or three varieties of oats, samples of which I have brought to show you. This one is the Tartar King; this is known as the Waverly, and the other the Goldfinder. I saw many fields of these oats growing in England, and I was struck with their appearance and general character and thought it would be wise to secure a sufficient quantity of the seed of these varieties as a supplement to help us to fill our applications this year. These are being used as far as they will go, and with such other varieties as we have been able to grow at the Central Experimental Farm, I think we shall be able to carry through our grain distribution and keep faith with all the parties who have asked for samples.

Three years ago a new feature was introduced into the grain distribution, which is still being continued. This was to send to a limited number of farmers, a few in each constituency in the Dominion, samples of some of the very best sorts of grain for Canada, enough seed to sow one-tenth of an acre. The reason for this was that with the three pound samples distributed we could not get any accurate reports of the yield of grain per acre, as one man will choose to sow this seed on a certain sized plot of land, and another man will sow the same quantity upon a different sized plot. The names selected for this special list have been chosen from among those farmers who have taken a special interest in the testing of the three pound samples heretofore distributed. Every constituency in the Dominion is represented in this list. We have sent to each of these farmers eight pounds of oats, enough for one-tenth of an acre plot and have described the form and size of the plot. These farmers are expected to conform to the directions and send us the returns asked for, including the yield per acre. When samples of wheat or barley are sent the quantity forwarded is ten pounds in each case.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. That will be about two bushels to the acre?

A. About that. In oats it is about two and a half bushels to the acre, but there is always a little waste in handling small quantities of grain. We began this distribution in 1899 and continued it in 1900, and I have the returns for the two years which I am trying to arrange as fast as possible so as to publish the results. The results are very gratifying, and in some instances these new varieties have run up from seventy-five to one hundred bushels to the acre in the hands of these farmers, in different parts of the Dominion. Of course in parts of the country some varieties have done better than others. There is no variety equally well adapted to every climate and soil in the Dominion. This special distribution is also in progress this year, and up to last night we had sent out to 1,081 farmers in different parts of the Dominion, 290 in Ontario, 378 in Quebec, 108 in Nova Scotia, 146 in New Brunswick, forty-five in Prince Edward Island, sixty-four in Manitoba, forty in the North-west Territories and ten in British Columbia.

Should any of the members of this Committee know of any two or three specially good men in their district that they would like to have these samples sent to, I should be very glad indeed to have their names, but we could not take any large number in any one district, because that would interfere with the object we have in view. We have only a limited amount of material and want to spread it over the whole Dominion, but to two or three in each constituency we should be delighted to send these samples, and add their names to this special list.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. That would be in different parts of the same county? It would be well to have them from different parts of the county.

A. Oh, yes, to have them spread as much as possible.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. Do you send more than one sample to each man?

A. Only one sample in each case.

VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

While visiting Great Britain last autumn I was much gratified at the very appreciative remarks which were made in reference to our system of Experimental Farms in Canada, and the good work they were doing, by some of the foremost men in agriculture there. While in England, I attended the meeting of the British Association at Bradford York, and on invitation, read a paper before the economic section on Experimental Agriculture in Canada. An interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper, from which a few brief extracts are given.

Professor Somerville (Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge) thought they were greatly indebted to Dr. Saunders for an interesting and exhaustive paper which had come at an extremely opportune time. Many persons in this country had, for the past few years, been endeavouring to formulate a suitable scheme for the improvement, on scientific lines, of agriculture in England, Scotland and Ireland, and those who were engaged in this work, had kept their eye carefully on what was being done on the other side of the Atlantic, in the United States as well as in Canada. As the head of the experimental work in Canada, Dr. Saunders had given to the world in his annual report yearly, a volume that described exhaustively the experimental work of the Dominion, and they in England had derived great benefit from the perusal of this work. Canada had begun her experimental work on thorough and complete Governmental lines, and experiment by Act of Parliament looked to be a very cast iron mode of procedure, but practically resulted in an entirely free hand being given to those appointed to carry on the work, with very excellent results. He considered that the work done in Canada was extremely valuable to farmers in this country, and he believed great advantage would be derived from the improvements in the variety of cereals and other plants. He did not propose to make any attempt to criticize Dr. Saunders' paper which deserved the most careful consideration, and would no doubt prove of very great value to English agriculturists.

Professor A. D. Hall (Principal, South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye,) said that after Dr. Saunders' description of the work of the Canadian Experimental Farms the feeling of agriculturists in this country must be one of envy. In Canada they saw a great scheme started in a great way by the Government. They put the whole thing in the hands of competent experts, and they found a great scheme started in all its details suited to meet the wants of the country. Such a scheme was bound to succeed. He could not help comparing that with the haphazard casual way in which things had been done in this country. Very good work had undoubtedly been done by the Royal Agricultural Society, and the establishment of the magnificent experimental institution at Rothamsted was entirely due to private initiative. By these means a good start was made, and a further impetus was given to the work ten years ago, but the work was scattered and under the control of various authorities, and was partly voluntary. It was possible only by governmental initiative with the weight of a great department to carry on the work to create and continue a real research station, which could work as it were in the dark for a long period before they could expect to bring about good results. There was another point in which it struck him that Canada had secured an advantage; they had disassociated the teaching side from the experimental side. In this country we were making the mistake of supposing that the two things of teaching and experimenting should be in the same hands. It seemed to him to be impossible to have an educational and a research station together, unless there were absolutely separate staffs. If they wanted an experimental station of the best type, they must have a separate staff giving up the whole of their time to the work. Dr. Saunders' paper would help to clear up their ideas on the subject.

The President of the section, Major Craigie, who is also Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Great Britain said: 'There were many points in Dr. Saunders' paper which contained suggestions that were of great value to agriculturists in this country

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and they were certainly greatly indebted to the author of the paper for the great amount of time and labour that he had devoted to its preparation.'

More recently there has appeared in England a strong endorsement as to the excellence of the system of experimental farms as conducted in Canada. In the last number of the "Contemporary Review," one of the most influential of English magazines, February, 1901, appears an article from the pen of Sir Edmund Verney, an able writer on agricultural subjects, entitled "Science in Agriculture," in which he deplores the lack of system in the efforts being made in England to advise the farmer, and highly commends the work in progress in Canada. He says: 'The last annual report of Dr. William Saunders, the Director of Experimental Farms in Canada, has reached this country and is as usual full of valuable information. If English agriculturists generally had the least idea of what is being done for farmers by the Canadian Government they would not rest satisfied with the miserable performance of our own Department of Agriculture. This annual report is valuable, alike for its general information and for its accurate details, for it not only tells what results have been arrived at, but in great detail how they have been worked out. These experimental farms have been in operation for fourteen years.'

Sir Edmund then refers in some detail to a few of the more important lines of work which have been conducted in Canada. The experiments which have been carried on to determine the best time for sowing grain; the ploughing under of green clover to enrich the land for subsequent crops; the improved methods of cultivating the land in preparing for crop; the production of new varieties by cross-fertilization; the efforts made to improve the quality and increase the yield of the more important farm crops by the free distribution of samples of the best seed; the testing of samples of seeds for farmers to ascertain their vitality; the experiments for the prevention of smut in wheat; the good work done by the chemical division of the experimental farms in the analyses of samples of water for farmers to determine their purity; the analyses of soils and the experiments conducted with manures, all receive words of commendation. Sir Edmund also speaks highly of the Canadian method of reaching the farmers by holding meetings in different parts of the Dominion for the discussion of farm subjects. He refers to the good work done in the poultry division and in the planting of forest trees on the North-west plains, and in the closing paragraph of his paper he says:—

'The practice of science in relation to agriculture, often regarded in this country as a mere fad, possesses in Canada a real interest for practical farmers. The experimental farm is a favourite resort for an excursion, whether for school children or for older people, among whom such a centre of research generates the keenest interest. The total cost of the Canadian experimental farm department is £15,000 a year; the value of the stock on hand at the end of last year was something like £7,500. It would be difficult to find an investment of public money more advantageous to agriculture generally, or more directly beneficial to those whose living depends on it. Some few county councils are beginning to encourage agricultural science, but this great national industry calls for a generous fostering at the hands of the State.'

Such unstinted and generous commendations of the high value of the work the experimental farms are doing in Canada will no doubt be highly gratifying to all those who are interested in agricultural progress in this country.

By Mr. McCreary:—It is my opinion that those farms in the west ought to be still further enlarged. Not only should they be centres for the sending out of grain samples, but they should be available as schools for the teaching of agriculture. My experience during the last four years has taught me that if we are to get our North-west properly settled, we want to get the sons of farmers and young men who are willing to engage in agricultural pursuits and have schools where they can be educated in Canada to follow farming.

Dr. Saunders:—I thought that the notes I brought with me this morning would probably be more than I would require, but as there is a little time left I think it might be well just now, since I have made reference to what is being done in England, to explain to the Committee what the British Government is actually doing to assist agriculture. It will probably surprise you to know that there is at the present moment

about five times as much money spent in England in the promotion of agriculture as there is here.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. From public or private funds ?

A. From the public funds, and I will explain how it is provided. A large sum is paid every year by the government of Great Britain to the fifty county councils in England for technical education. This amounted to £826,450 in 1897-8, and £834,908 in 1898-9, or an average of over \$4,000,000 per annum. A proportion of this is spent in educational and experimental work in agriculture. The total amount spent last year in that way was about £80,000 or \$400,000. The work is carried on in many different ways by these councils. A considerable sum is spent in conducting field experiments in agriculture, a large proportion of which are on the application of manures to different crops. Other sums are spent on horticulture, dairying, poultry-keeping, bee-keeping and farriery. In many places this work is carried on under the direct control of a committee of the council, which establishes schools in agriculture and horticulture, as well as dairy institutions, and which directs field experiments in agriculture, arranges for competitions in ploughing, hedging, ditching, horse shoeing, &c., gives scholarships in agriculture to those attending schools and colleges, organizes travelling dairies, and employs lecturers to visit and address the farmers. Reports are also furnished of the work carried on.

Now these fifty different bodies, all acting independently, no doubt do a large amount of good work, but it is not a very economical way of administering a very large sum of money. They have this £834,000 every year to spend, given them by the government for technical education; and in that expression experimental agriculture and agricultural teaching is included. A goodly sum of money is spent in trying to help the farmer, by making many experiments, but when these experiments have been made and published there is very little liberality shown in the distribution of the publications. Their publications, most of them small, are sold at from 6d. to 1s. per copy, and hence their distribution is quite limited and they often fail to reach the parties they are designed specially to help. One would think that after the expense attending the investigation has been incurred, that a sufficient sum would be devoted to a liberal and free distribution of these reports as is done in Canada.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. They have no experimental farms such as we have ?

A. No, sir. Then in addition to this \$4,000,000, there are special grants given by the Board of Agriculture in connection with agricultural education and research. These grants in 1898 amounted to \$36,750.

Q. How much did you say before that they spent ?

A. Through the county councils there is spent every year in advancing agriculture about \$400,000, and adding to that the amount spent by the Secretary of Agriculture in the grants referred to—which vary from £50 to £800 in each case—the total expenditure is about \$436,000 each year. There is thus a large sum spent in promoting agriculture in England, much of which is no doubt well used, but in other instances the money is less judiciously expended. The following are examples of the way in which this money is spent. Surrey, a county which spends from £4,000 to £5,000 in connection with agriculture, is said to spend this sum in part directly under the control of a committee of the council, on horticultural school gardens, instruction at shows, allotments and scholarships, and indirectly instruction is given in bee-keeping, under the direction of the Berkshire Bee-keepers' Association, and in demonstrations in field experiments by the University Extension College at Reading, an institution which this county supports conjointly with three others. The county of Cornwall, which spends from £1,200 to £1,500 yearly, expends this money directly through the technical instruction committee, assisted by local district committees. Experiments are conducted in the manuring of permanent pastures, turnips and other crops, and also with different

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sorts of fruits. In several instances two or more counties combine to carry on experimental works, or to maintain agricultural schools. For instance, Durham, Cumberland and Northumberland unite in maintaining the agricultural department of the Durham College of Science.

This will explain to you what Prof. Hall, in his remarks, calls the haphazard way in which some of the money devoted to agriculture is spent in England, and compares it with the closer and wiser methods adopted in Canada, where every dollar expended along that line is made to give its full value to the country.

There are several other topics in connection with my visit to the old country, and especially in regard to some institutions in Scotland and Wales and in France, that I would like to bring before the Committee if it is desired to give me another opportunity. There are also some important topics in connection with the work of the experimental farm at Ottawa, and experimental work at the branch farms, which it has been quite impossible to bring into this one address. I thought it well on this occasion as there are so many new members on the Committee that I should, as far as practicable, give a little digest of the work which has been done and that which is in progress at the experimental farms, that they might see, judging from the evidence presented and the opinions advanced by others outside of us altogether who are competent judges, how far this work has met the requirements of the country and the expectations of those who originated it. I thank the Committee very much for the very careful hearing they have given me.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. It is you who deserve the thanks of this Committee. I was going to ask you one question, and that is whether in your experiments with the soils at the college farms you teach your boys what they contain?

A. Excuse me, we have no school in connection with the experimental farm, but we simply do experimental work and we want everyone to come and see it and get all the information they want about it. The educational departments of the country at Confederation were relegated to the different provinces, and the Dominion therefore has not established any school.

Q. Is there no school in Canada where they analyse the soil and teach the boys what it contains, because that is a most important matter?

A. Yes, there is such a school and a very excellent one at Guelph in Ontario.

Q. I wanted to ask the question because I heard when I was in Washington attending a large gathering of farmers last November, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, whom you know perhaps, who was there and addressed the meeting, state that there was not a college in the whole United States that taught its boys what the soil contained. I thought that surely could not be so.

A. I do not think it is so, because I have visited a great many of those institutions in the United States and there are many of them where that information is given, and given very thoroughly, in Michigan, for instance, I know this is done. Probably his statement was misunderstood.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. There is an important question it seems to me, the beet root sugar industry, and there is an application now in on the part of gentlemen who desire to establish sugar beet factories in Canada for assistance. One of the claims which they advance as to the profit to the farmer from beet sugar cultivation is that the refuse after the juice has been extracted, is very valuable, that in fact the beets take nothing from the soil, that the refuse if it is returned to the soil will make up for all that has been taken out of it by the crop. That the juice practically is composed largely of ammonia which is taken from the atmosphere. If this is the case it would be very important at this juncture for the people to know the value of the refuse after the juice is extracted.

A. That is a point I intended to bring out at the next session of the committee. I did in my evidence last year refer to the question of sugar beets and I showed then that

it was one of the most exhaustive crops one could grow upon the land, and I gave the proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen that it took from the soil. I cannot at the moment give these figures from memory but shall be glad to give them at the next session. As to the exact value of the pulp for feeding that is a difficult thing to determine although the actual nutriment they contain is easily ascertained by chemical analysis. Sometimes something taken as a relish will lead to the taking of a great deal more of nourishing food, while that article has little or no nourishment in itself. We know that in roots there is comparatively little nourishment, but this useful and agreeable addition to the diet of the animal often induces it to eat more food of a class from which it can get nourishment, and in that way it is beneficial to an extent we cannot really quite appreciate. I can give you when we meet again evidence as to the nutritive elements in that pomace and can assure you if an animal were fed only upon that it would soon come to grief. I visited the factory which was in operation at Farnham, Quebec in 1882, the only Canadian factory we had for some years, and saw some animals which were fed almost entirely on that pomace and they were certainly not in such condition as I would like to see animals on the experimental farms, but whether this was entirely due to the pomace I do not know; but it contains very little nutriment indeed. The Chemist of the experimental farms at that time analyzed the pulp and published the results in the annual report of the Experimental Farm. I think the proportion of water in the pulp was 95 or 96 per cent.

I will also submit to you particulars as to what the sugar beets have done on the different farms in the Dominion; in regard to yield, they have cropped with us remarkably well, and I think they are very valuable for farmers to grow for stock.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin):

Q. What about the sugar?

A. That is another question altogether. I will deal with that at another time.

Q. Did you try to analyse for sugar?

A. Yes, our Chemist has made many analyses to determine the proportion. I shall be glad to bring these facts together and tell you what we have found the beets to contain when grown here and in other parts of the Dominion.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. Every practical farmer knows that the beets extract a great deal from the soil, but the question is if you put the pomace back on the land and do not feed it to the cattle will it return sufficient to the soil to compensate for what it has taken out?

A. The element of plant food in the soil on which it is hardest is the potash, and that is clearly all contained in the molasses after the sugar is refined, and therefore none of it is given back to the soil unless the molasses is fed to the cattle.

I sincerely hope that we shall be favoured with visits during the session at the farm, by all members of the Agricultural Committee. We shall be very glad to see you, either individually or in groups, as you may find it convenient. Our staff will be at your disposal to show you anything that is going on and we shall regard it as a great privilege to have an opportunity of doing so. I hope all the members of the Committee will avail themselves of an early opportunity to visit the farm.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 5, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization convened here this morning at 10.30 o'clock, a.m., Mr. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Dr. SAUNDERS was asked to resume his evidence upon experiments made at the different experimental farms during the past year.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SPELTZ WHEAT.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, in continuing my evidence this morning in connection with the work of the experimental farms, I wish to call your attention in the first place to a variety of wheat which has been much lauded in some of the seedsmen's catalogues for the past year, and which is known as Speltz wheat. This is different from ordinary wheats, in that the chaff is not easily separated, it does not separate by threshing unless you have special apparatus for the purpose, and it sticks almost as closely as most varieties of barley. It has been highly recommended for feeding stock and has been stated to yield a very much larger quantity of grain than other varieties of cereals that are used for this purpose. This is not a new thing. It was tested at the experimental farms some ten or eleven years ago, when we imported several varieties of Speltz wheat for trial. It is a wheat that is grown in the mountainous districts in some parts of Europe where the land is very poor and will produce a crop in comparatively unfavourable soil. It is like rye in that respect, and will put up with a small amount of fertility in the land and will give a better crop under such circumstances than ordinary wheat. The results of our early experiments were not encouraging, we did not find it equal to our best barleys for food and it did not produce as well, so after two or three years we abandoned it and did not take it up again until it was revived and began to be advertised by some seedsmen in the western states two years ago. It was then tested in Dakota, and in the autumn of 1899, when visiting the experimental station in that state, I heard it spoken of favourably, and ordered another supply to test it again in Canada. The results last year were as follows: It yielded at the Central Experimental Farm 2,000 lbs. per acre, at Nappan 2,640 lbs., at Brandon 2,740 lbs., at Indian Head 1,320 and at Agassiz 1,340 lbs., making an average yield at the five experimental farms of 2,008 lbs. Taking the bushel at the ordinary standard of wheat at 60 lbs. to the bushel, this would be equal to 33 bushels 28 lbs., or comparing it with barley with which it is more fairly comparable at 48 lbs. per bushel it gave an average of 41 bushels 40 lbs. to the acre. The six best yielding varieties of barley which we have tested for the past five or six years at the five experimental farms have averaged 47 bushels 39 lbs. per acre, showing a little over six bushels per acre in favour of the barley, indicating that the Speltz wheat is not so wonderfully superior to barley as has been represented by some of the seedsmen. At the same time this variety of wheat may have its use in some parts of the Dominion where the land is poor and where it may be difficult to grow other wheats to advantage.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario):

Q. What is it worth?

A. In commerce in Europe it is sold about the same price as barley.

Q. At forty or fifty cents?

A. Somewhere near that figure, or perhaps a little higher, but in this country it has been selling at one dollar per bushel.

Q. Two dollars I was asked?

A. Indeed, that was rather high.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. Was the soil in which you grew this wheat good barley soil?

A. It was good ordinary soil on which barley would grow well.

By Dr. Sproule:

Q. Is this a bearded wheat?

A. No, it is beardless. The spikelets break off from the head very early as they are very fragile in their attachment and when the ear passes through the threshing machine the spikelets break off and it then appears much like the specimen I have here.

By Mr. Lennox:

Q. When you speak of the price in Great Britain as being fifty cents or so per bushel, is it for the forty-eight or sixty pound bushel? Is it sold at the same weight as barley?

A. I am not quite sure about that. It is sold by the seedsmen in Germany, where we got our supply, by weight. In this country sometimes the bushel is referred to as forty-eight pounds, and sometimes as sixty pounds, but the measured bushel really weighs about forty-five pounds, so that when you take the measured bushel into consideration, it comes much nearer to barley than to wheat. We have been feeding some of it lately to steers at Brandon and our superintendent there reports that it seems to serve the purpose very well, but he is not able to say positively whether it is better than barley or not.

An Honourable Member:

Q. Is it a deeper rooting plant than the ordinary wheat.

A. It is much the same, it is a strong growing variety. At the same time the straw is not as coarse as in some other wheats, while it is fairly stiff so that it does not lodge to any extent. There are different varieties of Speltz wheat grown in Europe, some of which are beardless as the sample I have submitted to you and some are bearded.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. What is the straw like for feed?

A. It is said to be better for feed by some of the seedsmen who are advertising the wheat for sale, but personally I cannot say because we have not grown it in large enough quantities to use it for feed; indeed we seldom use wheat straw for feed in any case, having plenty of hay for that purpose.

By Mr. Schell:

Q. It is only intended for feed?

A. Only for feed.

Q. Did you compare it with barley?

A. No, but we will probably do so in the course of another year. The kernel of this wheat is translucent, much like goose wheat in its character. In those districts in Europe where it is grown in the place of ordinary wheat it is used for food, but there the people are content with a very poor quality of flour provided they get enough of it.

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By Mr. Erb :

Q. Is it a spring wheat?

A. I do not think there are any fall varieties.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. What was the preparation of the soil at the farm at Nappan for the particular crop to which you have just referred.

A. Most of the land there is under a four year rotation, the wheat usually follows a root crop, and I think this Speltz wheat was grown on land that had been in roots the previous year.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. How does it come to be classed as wheat when you consider it much more like barley?

A. It is a variety of true wheat, and belongs with other sorts of wheat to the genus *Triticum*. Barley belongs to a different genus and has different characteristics.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. I notice the crops raised in the west, where the climate is a good deal dryer than in the east, were lighter than those in the east?

A. Yes, they have been much lighter this year owing to the absence of rain and consequent dryness of the season, the crops of all sorts yielded less than usual. The crop of Speltz wheat at Indian Head is probably considerably less than it would be in an ordinary season. The yield there was only 1,320 lbs. to the acre, whereas at Brandon it was 2,740 lbs. The difference may fairly be attributed to greater drought and strong winds. I think it is a very hardy form of wheat and in some parts of the Dominion it may be valuable, but I do not think it is a variety we can recommend our farmers in Ontario and Quebec to cultivate largely.

Experiments were also tried last year with Indian corn grown for ensilage. A number of varieties were tried at Ottawa and thirty-two varieties gave an average of 18 tons 1,868 lbs. per acre cut green for ensilage. Twenty-eight varieties of turnips were tested side by side and these gave an average yield from early sowing of 32 tons 1,542 lbs. per acre. Twenty-two varieties of mangels similarly tried have given average returns of 41 tons 1,175 lbs. to the acre, while nineteen sorts of carrots tested have given 27 tons 745 lbs. per acre, showing that the different varieties of roots have given very fair crops indeed at the experimental farm here.

Another branch of the work which has been carried on at the Central Experimental Farm has been that of testing the vitality of seed grain for the farmers. Every year it happens in some part of the Dominion that the weather at harvest time is more or less unfavourable—sometimes the grain is damaged while standing by frost or it sprouts in the stook from wet weather—and the farmer wants to know if the grain will be good for seed. Each year we receive a large number of samples, which are tested by growing them in a green-house at the farm, and also between folds of linen—a German method of testing—and by this duplicate test we are able to tell the farmer what proportion of that grain will grow if the weather is favourable. Last year over 2,000 samples were tested and the number this year has already run over 2,000. The samples tested this season have included 534 wheat, 465 barley and 595 oats. A great many samples have come in from Manitoba and the North-west, and while nine-tenths of these have given fairly good results as to germination there are about one-tenth of them very deficient in this respect. Some this season have shown as low as eight to ten per cent of germinating power whereas good grain will usually germinate in the proportion of ninety to ninety-five per cent. You can easily understand that this is a very important thing for the farmer, who usually has no conveniences for testing the matter for himself and every year many people are thus saved from the loss which would occur from sowing worthless seed.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. In testing the Indian corn, which variety proved the best for ensilage?

A. At the Central Experimental Farm Rural Thoroughbred White Flint yielded 24 tons 1,280 lbs. per acre and stood first on the list. Red Cob Ensilage stood second with 23 tons 1,740 lbs. Early Mastodon with 23 tons 1,300 lbs., and Giant Prolific Ensilage with the same weight stood next. Following these, were the Superior Fodder, which is a variety sent out by Salzer, of Wisconsin, Salzer's All Gold, Champion White Pearl, Mammoth Cuban, Longfellow, Angel of Midnight, Canada White Flint, and White Cap Yellow Dent, making up the first dozen.

Q. What about the Leaming?

A. The Leaming is a very good variety which averages very well at Ottawa. This year it has given us 20 tons 40 lbs. to the acre. It stands better, however, in a six years' trial, where it comes in among the best six sorts, with an average yield for the whole period of 23 tons 563 lbs. per acre.

By Mr. Gould:

Q. For ensilage purposes the quality of the corn is as much to be considered as the quantity?

A. Yes that is quite true and some of the heaviest yielding sorts, such as Red Cob Ensilage do not always reach that degree of maturity essential to produce the best quality. Such varieties as Longfellow, Angel of Midnight and Sanford, do however usually reach a sufficient degree of ripeness to serve this purpose well.

Q. We found the one which ripens earliest is the best. It is not so much the quantity as the quality we look to. I tried a great many of them and I find that Compton's Early corn is about the best.

A. That variety is a very good one, it yielded with us last year 19 tons 500 lbs.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. But we never grow corn for grain here?

A. No, we would never consider it a profitable crop to grow here for seed.

By Mr. Gould:

Q. We grow it for ensilage, not seed.

A. Chemical analyses of the corn plant have shown that the nutriment is more evenly distributed when the ear has reached the 'dough' or 'late milk' stage, and you get better ensilage from corn cut at that stage than if you allow it to ripen. During the time of ripening there is a transfer of this nutritive matter from the leaves and stalks to the grain, a lessening of it in the latter and an increase in the grain. We have, therefore, found it better to cut our corn before it ripens. The ensilage made from it at that stage is more nutritious and keeps better.

Q. We like to cut it when the corn is a little glazed.

A. Yes, when one can crush the soft kernel between the fingers.

MR. BRODER—It gets too far when you let it get to the glazed state.

MR. GOULD—We have tested it in every way and we want it thoroughly hard. Put it in the silo, it will rise to a temperature of 125 and when you take the ensilage out there is very little left of the kernels.

By Mr. Broder:

Q. Have you ever tried sweet corn?

A. We have tried the Evergreen Sugar, but we have never had enough to make any special test of it in the silo. The opinion we have been able to form of that, however, is that the sweet varieties of corn are not equal in point of yield and not superior in quality to the Flint varieties. The yield of the Evergreen Sugar at the farm last year was 17 tons 1,200 lbs.

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By Mr. Stephens :

Q. The same quality of sweet corn will fatten stock faster than the ordinary corn.

A. We have not thought so from our experience, but our experiments have not been sufficient to determine this. The name gives one the idea that the corn would be sweeter than other varieties, but it is doubtful if this would be borne out by a chemical analysis.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. How does Mammoth Long Red do among mangels?

A. The Mammoth Long Red mangel has done well in the course of a test covering four or five years. The Gate Post which is a variety of the Long Red, stands at the head at the Central Farm ; it stands sixth at Nappan, fourth at the farm in Brandon, fifth at Indian Head, and fifth at Agassiz. It comes into the best six at all the farms and stands third in that list. The two best yielding varieties of mangels are Yellow Intermediate and Giant Yellow Intermediate, which resemble each other closely and seem to be practically the same, although seedsmen give them different names. The Gate Post and Selected Mammoth Long Red follow next. Then the Giant Yellow Half-long, and Giant Yellow Globe.

By Mr. Schell :

Q. Do you analyze the fodder corn or ensilage before putting it in the silo, or at the time of feeding it?

A. The Chemist of the experimental farms some years ago conducted a systematic series of analyses of this plant. The corn was cut and analysed at different stages in its growth, and the amount of nutriment it contained at the different periods in its growth was thus ascertained.

Q. Would not the value of ensilage be changed to a certain extent during the process of making?

A. I think it is likely that it would ; the changes which the corn undergoes during the process of ensiling is somewhat like a partial digestion and better results are had from a given weight of that material than from the same weight of dry corn, because the animal can take more nutrition out of it. In the coarse fodders fed to stock there is a considerable waste of nutritious matter which passes through the alimentary canal and finds its way to the manure heap, and the more fully the animal can extract the nourishment from a fodder the more economical that food becomes. Hence it is very difficult for anyone to do more than offer an opinion as to the comparative value of ensilage and hay although it is a very easy matter to determine the quantity of nutritious matter in any particular samples of these substances. The opinion given by some experts is that two tons of ensilage is equal to one ton of hay in feeding, while others say three tons of ensilage are required to equal the ton of hay ; opinions range between these two points. I think it will be found that each ton of hay is more than equal to two tons of ensilage in the nutritious matter it contains, and yet I doubt whether you would find it of much more value in actual feeding for the reason I have given.

Q. The point I was wishing to get information about with regard to ensilage was, whilst it is in the silo, there is a certain amount of fermentation, in passing through that stage does that eliminate any of the food value.

A. There is nothing added to the material in value in the silo as far as the proportion of nutritious matter it actually contains is concerned by putting it through that process, but that nutritious matter is put in a better condition for ready digestion by going through the process of fermentation.

Q. But in going through the process of fermentation does it lose anything?

A. No. I do not think it loses any material portion of its nutritious matter.

Q. Unless it ferments too much?

A. If it does ferment too much a portion of the sugar, which is one of the nutritive elements is converted into acetic acid, which is not nourishing and in this way something is lost.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. But does not the fermentation in the silo tend to convert the sugar into acetic acid?

A. We do not find that to occur where the corn has reached the right degree of maturity, and where it is not put in very wet. If you get too large a proportion of water in with your ensilage, either from having the corn too succulent, or having it too wet, when going into the silo it will be apt to produce sour ensilage.

AN HON. MEMBER.—In the west a number of people carry water and throw all over their corn when it is cut in large quantities.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. That will be only when the corn had got too ripe, I should imagine?

A. I have had no experience with this practice.

Q. Our people do it frequently when the corn has got too far. We were discussing the other day the beet sugar question; our farmers have gone into growing sugar beets for feed, what would you suggest; is that as hard on land as turnips?

A. I was about to take that subject up next.

Q. I was just going to another Committee that is the reason I asked this now. I can read it in the report when it is published.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. About the turnips, where does the Champion and the Bangholm come in?

A. The Champion has not produced crops sufficiently heavy to entitle it to a place among the best six sorts in the five years' test, but it stands third best at the central farm for 1900. The Bangholm stands third among the best six for the whole Dominion in the five years' test. The six varieties of turnips which have produced the heaviest crops taking the average of the results obtained on all the Experimental Farms for the past five years are the following: Selected Purple Top stands at the head, Perfection Swede is second, Bangholm Selected third, next East Lothian, Hartley's Bronze and Skirvings.

Q. You have no Diamond there at all?

A. No.

Q. What about Jumbo?

A. It has not done as well as the other varieties I have mentioned, but it stands fifth in yield in the five years' test at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

With regard to the sugar beet subject with your consent I will refer to that next. Before going into particulars as to the crop, permit me to submit a few points in connection with the history of this industry, because like many other important questions, fresh interest is awakened in it from time to time. Within the last two or three years there has been a great deal of agitation regarding the beet sugar industry, and many people now looking into this question for the first time think it is altogether a new thing, and having no experience they are apt to rush into expenditure in connection with the industry which may not be judicious. We should all of us be ready to take up new things and try and estimate them at their real worth to ourselves and to the country, and in doing this should carefully consider any experience which may have been gained in the past. At the Experimental Farm we try and avoid any bias either in one direction or another, but endeavour to subject everything we investigate to the test of hard facts. The movement in favour of the manufacture of beet sugar in Canada began twenty-eight years ago. At that time the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa,

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sent a special agent Mr. Edward Barnard, to Europe, with instructions to make inquiries concerning the industry, to study the whole question, and to procure and forward a quantity of seed sufficient for 50 acres of land, and to find out the cost of a cheap factory for manufacturing the sugar. He was also to ascertain if it would be possible and practicable to send men out from France to Manitoba to grow the beets and to manufacture sugar from them that year. Mr. Barnard purchased and sent forward seed sufficient for fifty acres of land, but found it would not be practicable to send men to Manitoba to grow beets and make sugar the next year. But the seed was sent here and was probably grown, although I have not been able to find any records as to the results of this trial. He subsequently submitted his report in 1872, which contained very full and interesting particulars regarding the condition of the beet sugar industry in Europe at that time.

In 1874, two years later, the Quebec legislature offered a bonus of \$25,000 to the first successful beet root sugar factory established in the province, and the following year (1875) this offer was increased to \$70,000, or \$10,000 a year for 7 years, to the first factory that would start and operate successfully. This offer led to a good many active efforts to form joint stock companies, and there was a big boom in beet sugar matters in the province of Quebec, which finally resulted in the formation in 1880 of a French company, with a capital of \$2,000,000. Nine-tenths of this money was to be subscribed in France and the remaining tenth in Canada. This company was to build factories all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific in every province, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, in order to thoroughly test this question, and of course to make money out of it. That was their idea. At that time there was a duty on sugar of three cents a pound, and the government agreed with this company that they should have the privilege of making beet sugar free for five years, and that after that any impost that might be put on the sugar, in the way of internal revenue tax, should not bear so hard on them, but that they should have a good fair margin left for profit. They began by organizing branches as it were of this larger company in different parts of Quebec and in Berthier, Farnham, and Coaticook, factories were built. It was estimated at that time that with the privilege they had of making beet sugar free of duty, and the protection they were promised afterwards, that their profits on an investment of \$2,000,000 would not be less than \$500,000 a year, and in that way capital was directed to this new enterprise. These factories were built after the most approved plans, and the machinery was imported from France and Germany all of the very latest pattern. The company agreed to give \$4 a ton to the farmers for their beets. These three factories were built and equipped with expenditures varying from \$150,000 to \$200,000 each, and they were all started in 1881. That year happened to be a very poor one for sugar beets. The crop was very disappointing to the farmers, and the quantity of beets received by these different factories, was much less than they had expected, partly owing to frosts and partly to other unfavourable conditions. There was a second growth of leaves on the beets that year it is stated, late in the autumn, which had the effect of making them more difficult to harvest and then a large quantity rotted and the whole returns were so disappointing that the factories each and every one of them notwithstanding they had begun with a large amount of money got into financial difficulties. The town of Farnham subscribed \$35,000 to the factory at that point, and they got the \$70,000 offered by the Quebec Government, and the proposed capital for this company was \$500,000. It was finally worked up to a capital of \$200,000, but the short crop of 1881 brought so much financial loss that an effort was made to issue preference stock for \$100,000 which was said to be disposed of and the company went on again. In 1882 there were also some unfavourable conditions in regard to the growing of the beets, so that the quantity supplied to the factory was only enough to enable it to work for 29 days, at 120 tons a day, whereas it had a capacity of 200 tons.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Have you any knowledge of what they proposed to pay the farmer for the beets ?

A. Four dollars.

The difficulty was in getting a quantity sufficient to run the factory for a long enough period to make it profitable. It is said the farmers did not grow enough beets. These particulars have been gathered from various articles published at that time, and largely from a magazine published in Philadelphia, known as *The Sugar Beet*. The editor of that paper came up and examined the factories and reported on them. In 1883 it was said the Farnham factory reorganized under more economical administration. In 1884 the factory was closed. The company claimed to have lost \$250,000 and the buildings and plant were offered for sale for \$60,000. This factory remained closed from 1885 to 1890, when under the encouragement that was given by the Quebec government of 50 cents a ton bonus on beets for farmers, and a bonus of nearly 2 cents a pound on the sugar paid by the Dominion government, this factory started working again. The House of Commons put sugar on the free list in 1890, and in that connection this bonus was offered. For the next two years the Farnham factory was worked, but at the end of that time it was closed up, and subsequently the machinery was sold and removed I think to some part of the United States.

The other two factories did not last as long as the Farnham factory. One of them was closed within two years, and the other I think in the course of three years, and they all claim to have lost large sums of money. I am not wishing to discourage the beet sugar industry by these statements, but merely recite them as a matter of history.

In 1891 there was again a good deal of agitation on the subject, and the government authorized the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of the beet root sugar industry in this country and in Europe. I was appointed chairman of that commission and visited the factories then in operation. The Farnham factory was then working. I also visited factories in Nebraska and in Oregon. In my report which was published in 1892, I gave a very full account of the progress of this industry, and showed that one of the chief difficulties in the way of carrying it on successfully in Canada was the payment of large bounties in Europe to the manufacturers of beet sugar. At that time as nearly as it could be ascertained the bounty paid in France was nearly equal to a cent and a half a pound. In Germany I could not ascertain the exact figure but it was probably nearly the same.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. That is on what they export?

A. Yes, and a similar advantage was gained on what was sold at home. The duty in France on sugar was five cents a pound. The way the government managed to hide the bounty was to allow the beet sugar factories, when taking in beets, with ten or eleven per cent of sugar, to take them in at seven or 7.75 per cent, and that was all the manufacturers paid the duty on, when the beets went into the factory.

Q. That is nearly fifty per cent?

A. I do not think you can calculate the proportion of sugar accurately from the proportion allowed on the beets. It was figured out carefully at that time and found to be about a cent and a half a pound. In a document sent by President McKinley to congress in 1899, I find some statements as to the amounts paid by Germany for a number of years past in the form of export bounties. In 1891-92, Germany paid in export bounties on beet sugar \$17,757,418, in 1897-98, the latest records obtained \$8,724,842. This, however, does not represent by any means all the country pays, because it pays in the inland revenue arrangements far more, for as long as the sugar manufacturer can sell his sugar at home, he gets the advantage of a part of the tax. The government makes him pay a tax in Germany on a certain proportion of the sugar made and they have been increasing that proportion as fast as they can, grinding the sugar makers down until it is said that some of them have had to close up. Others have improved their processes of manufacture and increased the sugar in the beets and have thus continued to make the industry a paying one. The government has been earnest in its endeavours to get the bounty reduced as much as possible, while they have considerably reduced the bounties on beet sugar, the sum still given is very large. At the same time it is not found practicable to do away with the bounties altogether, and at the present time, according to a paper which

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was read by an English authority at the meeting of the British Association, in 1900, the bounty paid by Germany is now about one-half cent per pound.

By Mr. Bell (Pictou) :

Q. The export bounty ?

A. Yes, and the internal revenue regulations are so arranged as to give practically the same advantage in the home market. The net result is that the German manufacturer receives 13s. per hundred weight for sugar, which, if manufactured in England, would be sold for 11s. 3d. ; that is with the export bounty they are able to sell in England for 11s. 3d. per cwt., although they receive 13s. a hundred weight in Germany. This is equivalent to 4s. 8d. or \$1.12 a ton on all the roots the company handles. The chief reason why these bounties are continued is that the cane sugar people have improved their processes, and were there no bounties paid, the cane sugar manufacturers could undersell the makers of beet sugar. The proportion of sugar given by the cane has largely increased, and they have the advantage of nature on their side. They can make sugar cheaper than it can be produced from beets, all other things being equal, so that if the price was not brought down to a figure about that at which the cane sugar people can manufacture, they could increase their product and drive the beet sugar people out of the market. It is this stress between the makers of cane and beet sugar which obliges the European governments, if they do not want the industry destroyed, to give these large bounties.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Does not the data up to the present show that beet sugar is made as a rule cheaper than cane ; take Louisiana or Demarara ?

* A. Louisiana is scarcely a good example, because it is just on the margin of successful cane growing ; but take Trinidad, Cuba or Jamaica, and I think you will find that the cane sugar people can make sugar cheaper. They have worked the product in the cane from 13 up to about 20 per cent, while the beet sugar results have been worked from 7 up to about 13 or 14.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Is there any place where they are manufacturing beet sugar without a bounty that you know of ?

A. None that I know of without bounty or some equivalent. The United States have adopted a tariff in this way : If in Germany they give half a cent a pound bounty on sugar sent to the United States, a corresponding duty is charged when it enters the United States ; that is a protection to the cane and beet sugar manufactories of the States.

Q. But I asked if there is any place where they manufacture without a direct bounty from the government ?

Q. The United States gives no direct bounty.

Q. We had this up last year, when we were told that they gave two cents a pound when the industry was started in California ?

A. I do not know as to that. It is said that they give none now.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. The Federal Government, I understood, had removed all bounties in 1894, but there are some states which still give bounties ?

A. Yes, there are several. Speaking of the Federal Government, they ceased the giving of bounties in 1894. They had an Act passed providing for a bounty for

fourteen years, and at the end of three years the law was repealed, and since then this countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar has been substituted.

By Mr. Bell (Pictou):

Q. Do you know of any State where they make sugar absolutely without bounty from the State or the general government?

A. California is the largest manufacturer of beet sugar and there is no direct bounty paid either by the State or Federal government.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. What of Michigan?

A. The Michigan legislators passed a law to give one cent a pound bounty, but the governor vetoed the bill, and it has since been shown to be unconstitutional, so there is no bounty paid there now.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Last year a gentleman who was before us, Mr. McMullen, stated, that the Federal government gave a bounty of two cents?

A. The federal government did give that bounty for a time as I have stated but the law was repealed long since. With regard to two or three points which I was asked to give information on at the last meeting, I would like to say a few words now. I was asked whether the sugar beet was an exhausting crop to the soil. I gave some particulars last year in my evidence as to that, which showed that it was probably one of the most exhausting of crops to the soil; it takes more in potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen than most other crops. This seems rather singular when you think that sugar itself contains none of these elements of fertility in its composition, but the sugar beet must take these elements up to enable it to grow and to form sugar. You do not get this plant food in the pulp, or at least you get very little of it. There are some of these fertilizing constituents in the pulp, but everything soluble is taken out in the process of making sugar and nearly all the potash is found in the molasses. If you were to put that on the land then you would get back nearly all the potash which the plant takes so largely from the soil. The beet cannot be regarded as a light feeding crop, the proportion of these important constituents to which I have referred taken by it from the land being very large.

By Mr. Ingram:

Q. As a matter of fact where does the greater part of the potash go? It does not get back on the land at all?

A. A small part of it will get back if the pulp is fed and the manure used on the land, also, a proportion of the phosphoric acid and nitrogen. The potash is so soluble, that it is nearly all worked out of the pulp in making the sugar.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. Is there not a large part of the potash in the upper part of the beet which is not used in making sugar?

A. The particulars I have given are for the roots alone supposing the leaves to be left on the ground to be ploughed under. The leaves are very rich in potash and if you take them also into consideration the exhaustion of the soil would be much greater.

By Mr. Broder:

Q. They are supposed to go back on the land?

A. Yes, they are supposed to be cut off and left on the land to be ploughed under.

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By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. Have you any idea of the proportion returned if these were put back? I notice it was said last year that if you put the pulp and the leaves back you put it all back?

A. That is certainly not so. I have already stated that a large proportion taken up by the growing beet is found in the molasses.

Supposing a crop of 15 tons of sugar beets are grown on an area of land, that is counting the roots apart from the leaves, I estimate that probably with 15 tons of roots there would be about seven or eight tons of leaves and the constituents of these are not reckoned in the figures I am about to give. Taking the 15 tons of roots only they would take from the soil 171.85 lbs. of nitrogen, 28.80 of phosphoric acid and 135.90 of potash.

By Mr. Broder:

Q. I suppose you could remedy that by some rotation of crops?

A. Of course you could by rotation with a liberal use of barn-yard manure. From a good dressing of manure you get quite a large quantity of all these elements. I think the sugar beet is exhaustive but it is not much more so than mangels or turnips, but it is very much more so than grain, oats or barley. For instance oats would take 46 lbs. of nitrogen against 71.85 in the sugar beet, 15.22 of phosphoric acid against 28.80 and 32.80 of potash in place of 135.90 in the sugar beet.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. What about the pulp as a feed for cattle?

A. With regard to the feeding value of the pulp there is a good deal of difference of opinion. Our analyses at the Experimental Farm show that the pulp contains from 95 to 96 per cent of water and the remainder compared with mangels or turnips would indicate that three tons of this pulp would be about equal to a ton of ordinary mangels or turnips.

Q. How many tons of beets would it take to get a ton of pulp?

A. I think it would not take more than about a ton and a quarter or a ton and a half.

Dr. Wylie, chief of the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture, United States, who has perhaps given more attention to the sugar beet subject than any other man living, estimates that four tons of pulp are about equal in feeding value to one ton of the sugar beets, but he says if it has to be carried either by waggon or cars any distance it rarely pays to feed the pulp, but if it can be drawn by parties bringing the beets the pulp is worth while drawing to form one of the elements in the feed of cattle, because it is in common with other roots more or less of an appetiser and helps to digest other foods. At Farnham, when I visited that factory in 1882, they were selling pulp at a dollar a ton. I was talking yesterday to a gentleman interested in a sugar beet factory in Michigan. He said he had been feeding the pulp and had to pay 30 cents a ton for it, and it usually ranges in price from twenty-five cents to a dollar per ton. Some factories are said to give the pulp away. I think all the experiments show that if you feed beet pulp very freely, it acts as a laxative on the cattle and produces diarrhoea, that is in large quantities, but it can be fed in suitable quantities and is quite an advantageous addition to the diet, especially if much dry feed is used.

By Hon. Mr. Fisher:

Q. Did I understand you to say that four tons of the pulp are equal to one ton of mangels or turnips?

A. No, but four tons are said to be equal to one ton of sugar beets. In our experiments we have found that about three tons or perhaps less would be equal to a ton of mangels or turnips.

A. Any other question?

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Now from your calculation on it, and information regarding it, I presume you have been keeping trace of the experiments being made lately, during the last few years in Ontario especially. Do you not believe it would be a profitable industry for the farmers and the people of the country to engage in to-day?

A. Yes, if a farmer can get \$4 a ton for his beets, I think he can grow them at a very considerable profit at that price, but there is this to be considered, that with the average farmer, the care which the beets require comes at a season when he is very busy. The thinning of the beets comes at a busy time and the harvesting of the beets in autumn is troublesome and experience has shown in this country and in Europe that the greatest difficulty for the factories is to get the farmers to supply them with a sufficient quantity of beets to carry them through a long working season, even in California a supply cannot always be had. Some years ago there was one factory that could only work six days during the season. This was very extraordinary, because they generally work through three and four months. In that instance the beets failed in that district, and when such failures occur it is very hard on the manufacturers, because they have to earn in a short working period their dividend for the year on a large amount of money.

Q. That would be generally a dry season, where the root crop failed generally?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. What is to hinder the farmer pitting his beets in the winter, and drawing in loads in mild weather?

A. There is no great difficulty in siloing the beets, as it is called. That can be done with little protection with earth, and the beets can be brought in, as you say, in mild weather. If, however, the beets freeze and thaw again, the freezing kills the beets and deterioration sets in promptly, and the percentage of sugar in them decreases rapidly; but if the beets are only frozen, and are worked in that state, sugar can be extracted from them with little or no loss.

By Mr. Bell (Pictou) :

Q. What is the ordinary crop of sugar beets in ordinary farm practice?

A. It depends much on the soil and situation. I can give you the average production on the experimental farms for four years.

Q. I do not mean your practice. I mean on ordinary farms.

A. I have the Ontario crop Bulletin here, but it does not include sugar beets. It gives mangels and turnips.

Q. What is mangels?

A. The average in Ontario for 1900 was 453 bushels per acre.

Q. The sugar beet would not be so high?

A. Not quite. In our experience the sugar beets come a little under the mangels. But we have had much larger yields on our experimental farms than the average given for Ontario, and I think our farmers in Canada could raise crops larger on the average than those produced in Germany.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Is it not a fact that while the returns in Ontario at the experimental farm were 18 tons an acre, the experiments in Ontario where the growing was entrusted to working farmers, averaged over 15 tons an acre?

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A. I think that is quite correct. Our average for four varieties grown at the experimental farm at Ottawa for three and four years has been 25 tons 108 pounds per acre. I think 15 tons for the ordinary farmer would be quite a moderate estimate.

By Hon. Mr. Fisher :

Q. How many bushels of mangels an acre did you say was the average for Ontario?
A. 453.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. I may say that I grew these beets for a good many years and my average is 500 to 600 bushels under ordinary treatment.

A. I think there is always a good many poor returns included in the result of these statistical inquiries. I think they are under estimated rather than over estimated. There should be no difficulty in growing 500 or 600 bushels.

By Mr. McEwan :

Q. I suppose these factories never lay in a supply?

A. Where they are working two or three hundred tons a day it is not easy to lay in a large supply ahead. It takes so much room.

Q. It seems singular that it should be so difficult to get farmers to grow enough beets, when the crop would pay them well.

A. At the time I prepared my report in 1882, 60 per cent of all the beets grown in Germany were said to be grown by the factories themselves, because they could not get enough beets from the farmers. Whether that condition still exists or not I do not know. That was after the farmers had had experience for a generation or more in the growing of beets.

Q. That is the way we have to do with the flax. That is to rent land and grow it ourselves.

A. Indeed. I thought the farmers would have been willing to grow flax.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Are you carrying on your tests yet from year to year, with regard to proportion of sugar in the beets and the co-efficient of purity?

A. In the annual report of the experimental farms for 1900 which has just been presented to the House, the Chemist, Mr. Shutt, reports the results of the examination of a number of samples of beet roots which have been analysed during the past year.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Have you formed any estimate of what the cost would be of raising an acre of sugar beets—labour, seed, manure and all?

A. I can give you the particulars from the annual report in that part written by the agriculturist, Mr. Grisdale. The actual cost of mangels and turnips I know are given, and sugar beets would be much the same.

By Hon. Mr. Fisher :

Q. The cost of growing sugar beets last year is there?

A. Thank you, I will look it up. The cost of growing mangels, housed, has been 96 cents a ton, that is at the Central Experimental Farm, this includes \$3 for rent of land, the expense of cultivating, seed, &c.

Q. You have the details as to ploughing, &c.?

A. Yes, they are all given. The cost of growing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of mangels was \$137.33, and the total yield 143 tons. The items and cost are as follows :—

1—c $\frac{1}{2}$

Rent of land at \$3 an acre.....	\$13 50
Cultivating in autumn, four times.....	7 50
One-fifth the cost of manuring 15 tons per acre at \$1 per ton.....	13 50
Ploughing in spring at \$2.....	9 00
Harrowing twice, 7 hours at 25c.....	1 75
Drilling two days at \$2.50.....	5 00
Rolling three hours.....	0 75
Seed, 13½ lbs. at 20c.....	2 70
Sowing, two days at \$1.25.....	2 50
Hand-wheel hoeing, 5½ days at \$1.25.....	6 88
Thinning, 9 days at \$1.25.....	11 25
Hoeing, 10 days at \$1.25.....	12 50
Cultivating, single horse, 6 days at \$1.75.....	10 50
Pulling and topping, 11 days.....	13 75
Drawing, team, 6 days at \$2.50.....	15 00
Loading and unloading, 9 days at \$1.25.....	11 25
Total.....	\$137 33

By Mr. Bell (Pictou):

Q. Is that for one acre?

A. No, for 4½ acres.

By Mr. Erb:

Q. The cost per acre is what I want to get at, whether the crop is good or poor?

A. Of course the crop here was very good, averaging 40 tons to the acre.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. Do you think that to charge one fifth of the cost of manuring to a crop of roots is right?

A. I think it is hardly fair to the other crops. Here is the statement of the cost of sugar beets to which the Hon. Mr. Fisher referred. The cost of growing one quarter of an acre of sugar beets for sugar, the sugar beets in this experiment were earthed up to cover the beets which is a very necessary practice. It shows that the quarter of an acre cost, everything included, \$10.96½ and the yield was 10,265 pounds. The cost of producing one ton was \$2.14. The items of the cost were

Rent of land at \$3.....	\$ 0 75
Cultivating in autumn.....	0 37½
One-fifth manure, 15 tons per acre valued at \$1 per ton....	0 75
Ploughing in spring.....	0 50
Harrowing.....	0 10
Drilling.....	0 33
Rolling.....	0 05
Seed 3lbs. at 20cts.....	0 60
Sowing one hour.....	0 12½
Hand wheel hoeing two and half hours.....	0 33
Thinning, eleven hours.....	1 38
Hoeing, seven hours.....	0 87½
Cultivating, single horse.....	1 05
Ploughing out roots, one hour at 25c.....	0 25
Pulling and topping, 12 hours at 12½c.....	1 50
Drawing in roots, 3 hours.....	0 75
Loading and unloading, 10 hours.....	1 25

\$10 96½

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By Hon. Mr. Fisher :

Q. As against 96 cents for a ton of mangels?

A. Yes, as against 96 cents for mangels. The roots are smaller and there is a good deal of labour in connection with them and the yield is less.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Stating the cost per acre would be a fair way of putting it, for the expense of raising a poor crop on an acre is as large as that of raising a good crop?

A. This was about 20 tons to the acre.

Q. But if the crop turned out to be 10 tons to the acre the cost would be the same?

A. Nearly the same, the cost for pulling and hauling would be a little less.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria):

Q. Is sugar produced entirely from beets of as high a quality as that produced from cane?

A. Yes, precisely, there is no perceptible difference between the two.

By Mr. Bell (Pictou):

Q. Why do you earth the beets so as to cover them up?

A. It is found that where the roots are grown so that the tops are exposed the upper part of the root is very deficient in sugar, and by earthing up you have the sugar diffused all through the beet and obtain a larger average percentage of sugar.

Q. Do you not find that where you grow the sugar beets thickly you have a larger percentage of sugar?

* A. Yes, to grow for sugar, you do not want to thin as much as where they are grown for cattle. We have been growing sugar beets for feed and have found them very nourishing. In some experiments this winter at the Central Farm where they were fed to pigs, they were found to be fully one-half better in their nutritive properties than mangels. In a report recently received from Prof. A. D. Hall, of the Agricultural College, at Wye, in Kent, England, the results of some experiments are given in the feeding of sugar beets to sheep, which show that in that instance the sugar beets were nearly twice the value of the mangels in the feeding of sheep.

A VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, IN 1900.

I desire now to refer briefly to my visit last year to Great Britain and France.

During my visit there last autumn I had opportunities of seeing many of the public institutions and experimental stations, and gained much information as to the nature of the work conducted. Among other places visited in England was Cambridge, where, in connection with the University, an experimental farm of 180 acres has recently been established; Cockle Park, near Newcastle-on Tyne, which is also an experimental farm, Reading College, and the British Dairy Institute, Launceston, Cornwall. Rothamsted, in Herts, and the Royal Gardens at Kew, were also among the places visited. In Wales, a visit was paid to the agricultural college at Aberystwith. In Scotland, to the West of Scotland Agricultural College, in Glasgow, and to the Dalmeny experimental grounds maintained by Lord Roseberry. In France I saw the well-known Agricultural College at Grignon, and inquired into its experimental work and its methods of teaching. I went also to the home of the Vilmorins, at Verriere, and to the extensive grounds of Baron Alphonse Rothschild. I also paid a visit to Normandy, to inspect the large nurseries in that district, which are engaged chiefly in the growing of forest trees, and

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also made a journey into Brittany, to see the results of the planting of pines on the drifting sands along the ocean shore. I had opportunity also of visiting a part of the extensive mushroom caves which underlie the city of Paris. While attending the Exhibition, in my official capacity as Commissioner in charge of the Canadian exhibits of grain and fruit, I took every opportunity which offered for examining the exhibits from other countries, and secured during that time many samples of promising varieties of different sorts of grain, from Russia and other countries of Europe for experimental tests in Canada.

BRANCH EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Permit me now to refer in a few words to each of the branch experimental farms in the Dominion and to the work in progress there.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NAPPAN.

The Experimental farm in Nappan, Nova Scotia, was designed to serve the farmers of the three Maritime Provinces and was located at Nappan, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining the eastern boundary of New Brunswick and nearly opposite Prince Edward Island. Here the climate fairly represents that of the larger areas of the three maritime provinces. Experiments have been conducted along many lines useful to the farmers in the east. The great value of underdraining has been demonstrated and it has been shown that the land may thus be greatly improved, the crops may be sown earlier and the yields per acre much increased. Experiments have been conducted with many varieties of wheat, barley, oats, pease, Indian corn, and roots to find out which sorts are most profitable to grow in the Maritime Provinces. Many tests have also been made with field crops of some of the most prolific varieties of grain, also with mixed grain which is grown quite largely in the eastern Provinces. A regular rotation of crops has also been practised on a considerable area on this farm, particularly during the last two years, and this rotation covers a period of four years. Tests have been made with different sorts of buckwheat, millets, horse beans, soja beans and flax. Some special experiments have also been conducted with fertilizers, artificial and natural, to gain information in reference to their influence on the yield of certain crops. Trials have also been made in sowing seeds at different periods in the spring to ascertain the best time for sowing and here also the value of early sowing has been thoroughly established. Much attention has been given to the dairy herd at this farm. The individual cows have been carefully watched and their milking qualities ascertained. The poor milkers have been disposed of, and their places filled by more useful animals. The average milk production of the herd has thus been increased. Some very useful experiments have also been carried on in the feeding of steers and swine, to find out the most economical methods of producing beef and pork.

Also in the fruit orchards many varieties of apples, pears, plums and cherries, are being tested to ascertain what sorts are best adapted to the climatic conditions found in that part of the Dominion. Many trials have also been made with the more promising varieties of strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and other small fruits. A large number of different sorts of garden vegetables have also been grown to determine which are the best and most productive varieties for cultivation in the maritime provinces. Experiments have also been conducted with many varieties of economic timber trees and ornamental trees and shrubs to find those most hardy and useful in the eastern climate of Canada. This farm comprises in all about 310 acres, included in which there are about 50 acres of marsh or dyked land.

The grain crops during the past season have shown a high average yield, larger than on any of the other experimental farms. The grain also has been plump and heavy. The average yield of oats of all the varieties tested on the experimental plots has been 77 bushels 11 lbs. Two rowed barley, 43 bushels 40 lbs., six rowed barley

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45 bushels 6 lbs., and spring wheat, 34 bushels 30 lbs. The crops of roots have also been heavy and of excellent quality.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. Might I ask just what success they have had in growing apples, pears and cherries at Nappan ?

A. They have succeeded very much better the last two or three years, than before. The orchards have been much improved. We have one orchard on the main road on the lower portion of which the soil seemed to be unsuitable for the trees. It was thoroughly underdrained before the orchard was planted, but the trees the last two years have been greatly improved by giving them a little more liberal treatment in the way of barn-yard manure and keeping the ground cultivated about them. This last year they have made quite a rapid growth. Another orchard is protected by woods on the hill, and is not seen from the road. In that orchard the trees have made excellent growth.

Q. Have they fruited well ?

A. They are not yet old enough to fruit, but most of the apples in the old orchard have fruited.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. Are the conditions very similar to the Annapolis valley ?

A. They are not nearly so favourable. The conditions at Nappan are very similar to the average conditions on the average of farms in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, perhaps the latter is a little more favourable, but as far as we can judge from the progress made the last two years, the trees in the orchards at Nappan are likely to be very useful, and if our example is followed generally by the farmers throughout Nova Scotia, they will not have to send, as many of them have been doing in the past, to the Annapolis valley for their fall apples, as they will have serviceable fruits of their own growth. I should perhaps say here, that during the last eight or ten years the idea that formerly prevailed that apples could only be grown in the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia has been shown to be unfounded, and in Lunenburg, Pictou and other counties considerable quantities of apples are now grown, and the farmers there are beginning to enter the lists with those in the Annapolis valley in the exporting of apples. Twelve years ago when the experimental farm was established there were very few apples grown outside the Annapolis valley, because the farmers thought they could only be grown to advantage in this valley.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. Was it not considered that in Nappan and in that district it was almost impossible to grow apples ?

A. Yes, this idea was generally held. There is, however, a small apple orchard adjoining the orchard on the experimental farm which was bearing lightly when the farm was established. I see no reason why many varieties of apples should not be grown very well in that district, provided the trees are protected from the force of the winds which blow up there from the Bay of Fundy. The Nappan farm is pretty well protected from these winds. There are other situations within two or three miles of the farm where it would probably be very difficult to grow apples on account of these winds. The growing of fruit in that part of Nova Scotia is increasing. Some 45 or 50 packages of apples grown near Nappan were sent over to Paris, and they made a very good showing alongside the Annapolis Valley fruit, and were very creditable to the province.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON.

The Experimental Farm at Brandon was established for the benefit of the farmers in Manitoba. A large amount of experimental work has been done there during the

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past 12 years, including tests with all the more important farm crops, to learn which are the most promising and best for the Manitoba farmer to grow. The past season has been one of the most unfavourable and disappointing in its results of any which has been experienced since the farm was established. This has been due chiefly to an almost entire absence of rain during the spring months, and the prevalence of strong drying winds and occasional spring frosts. The experimental plots suffered most. On these the yields of wheat ranged from 8 bushels 20 lbs. to 31 bushels 30 lbs. per acre, while in the field crops the range of yield was from 17 bushels 33 lbs. to 42 bushels 30 lbs. The experimental plots of oats suffered from a hail storm on August 18, which passed over a part of the farm and beat out a large proportion of the grain in the standing oats. Ten varieties which had been cut the day before the storm averaged over 60 bushels per acre, whereas the remainder gave only an average return of about 25 bushels per acre. The field crops, which covered an area of over 21 acres, gave an average return, notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions, of about 45 bushels to the acre.

In barley the yields both of the plots and field crops were light, ranging from 15 bushels to 42 bushels 34 lbs. The largest field crop was 35 bushels 11 lbs. per acre. Pease gave a fairly good crop, averaging 31 bushels, 35 lbs. to the acre, while Indian corn cut green for ensilage produced an average of 16 tons 1406 lbs. per acre.

The abundant rains which came late in the season produced a heavy growth of straw, thus providing an excellent supply of fodder and light grain for stock. The rain also helped the potatoes, and the twelve best yielding varieties gave an average of 325 bushels per acre. The hay crop was very light, the best field, one of 4 acres, newly seeded, giving an average of 1 ton 589 lbs. per acre. Later in the season, when rain fell in abundance, the aftermath produced was rank in growth and stock went into winter quarters in excellent condition.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. I did not understand you to say what the field yield of wheat was ?

A. The field crops of wheat ranged from 17 bush. 33 lbs. to 42 bush. 30 lbs. The largest yielder was the White Fife.

Q. So the field yield of Red Fife would be about 17 bushels ?

A. No. The yield of Red Fife was 21 bush. 20 lbs.

Q. That is the field yield ?

A. Yes.

Experiments have been conducted at Brandon and at Indian Head, as also at the Central Farm and at Nappan, on the results of the dehorning of cattle. The cattle have been fed in groups, one lot dehorned, the other not dehorned, all tied singly, a third group was dehorned and the animals placed together in a box stall, the object being to ascertain, if possible, how much loss, if any, would result from the dehorning operation. At Brandon the difference was not materially in favour of either group, they all came out about the same. At Indian Head the difference was a little in favour of the dehorned cattle, that is, they gave the heavier weight at the end of the feeding period, but practically, judging from the results of these experiments, it may be assumed that dehorning may be practised to advantage with steers without any material loss in regard to the weight of the animals, from the use of the same quantity of feed.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Is there any particular time of the year which is best for dehorning ?

A. We have only tried it at the end of the season, when putting the steers on the feeding tests. Experiments are now being made with young animals with the object of preventing the horns from growing by the use of caustic.

Q. By rubbing it on the forehead ?

A. By applying it to the tips of the young developing horns.

A number of experiments have also been carried on at Brandon in the feeding of swine and in endeavouring to ascertain the economic value of Brome grass pasture for

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them. The young pigs are allowed to run in this pasture and fed with a limited quantity of grain, not enough to satisfy them or lessen their eagerness for the grass, and it has been found that pork was produced cheaper in this manner than if they had been allowed to run in the pasture with a full allowance of grain.

The crop of small fruits was light last year, the red currants being the only variety which gave fairly satisfactory returns. The orchard of hybrid and seedling crab apples is making a good growth, and the outlook for useful fruits in this direction is full of promise. The forest trees, shelter belts and hedges have made fair growth, notwithstanding the unfavourable season. The vegetable garden, however, suffered considerably.

DISTRIBUTION OF TREES AND TREE SEEDS.

More than 500 farmers were supplied in the spring with packages of young trees or bags of tree seeds for sowing, and plantations of trees are springing up all over Manitoba and the North-west Territories as a result of the free distribution of tree seeds and young trees made from the experimental farms during the last twelve or thirteen years. During that time about eight tons of tree seeds and 1,500,000 young trees have been distributed. There are very few farms now in any part of the North-west where the farmers are long settled and thrifty where there is not more or less of a plantation about their houses, barns and grounds to provide shelter for the stock and for their gardens.

INDIAN HEAD, EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The crops at Indian Head also suffered much from the unfavourable character of the season, which was one of the most exceptional on record, the very dry weather and heavy winds having been the chief factors in bringing about unfavourable results. In spring wheat the yield of the plots not destroyed by wind ranged from 30 bush. 20 lbs. per acre down to 11 bush. per acre, the highest yield from the larger fields was 17 bush. 40 lbs. per acre. In oats the plots which were not entirely destroyed gave yields varying from 76 bush. 16 lbs. to 32 bush. 12 lbs. to the acre. In the field plots the best results were had from a $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres field of Banner oats which was partly protected by a plantation of trees, and which gave 55 bush. per acre. The usefulness of trees in this connection was well shown at Indian Head in many instances. It happened that I was visiting the farms last year earlier than usual, and I passed through Indian Head shortly after they had had one storm which practically destroyed the growth of the grain above ground. We examined the fields and found that every foot in height of protecting tree belt afforded from 50 to 60 feet of protection to the grain in the field. Where belts were from 8 to 12 feet high they gave protection to a large area of field grain, it was interesting to note how thoroughly the trees had broken the force of the wind, and a few yards beyond their influence the grain was entirely swept, not a green blade to be seen, whereas in the protected area the grain was quite green.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. That was a hot wind, was it ?

A. Not especially a hot wind, but a strong drying wind which blew the sand with it and this cut the young blades of grain and caused them to wither up and perish. The results of this protective influence of trees were seen by a great many farmers all through that neighbourhood, and it has led to an increased determination on the part of the farmers to plant more trees and the demand for trees and for seed of trees for the coming season is quite large. In fact much larger than the farm is able to supply.

Q. What tree is mostly used ?

A. The Box-Elder or Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*).

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By Mr. Broder :

Q. Is that a rapid grower?

A. It is a rapid grower and is quite hardy. We find a pound of the seed will on an average under ordinary farmers treatment give from five to six hundred trees, the man who has a little plantation of that sort near his home can soon make a favourable change in the appearance of his homestead.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. That is commonly called the soft maple?

A. It is different from the soft maple of the east and is most commonly known as the box elder.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. Do you find insects cutting off the soft growth?

A. The only ones I have seen eating the leaves are the loopers or geometric moth caterpillars. A green aphid is also sometimes troublesome.

At Indian Head the field crops of barley have given from 49 bush. 30 lbs. to 32 bush. 4 lbs. per acre; pease also have given very fair yields ranging from 33 bush. to 40 bush. per acre. On this farm the yield of Indian corn has been unusually good. The six best varieties having given an average of 17 tons 575 lbs. per acre which is nearly double what is produced there in ordinary years.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. What are the names of the varieties that are most successful.

A. The most successful at Indian Head?

Q. Yes, at Indian Head?

A. The Angel of Midnight, and the Early Yellow Long Eared stand at the head. The last named variety was imported from France last year. The Early Yellow Long Eared gave 18 tons 960 pounds per acre, and the Angel of Midnight 18 tons 190 lbs. The Thoroughbred White Flint and the Early Mastodon are two varieties which come next in yield with 17 tons 1,420 lbs. and 16 tons 1,110 lbs. per acre, but these do not mature well in that climate and are not as valuable on that account for ensilage. They are followed by the Mammoth 8 rowed Flint and Compton's Early. The Compton's Early reaches a fairly good state of maturity in that climate.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON GRAIN.

Some two years ago a pamphlet was published in England which was largely copied by the press in this country in which it was claimed that by the use of nitrate of soda on the lands in the North-west a very considerable increase of crop could be secured and advising farmers everywhere to use nitrate of soda for this purpose. As many inquiries were received from farmers on this subject it was decided that this nitrate of soda and some other fertilizers should be tested at the two experimental farms on the western plains. The results showed at Indian Head that treatment of land with 100 and 200 lbs of Nitrate of Soda to the acre, the first half applied soon after the grain was up, and the second when it was six inches high, produced no increase of crop, there was just as good a crop on the adjoining land not treated. The soil is very rich in nitrogen there and hence the nitrate of soda produced no effect. The addition of 400 lbs. per acre of superphosphate of lime gave an increase of 2 bush. 40 lbs. and 200 lbs. per acre of muriate of potash an increase of 3 bush. per acre, and when the fertilizer was used in a complete form, namely 200 lbs. of superphosphate of lime, 100 pounds of

muriate of potash and 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre, mixed together the increase at Indian Head on the crop was 4 bush. 40 lbs. per acre. At Brandon the average of 2 unfertilized plots was 30 bush, and none of the fertilized crops exceeded that yield by more than 20 lbs. per acre so that these applications to the soil were practically without results at Brandon in any of the series, showing that the soil there is so charged with plant food that whenever the season is favourable we may depend on large crops for some time to come.

Looking however to the future, experiments have been carried on for the last two years in the rotation of crops with the object of conserving the fertility of the soil. This rotation is conducted on plots of one half acre each. There are about 11 acres in all devoted to this series of tests, and the main object in view is to ascertain how far the ordinary summer fallow may be replaced with advantage with a leguminous crop sown in the spring and ploughed under when it has reached full growth, when the vegetable matter is turned under to enrich the soil. The legumes used are red clover, a mixture of Alsike and Alfafa, pease, tares and soja beans from Japan. Rape and rye have also been used in this connection, although they are not leguminous, for the reason that they are regarded by many farmers as crops to enrich the land. These experiments have been conducted for two years. As yet the plots have not shown any material difference in crop, but it is proposed to carry this series of tests on for a number of years to ascertain how long it will take before the plant food becomes much exhausted. In this series we have the legumes every third year, alternating with wheat, oats or barley. We have also in these plots summer fallowing every third year, such as is practised by the best farmers in the country. We also have plots devoted to a succession of grain crops, a practice sometimes followed by careless farmers. These are so planned that each plot in the whole series, is in evidence every year so that when legumes are growing in succession on some of these plots, the other crops are seen growing on adjoining plots in the series, so that farmers who examine these plots from time to time, can see for themselves the progress which the different crops are making under this particular treatment. We hope in time to be able to reach some satisfactory conclusion as to the value of the ploughing under of such leguminous crops as can be grown in the North-west country and their value as a means of adding to or maintaining the fertility of the land. Experiments have also been carried on at Indian Head with flax, millets, sunflowers, horse beans, and other crops, also in the cultivation of Brome grass. The Awnless Brome grass has proven of great value in the North-west, and has practically solved the question, so important there in mixed farming, of obtaining good pasture. The Brome grass is quite hardy, gives excellent crops, and after two or three years it is found to thicken up so much that while the crop of hay is less, the under growth becomes so thick that it produces good pasture for the greater part of the year. It starts to grow very early in the spring and continues to grow very late in the season, so that it is a very advantageous crop for the farmer and a large number of the North-west settlers now have a few acres of land in this Brome grass.

By Mr. R. Schell :

Q. Is the seed very expensive?

A. The seed is more expensive this year perhaps than it has been ; the average price has been 18 to 20 cents a pound wholesale, the retailers charging 25 cents per pound, I think ; but this year the seed of this grass is unusually scarce. I have not noticed the catalogue price here, but the seed is higher than usual in Europe.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. How does that thrive in the eastern provinces?

A. Very well. We have experimented with it here at Ottawa and also at Nappan and it has given good results.

Q. Is it not the experience at the farm that it requires very rich land to grow it—land rich enough to grow wheat : What difficulties have you had in getting rid of the

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roots of it afterwards; is not there a tendency to leave roots such as you have in switch grass?

A. There is very little difficulty in getting rid of the roots if it is ploughed under at the proper time; that is, in the autumn or early in the spring. If it is ploughed later in the season when there is an abundance of rain the roots will sometimes start again, but we have practically found no difficulty here, and in the North west the strong fibrous roots of this grass have been found of great advantage from the abundance of fibres which it produces. These permeate the soil to a depth of three or four inches, so that when a piece of Brome grass land is ploughed under the soil is not liable to blow in windy weather as is the case with ordinary summer fallow. I saw this year at Indian Head some five acres of Brome grass land which had been ploughed under carrying a crop of barley which did not seem to have suffered at all from the action of the wind, although it was in a very exposed place. These fibres in the soil had held it together.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Does it have a tendency to harden the soil—to tie it up, like?

A. No, but it is a great advantage to the crop in that climate to have an abundance of fibres which run through the soil and prevent it from blowing.

Q. But with the switch grass, it dries the soil and hardens it?

A. The Brome grass is entirely different from the couch or switch grass; it does not belong to the same family of grasses. It has, however, a very strong root system, stronger than most varieties of grass; these spread out to a certain extent, so that if you sow the grass thinly in the course of a couple of years it will thicken up and form a close mat, but it does not spread out in every direction as couch grass does.

Q. Animals will carry couch grass from one field to another; a bit of root in their feet will be carried and will grow wherever it is dropped. How much seed to the acre does Brome grass require?

A. At Indian Head it is found that from 10 to 12 pounds of seed is sufficient for an acre, and in that climate it is better to sow it without a nurse crop; that is, to sow it alone. The kind of land on which our superintendent, Mr. Mackay, has found it to succeed best is fresh ploughed stubble land, well harrowed. The harrowing brings the straw stubble to the surface and holds the soil, preventing it from being blown away with the seed.

Q. What time do you find best to sow it?

A. Somewhere about the end of April or the beginning of May. Here we sow it early in the spring, generally with a nurse crop, and it has succeeded very well with a crop of barley, wheat or rye.

By an Hon. Member :

Q. What quality of land does it require to grow Brome grass?

A. It is grown on a great variety of soils. We have grown it here on rather light sandy loams, and have grown it on heavy soils at the Brandon and Indian Head Farms. We have very little poor soil at either of these farms, but a part of the bluffy land at Brandon, where the soil is light, about 7 or 8 acres was sown two years ago, and it has done wonderfully well, this is now used for pasture. This is one of the poorest pieces of land on the Brandon Farm. This grass also does well on good rich land; it accommodates itself to almost any kind of soil and will stand any amount of cold weather. In the northern part of Russia where the people have long depended mainly on Brome grass for hay, it is said to grow on all sorts of soil.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. Is it a deep rooter?

A. It is not a very deep rooter but its roots are very strong. Unlike timothy which after a time forms a crown on the top of the soil so that animals pasturing on it will

very often destroy the plant by breaking this crown, the Brome grass has its roots two or three inches below the surface so that it can be pastured without injury. It grows rapidly late in the autumn and may often be pastured the same year that it is sown, and the following July a crop may be cut for hay or seed, cut early in July if for hay and if for seed from two to three weeks later.

The past season was very unfavourable for tree growth. A large proportion of the newly-planted shrubs and trees died from the drought, but later on when the rains came the trees which survived made a fresh start and by the end of the season they had made about half their usual growth. Those which were established and well rooted came through the season uninjured. We have at Indian Head and Brandon, collections of trees and shrubs and test all the different varieties which are likely to be hardy. These are sent up from Ottawa after being tested here and we have now succeeded in growing nearly 300 species and varieties of trees and shrubs at Indian Head, whereas, when this farm was established we could scarcely name 20 varieties that we knew would succeed in the climate. The advantage of bringing these shrubs and trees from different parts of the world to test them, is very great as it is giving the inhabitants a choice of varieties to plant about their homes, thus making them more attractive.

AGASSIZ, EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

At Agassiz, the furthest west of the experimental farms, there are about 325 acres of valley lands and about 700 or 800 acres of mountain land belonging to the farm. The mountain land is being used for a very interesting class of experiments with fruit trees, the valley lands in British Columbia command a high price; they are very productive and yield large crops of hay and good crops of roots and grain. But up the mountain sides are found patches of different sizes from a quarter of an acre to an acre and sometimes more, level enough for tree planting where it could not be made any use of for agricultural purposes. Some of these pieces of land have been cleared off and planted with fruit trees at Agassiz. We have four of these orchard plots at different heights. The first one is 150 feet to 200 feet above the valley, the second is 500 to 600 feet, the third is about 800 feet up and the highest one on the summit of the low mountain at the back of the farm is between 1,100 and 1,200 feet above the valley. We have about a thousand fruit trees altogether in these four orchards, and as we go up the mountain sides we find the trees much less subject to fungus growths, they are earlier in blooming and the fruit grows cleaner and better, but the growth of the trees is not so strong and luxuriant. The wood however ripens up well and from the experiments made up to the present time we have every confidence that it will be shown that these mountain sides are better adapted for the growing of fruit on the whole than the valley land. The valley lands of many parts of British Columbia are also liable to occasional flooding when the rivers rise to an unusual height, and such floods generally come in the latter part of May when the trees are in active growth and are very injurious to them. On the mountain sides no difficulty of that kind can ever occur. At the farm at Agassiz a large number of experiments have been carried on similar to what I have described as being conducted at the other branch farms covering the testing of all sorts and varieties of cereals, fodder crops for stock, also as to the advantage of clover when ploughed under for fertilizing and enriching the land. Some very large orchards have also been established.

The orchards we now have at Agassiz have probably the largest collection of varieties in the world. I do not know of any other where there are so many varieties. In apples alone there are over 1,200 varieties, and the object in getting these together is that we may be able to give our experience with every variety which may be offered to the farmers by the nurserymen for planting and test also the good varieties from every country to find out which are best suited to that climate. As these different sorts bear fruit the varieties are described in the annual reports and thus our people are

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instructed as to the quality of the different sorts under trial. Last year there were thus described seventy-five varieties of apples, fifty varieties of pears and a proportionate number of other fruits. The temperature at Agassiz does not run very low, last winter the coldest was nine degrees above zero. The fruit trees all passed through the winter favourably and blossomed profusely in the spring, but the blossoming time was wet the trees did not set their fruit well. Subsequently there was a plague of the cut-worm all over that country, extending down also through Washington and Oregon. These cut-worms climbed the trees and devoured the leaves and young fruit so that the yield of fruit was much reduced.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. In what direction is the slope on the mountain at Agassiz?

A. Facing the south, though a part of the mountain is facing east. Of these four orchards the one on the top is pretty well open but the others face the south. The large amount of information being accumulated on fruits in British Columbia is proving very useful to the people. The experiments on plums and pears, particularly, with some sorts introduced from Europe, have shown them to be of great value and they are being multiplied now in quantities for general planting. I have now presented to you all the points of importance I can think of, but if there are any questions which any one desires to ask I shall be glad to answer them. Each of the experimental farms from the Atlantic to the Pacific is visited every year by a large number of farmers who see the good work in progress and learn many useful lessons therefrom.

By Mr. McEwan :

Q. You spoke, I think, of experiments with flax at Indian Head?

A. Yes, we have been carrying on experiments with flax for four or five years at all the farms. We have been sowing the seed in two proportions, 40 lbs. to the acre and 80 lbs. to the acre, and have experimented with four sowings, a week apart. In the annual reports the results of these tests have been published. This year in the Northwest, owing to the unfavourable character of the season, the results were not very good, but those at Agassiz, Nappan and Ottawa are very instructive. Sometimes we get the better crops of seed from the thick sowing and sometimes from the thin sowing, but when we can give the average results for five or six years we shall probably be able to determine the best methods to follow.

By Mr. Bruce :

Q. You said that the Yellow Intermediate mangel is the same as the Giant Intermediate? The Giant Intermediate sent out ten years ago is an entirely different variety.

A. The Giant Yellow Intermediate and the Yellow Intermediate we get seem to be practically the same. The Yellow Intermediate, which we have imported from France, is practically the same thing as far as we can see as the Giant Yellow Intermediate and the Mammoth Yellow Intermediate which we get from the seedsmen here.

Q. They would likely send the best Yellow Intermediate to you, being a testing station, in order to get the benefit of your endorsement?

A. We have not been able to detect any difference in weight or size of the roots. There may be slight differences but they have not been sufficiently marked for us to detect.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, on the 27th February and 5th March, 1901, I find it correct.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

FARM PESTS---FODDER GRASSES.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 19, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here at 10.30 a.m., Mr. LEGRIS, Chairman, presiding.

Dr. JAMES FLETCHER, Entomologist and Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, was present by request of the Committee and made the following statement :—

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—One of the most useful parts of our annual work, as far as our official work is concerned, is to appear before this Committee and to have an opportunity of making known to the country through this Committee the results of our work and experiments, at a much earlier date than we should otherwise be able to if we had to trust only to the official annual report which up to the present has been printed later in the year than the report of this Committee. This session our annual report has been laid on the table of the House much earlier than usual, but even now it will be well on into the summer before the large edition can be distributed to farmers and others throughout the country. Therefore this is a good opportunity of bringing before the country some of the work which has been done. So that suggestion made may be followed during this spring. It has been already shown that it is of use to us and the country in this way, because the knowledge gained can be made use of from the beginning of the agricultural year by farmers who thus learn what discoveries have been made in the latest methods of fighting injurious insects, and in the various investigations which come within the scope of the division of which I have the charge at the present time, as Entomologist and Botanist to the Dominion Experimental Farms. In this division of the public service the life histories and habits of injurious and beneficial insects are studied with the object of finding out the best remedies for injurious species.

VALUE OF THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS, TO FARMERS.

The first item on the Orders of the Day is, I observe, 'A resumé of the work of the division of Entomology and Botany of the Dominion Experimental Farms.' This work has now been going on steadily since the organization of the Experimental Farms, and has, of course, covered a great deal of work useful to the farmers of Canada in many lines. This title was merely placed upon the orders this year so as to give me an opportunity of introducing myself to the new members of the Committee. In every new Parliament there are a great many new members. Some of the gentlemen who have been members of this Committee in previous years have been of very great service to me in developing my division and making it of use to the country. Representing as they do farmers in all sections of the Dominion, if I can gain the sympathy of these public men, they have opportunities not only of informing their constituents that they can obtain advice and help from the division, in meeting any outbreak of injurious insects, but on the other hand, they can assist me very much, as has frequently been

the case, by notifying me promptly on the first appearance of any enemies of crops. It is manifestly advantageous that members should know what work is being done in the various Government departments, and what use they can make of them. At any rate I am anxious that the work of my division should be known and made use of as widely as possible. I therefore make a plain statement that I wish the members of this Committee to know that at the Central Experimental farm there is a division which takes up the study of insects and plants, and the desire of the officers is to be of as much use as possible to the farmers and others in Canada. The work of the Entomologist and Botanist of the Experimental Farms embraces among other things the following line of work :—

POINTS OF DIVISION IN THE STUDY OF INSECT LIFE.

1. Studying the life histories of such insects as by their attacks are a source of loss or annoyance to the farmers, fruit growers, or citizens of Canada, with the object of finding methods by which their losses may be reduced or prevented altogether. A knowledge of the life history of an insect is of the highest importance, because upon this must be founded all effort towards the discovery of a practical remedy. In illustration of this I have brought with me a case of insects showing some of those which have caused considerable loss in Canada, during the past season, and showing them at the four different stages of their existence—the egg, which is laid by the adult female, from which comes the larvæ form; then this changes to the chrysalis or pupal form and from that comes the perfect insect. It may be said as a general statement that all insects pass through these four stages. We find that we are not able to fight insects practically in all of their different stages, but by knowing the life histories of the insects we discover their vulnerable points, or the seasons when they are most at our mercy. This knowledge is most necessary so that we may cope successfully with these various pests, or reduce their ravages. The caterpillar which did so much harm in British Columbia last year may be cited as an instance,—the perfect insect, the parent of the cutworms, which everyone observed was a brown moth expanding nearly two inches. Very few people saw these, or recognized them as in any way related to the caterpillars which appeared in July and August in such incredible numbers, and wiped out probably one half of the crop of the province. Towards the end of July it became manifest that not only was the province of British Columbia infested to a serious degree, but that the insect extended as a serious pest right down through the States of Washington and Oregon. This pest has not occurred previously in British Columbia in anything like the same numbers; farmers were not acquainted with its appearance and did not know how to meet its attacks. With insects of this class there is only one stage in which we can prevent their ravages. If the perfect moths could be collected and destroyed, we could in that way prevent a large number of eggs from being laid, but this is seldom practicable; again if the eggs could be found and destroyed that would also be an efficient remedy, but these are very small objects and are hard to find, therefore the above are not practical remedies. However by knowing the habits of the caterpillar we were able to apply remedies by which considerable loss was prevented, and in future farmers being now prepared with a knowledge of the habits of this insect and of its characteristics will be enabled to meet any future attack and prevent much loss. The Tent Caterpillar which were so destructive to the maple trees and orchards in the province of Quebec for about three years previous to last year, and also injured forest trees and orchards in the province of Ontario were much less abundant last season. This was not entirely or perhaps chiefly due to, but was largely helped by, fruit growers learning what were the best remedies and applying them at the right time. The injury was much less serious where the trees had been sprayed with poisonous mixtures and other preventive measures were taken on the first appearance of the caterpillars. We have in Canada probably one hundred different kinds of common insect pests, that is,

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insects which are likely to appear in injurious numbers in some place every year. Of these one hundred no less than ninety-five per cent have been studied sufficiently to enable us to at once recommend something which can be done by the ordinary farmer or fruit grower to prevent or much reduce loss, if he will apply the remedy advised quickly. The chief thing is to get this knowledge well spread over the country so that farmers and others may recognize a common insect enemy when it occurs in large numbers, know what remedy to apply, and the right way to apply it under the conditions existing in their case. If they apply the right remedy and in the right way, they will secure good results, but unfortunately we know of endless instances where the wrong remedy has been applied. Paris green is so effective as a remedy against some pests that many people think that it is a remedy suitable for all insects, on all crops and at all times. This is not the case for we have found that there are many insects for which a certain remedy may be useful while many other remedies would be quite useless against it.

2. Another line of work carried on in the division of entomology is the examination and testing of all methods, materials or machines which are recommended for applying poisonous mixtures with the object of controlling crop pests.

3. Another branch of the work is the dissemination of information which it is thought may be of service to practical or technical investigators of insect and plant life. Besides this we are making a representative collection of the injurious and beneficial insects of Canada, which is very necessary for our work in the department, so that visitors to the Central Farm may be able, by looking through the cases, to identify any pests which may have troubled them, and may there obtain all information they desire about them. This collection has been got into better order and has been very much enlarged during the last year by my assistant, Mr. Gibson, who I have arranged should pay special attention to the collections. He is an enthusiastic collector and an expert at mounting and preparing specimens. The case which I have here to-day is some of his work. We are gradually building up what is already a very beautiful collection, showing many insects in all their various stages of development. I have brought with me to-day one case to show how we prepare the larvæ, or caterpillars, of moths and butterflies for exhibition. These shown here are the larvæ of a number of our most injurious insects. It will be seen that they appear here in their natural forms and colours. These specimens are simply the skins of the caterpillars which have been skilfully emptied of their contents and then inflated in a heated miniature oven. This method of preserving these soft bodied caterpillars has great advantages over the ordinary method of preserving them in alcohol or other liquids. They may be preserved for examination just as they appear here for many years, and are far more useful in a museum than specimens in alcohol, which are difficult to examine. In making this collection it is hoped to show not only the insect in all the different stages, but also all the different beneficial parasites which prey upon and diminish their numbers. The drawer shown herewith is a sample of the plan we have adopted in arranging this exhibit of injurious insects, and will, I believe, be an attractive feature of our office at the Central Experimental Farm. In the first division you will see that the insect is shown in all of its various stages. We have a cluster of eggs upon a twig, the caterpillar after the four different moults it undergoes before it reaches full growth, the earthen cocoon and the chrysalis contained therein and lastly the mature insect showing both sexes. The flies shown at the bottom of the division are parasites, the larvæ of which feed inside the living caterpillars and only emerge to change to their final stages when full grown. I may remark in passing that the study of beneficial insects is just as important as that of injurious kinds; in fact it is an integral part of that study. If we do not know our friends of the insect world many of these will frequently be destroyed through ignorance, for the erroneous opinion that all insects are enemies is far too widespread.

It is hoped, sir, in this way that in a short time we shall have a representative and complete collection by which any farmer who finds an insect attacking his crop can, by examining the collection, recognize his enemy and then be at once informed which remedy has been found by experiments to be the most useful. All these injurious insects are being carefully studied so that definite instructions may be given to farmers how to deal with each.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Would not this case be more intelligible if the common English name of each insect was given as well as the other?

A. Undoubtedly, and we do so in the cases which we have for the information of the public. That case before you is not for the ordinary person; it was made up specially to show to this committee this morning. You will see in examining our collections, that one of the features of our work has been to try to make it as intelligible as possible to those for whom it is being done, for I recognize fully that you can easily frighten any one away if you give him a long technical name instead of one which he can easily understand. I do not think, Dr. Sproule, that the accusation has ever been brought against me of using a long technical name when I could use a simple English one, at any rate I have always made an effort not to do so, which has been frequently noticed favourably.

The dissemination of information which it is thought may be of service to practical or technical investigators of insect and plant life is, as I have said, an important branch of our work, and one which brings us constantly in communication with original investigators in students and school teachers in all parts of Canada. A great many collections of insects and plants are sent in for identification, which I am very glad to name for the senders and from which we derive many additions to our own collections.

NATIVE AND IMPORTED FODDER GRASSES.

Another branch of our work of a rather different nature is the cultivation and study of native and imported fodder grasses and other fodder plants, and a great deal of work has been done in the gathering together from other countries of all valuable species suitable to Canada and the cultivation of our native grasses. In this way the greatest triumph which should be claimed as distinctively Canadian and as the outcome of the work of the experimental farms, has been the introduction of Awnless or smooth Brome grass into the North-west and Manitoba. This was a grass imported among other seeds from Dr. Regel of St. Petersburg, in 1886, the first year that the farm here was started. Its cultivation has been pushed in every way possible through Manitoba, against opposition it is true, because useful things are nearly always opposed by some one on the chance that they may not be useful. It was said by some farmers even in that country of progressive people that it was going to be a pest, because it had long roots reaching out on all sides like quack grass. We thought, however, that if we could double the quantity of fodder at the command of the farmers by introducing this grass, we were doing them a service, by providing a large supply of succulent, good, feed where there was such a demand for it. The Awnless Brome grass has far exceeded all expectations, and is to-day one of the best grasses in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, especially in the semi-arid districts where it was impossible to grow pasture and hay grasses in large quantities.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Is that grown in Ontario to any extent?

A. Not to any large extent, because it is not so necessary in this part of the country. It has been found to be a grass that is particularly able to sustain lengthened periods of drought in parts of the country where the rainfall is small.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. Is that the quack grass you speak of?

A. No; it is the Brome grass in the North-west I am speaking of. Quack grass does only too well in this part of the country.

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By Mr. Meigs;

Q. How will it do in a lake district?

A. Brome grass will grow on heavy or light, moist or dry land, and the same grass which in the west has given such good results when sown in dry districts, has been grown in New Brunswick and Northern Ontario as a grass for swamps and sloughs, where others will not succeed so well, and it has done admirably. It gives a rich and abundant growth, and for the North-west is probably the best paying grass ever introduced there. The only other grass that can be mentioned as comparable with it in value is the Western rye grass. This is a native grass and was first cultivated at Virden, Man., by Mr. K. McIvor, who many years ago wrote to me about it, and I was much pleased to be able to bring it before the notice of western farmers. It was seen at once that this was a valuable grass, and every effort was made to push it and get it recognized by the farmers of the West as worthy of cultivation by them for fodder purposes. To day through the whole West the Awnless Brome grass and the Western Rye grass are the two most valuable for cultivation; one is a native, the other has been introduced into this country, and everything possible has been done by my division to bring them before farmers. Western Rye grass is the same grass as is known as 'Bunch' grass on our western cattle ranges, and where tried it has also given excellent results in the Western States.

INJURIOUS INSECTS AND FUNGOUS DISEASES.

In furtherance of this scheme of work which I have outlined to the Committee every opportunity has been seized of gathering together year by year, from reliable correspondents and eye-witnesses, the fullest possible information concerning all serious outbreaks of injurious insect enemies and fungous diseases. These have been worked up, compared with the latest authorities and published, with such notes and recommendations as it was thought would be serviceable for present or future use, in the report of the Entomological and Botanical division, which forms one of the most important sections of the annual report on experimental farms. Thus a vast amount of valuable and definite information of inestimable value to the farmers of Canada has been gradually accumulated and permanently recorded—and I lay great stress on the definite nature of the advice given, for if a man wants to know a remedy for some pest he wants to know which is the best one and not to be given half a dozen remedies to choose from. We have tried to make our instructions as definite as possible. In this way we are now in a position to give reliable information concerning most of the serious enemies which are likely to occur in a farmer's crops, together with advice as to the best steps for him to take on the first appearance of the enemy, so as to minimize loss. A change was made some years ago in the arrangement of the work of my division, by which much of the practical work connected with the treatment of fungous diseases was transferred from the entomologist's to the horticulturist's division. This was largely due to the fact that the horticulturist has men and horses at his disposal, so that spraying and other operations of that kind could be carried on without making any increase to the staff.

Through the publications of the division of entomology, and particularly through the reports of this Committee, a constant effort has been made to keep the farmers of Canada advised as to the latest developments in the study of practical entomology by workers in all parts of the world, at least in such matters as could be applied to Canadian conditions. In this way we were prepared beforehand to meet some of the worst outbreaks of injurious insects which have occurred during recent years, such as the cattle horn fly, the San José scale, the Apple maggot, locusts in the west, cut-worms of various kinds, the Pea aphid, the Clover Seed midge, &c., &c. In many cases the farmers were advised beforehand that they might suffer from these pests, they were told the best remedies to apply for each particular one, and recommended to use these on the first appearance of the pests.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INSECT TRIBES,—REMEDIES TO EXTIRPATE.

Many injurious insects are periodical in their occurrence, not appearing year after year in the same numbers, but occurring injuriously for a few years and then suddenly disappearing again. Some of the worst pests of the farmer are species which have been accidentally imported from other countries. When the life history of a specie is known as well as the remedies which have been found useful in other countries, this knowledge is of great value in meeting the attack when it comes. Some insects, on the other hand, like the San José scale, when once introduced are a constant source of loss, and it becomes the duty of the official entomologist to use every effort to persuade those concerned to recognize the true state of affairs, and this is not always just as successful as we could wish. One year before the San José scale was found in Canada fruit growers were warned to expect it, and the best then known remedies were published. From the beginning, owing chiefly, of course, to the trouble and expense involved, it has been difficult to persuade fruit growers how serious a matter the introduction of the San José scale into Canada has been, is now, and is going to be in the future. It is a cause of sincere congratulation to us, however, that the spread of this insect has been limited largely by climatic conditions to a comparatively small area in Ontario and it should be distinctly stated that the only part of Canada infested with this terrible scourge is that part of the province of Ontario, extending from Niagara as a centre, around the western end of Lake Ontario as far as Burlington, and westward along the counties bordering on Lake Erie to the other end of the lake. The scourge is not widespread, and it is found only in a comparatively small part of the one province of Ontario, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Most certainly it is not widespread through the province, and it does not occur in any other province of the Dominion. Even in this infested area it is not in every orchard that the scale has gained a footing; the area liable to injury may be described as that part of Ontario where the peach can be grown commercially. Reports that the San José scale occurs widely throughout Ontario, or in any other province of Canada are quite inaccurate. Ever since the advent of this insect into Canada everything which could be done to protect fruit-growers has been promptly attended to by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, who fortunately being himself a progressive fruit-grower was able to appreciate the gravity of the case. The San José Scale Act, and the subsequent amendments, are evidences of this interest in the matter by the Minister. The Honourable Mr. Fisher was one of the first fruit-growers in Canada to spray his orchard regularly to prevent injury by insects. This work he began at my request as early as 1884.

SCIENTIFIC AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

In addition to the work of the Federal Government, the Ontario Government has made a splendid effort to protect the fruit growers of the province against the unfortunate want of knowledge on the part of some of themselves who were deeply concerned, but did not understand how serious a matter the introduction of the San José scale was. The orchards of the province have been inspected, the scale located, and much useful work has been done in destroying orchards which were too badly infested for the trees to recover. Experiments have also been made with various materials to see if a satisfactory remedy could be found by which infested trees might be treated instead of rooting them out and burning them. Most useful work which will never be appreciated at its full value has been done in this direction by Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, the chief provincial inspector for San José scale. Among the various materials which have been tried, crude petroleum and whale oil soap seem at the present time to give the most promising results.

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Now, as I have said, it is only a comparatively small part of Canada which is affected, and yet I find correspondents in all parts of the Dominion writing to say that they hear Ontario is thoroughly infested. People write to me from the United States to know what parts of Canada, if there are any, which are not yet infested by the San José scale, and all the time, as a matter of fact—a fact which should be well published abroad—there is only a very small area in the one province of Ontario which is infested. I do not want to minimize in the least the danger from this insect; it is by far the worst insect we have ever had to consider. No one can appreciate the injury that may come from this insect if it is neglected. But it is not being neglected. Not only is the Federal Government at Ottawa doing everything that can be done, but the province of Ontario has, from the very beginning, put forth every reasonable effort which could be put forth to control this insect and protect fruit-growers from loss. There will be differences of opinion, of course, as to the methods which have been adopted, and some of those who have been sufferers will maintain that the wrong methods were adopted. But, looking at the matter as a specialist and an outsider, I must acknowledge and claim that every effort was put forth which wisdom suggested, not only by our own Minister in Ottawa, but also by the Minister of Agriculture in Ontario, who can justify every action they have taken from the beginning and also every change of policy which they have made with a view to relaxing the drastic measures demanded by the Act. When public opinion demanded that certain changes should be made, they were made, and, in my opinion, it was wise that they should be. The outcome has been, however, that these very changes have, I believe, left us in a worse position than we might have been if the first severe measures as to the destruction of all infected trees had been carried out.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Why were these changes made?

A. Because public opinion demanded it.

Q. You have to yield to it whether it is right or wrong?

A. That is the experience of the world.

Q. I do not believe so, it might be better to go down than to do wrong?

A. I think that either of these men I have referred to would have gone down if the matter had affected only themselves, and they could have done any good to the country by doing so. But it was the demand of the people to have these changes, and certain relaxations were made in the stringency of the regulations.

TREATMENT OF THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. What is the proposed policy now?

A. With regard to the Dominion, the San José Scale Act was passed and has been rigidly enforced. No dangerous plants, that is, plants on which there is danger of importing the insect, are allowed to come into the country without treatment by hydrocyanic gas, which kills the insects without injury to the plant.

Q. I want to know how far they are succeeding in eradicating the insect already in the country?

A. They are succeeding to this extent, sir. They have found by careful experiments that there are two materials that will kill a larger proportion of the scale than is made up by the natural increase, every year, these are crude petroleum and whale-oil soap. Both of these materials will kill the scales if applied carefully enough every year, the trees can be cleaned and more scales killed than can be brought forth by the natural increase of the insect. The difficulties are these: In the first place this is such an exceedingly inconspicuous insect that it is difficult for it to be seen and it has to be found before it can be treated; besides this, many when they find their orchard infested try to conceal

the fact instead of notifying the government inspector and getting assistance. A fruit grower who finds this insect in his orchard is in just about the same position as the man who finds that one of his children has taken the smallpox. He does not want to find it there but when he does find it he should be anxious to take the proper steps to wipe out the disease. This can only be done by calling in the help of a doctor.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Are they not able to completely eradicate it from the orchard by proper methods?

A. Yes that can be done with very great care and some expense in some cases, however this may be more than the trees are worth.

Q. Is this covered with it? (pointing to infected branch produced by witness.)

A. Yes, that is coated with the scale you cannot see the bark at all, it is completely covered with the scale.

By Mr. Lennox :

Q. The difficulty is to find them, is it practicable to treat the trees as a precaution without finding them, or is that too expensive?

A. No, that is the treatment recommended in districts where the scale is known to occur, and it is not too expensive where valuable orchards are threatened. We find that a mixture of two pounds whale-oil soap in one gallon of water will destroy all of these scales which it touches, the difficulty is to touch every scale. The cost of the material taken in large quantities is only four and a half cents a pound. There is nine cents for each gallon of material. The application has to be then made by means of a spraying pump, but even at twenty-five cents a tree, which would more than cover the cost of the treatment, the expense of treating every tree in the infested districts is an expenditure which we find farmers are very loath to go to, especially when some people are doubtful and careless as to the danger, and are saying that after all this is only an ordinary insect like hundreds of others which attack orchard trees every year. That is the great danger, people who do not know much about it keep on saying it is not serious. I say most emphatically it is a most serious matter, and those only who have had the scale in their orchard know how serious a matter it is. The number of people who have had it in their orchards and can say they have entirely got rid of it, is very few indeed.

By Mr. Charlton :

Q. Cannot that be applied with a swab?

A. No, you cannot begin to touch all the scales in that way, you must apply the mixture with a spraying pump and drive it up right to the top of the tree.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. That could not be done?

A. Well yes, it can if great care and trouble are taken; the trees are first of all pruned down as closely as can be. Spraying is an operation that requires some expert knowledge, but when that is acquired it can be easily done so as to cover the trees entirely.

Q. Can the scale be thoroughly eradicated?

A. Yes, but this depends on the thoroughness of the work.

Q. It is very difficult to cover the whole tree?

A. Yes, it is difficult.

By Mr. Parmelee :

Q. You spoke about climatic conditions affecting the spread of the scale. Do you mean by that that in the colder parts of Ontario and in Quebe the scale cannot live?

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A. I will not say that, but it has not done so, so far. I cannot say it will not live.

Q. Cannot you make some experiments, so that we can see?

A. Well no, sir, it is too dangerous an insect to introduce anywhere, even for that object. I thought some years ago of bringing the insect from California to see if it would thrive here, but I decided it was too dangerous. If I had done so, I should now have had it on my mind that I was responsible for the introduction of this terrible scourge into Canada, so I am very glad I did not carry out my original intention. It was something like the case of the meteorologist who went to the north of Scotland to make observations and warned the women in a village of fishermen that they should not allow their husbands to go out and fish as a storm was coming up. This was repeated for several days and storms occurred day after day. When they had staid at home a week or ten days and fish began to get scarce, the women told the meteorologist that they had had enough of his work, and he had better not stir up any more storms or they would throw him and all his instruments into the sea.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. The San Jose scale is dead is it not, on these branches which you produce?

A. Oh yes, perfectly. Those branches were cut from the trees two years ago.

Q. I saw Mr. Fisher up in our country with some wood and it was crawling all over with scale insects.

A. Mr. George E. Fisher generally takes very great care not to run risks; there must have been some of the San José scale on the trees in that district already.

Q. I saw him there, they were crawling all over.

A. Well, these are all dead. Mr. Fisher is a very cautious man, I can assure you he does not make many mistakes.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Bachelors are generally cautious.

A. Mr. Robinson means Mr. George E. Fisher, the provincial inspector, who is not a bachelor.

Mr. ROBINSON.—I did not think it was your boss.

Dr. FLETCHER.—I have referred to the fact that reports as to the San José scale being widespread are very much exaggerated. Among the various remedies which have been applied, crude petroleum and whale-oil soap seem at present to be those that have given the most promising results. An important step with regard to this insect was taken by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture last spring in putting through the House an amendment to the San José Scale Act by which, under special restrictions, nursery stock was allowed to be imported into Canada from various countries in which the scale was known to occur. When it was found out that it could be killed on nursery stock by treating them with hydrocyanic acid gas, at the urgent request of many fruit growers and nursery men, horticultural societies and others throughout the country this bill was passed, and fumigating houses were erected and competent men put in charge of them to treat all nursery stock coming into the country. The formula which was adopted was that which has been recommended for dormant stock by Dr. L. O. Howard, the United States Entomologist, who has had great experience. This formula is perhaps the simplest of those which have been found effective. It consists of one fluid ounce of commercial sulphuric acid, one ounce of refined cyanide of potassium (98 per cent) and three fluid ounces of water to every 100 feet of cubic space in these houses. The exposure is forty-five minutes and has been found to destroy all the insects attached to nursery stock. These stations or fumigating houses were located at the customs ports of St. John, N.B., St. Johns, Que., Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C. The Minister at first intended to have located the British Columbia station at Mission Junction, but this was found impracticable, and subsequently as there was no customs officer either there or on the boundary who could attend to this work, it was decided to place it at Vancouver as being a central point and also as the only place where we could obtain a building location from the railway. Arrangements have been

made by which all packages coming into Canada shall be so addressed as to enter Canada through these points of entry, and, although the stock may be treated there, the customs entry is put through and the stock forwarded on in bond to the address of the consignee. The route by which they are to be shipped has to be clearly stated upon each package. The officials of the various railway companies, particularly the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Intercolonial Railway have assisted very much in carrying out this work. Much trouble has also been saved through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Customs and his officials. Many horticulturists and nursery men have availed themselves of this concession, and at every port much stock was imported into Canada, from the United States, Japan, Australia, and the Hawaiian Islands, which it was thought could not be obtained elsewhere. Nursery stock of all kinds can be imported from Europe without fumigation, as the San José scale has never gained a foothold in European countries. There are certain other plants which are not liable to the attack of the San José scale which are also exempted from treatment under the San José Scale Act. These are (1) greenhouse plants including roses in leaf which have been propagated under glass, because this insect does not occur in greenhouses, and those plants which are grown in greenhouses, are not likely to carry with them an injurious insect which will attack out of door growing plants and trees.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Is there any foundation for the statement that many forest trees are infested with the San José scale ?

A. No, it is not correct, at any rate not in Canada. A close search has been made for infestation on forest trees but no instance has as yet been found even when trees were in close proximity to infested orchards.

By Mr. Lennox :

Q. Well, they were attacked by something last year in Ontario ; in South Simcoe, that is south of Barrie and down through Becton, there is some insect that takes off the tops, all the foliage on the tops of the trees ?

A. Which peculiar kind of tree was attacked ?

Q. Well, maples,—the maple is one, and I am not sure about the birch, but it is the hardwood trees ?

A. I had not heard of the forest tent caterpillar being destructive in that district last year but that probably was the insect, judging from your description of the injury. Birches were also locally attacked by the caterpillars of a very small moth.

Q. It was very evident in driving along the highway, you could see across the forest back as far probably as Wellington Street, you could see the whole tops of the trees were cleared off west of Cookstown, I noticed it particularly in several forests.

A. Near Barrie ?

Q. Yes, ten or fifteen miles from Barrie ?

A. It is most unlikely that it was the San José scale, as the leaves of trees attacked by that insect are not eaten by it and do not drop off.

Q. That is the place, I remember, because we were talking about it as we drove along.

A. The San José scale has not been discovered as far north as that. In fact the State of New Jersey, is, I think, the only state in which the insect has got out on to the forest trees. I have not seen it there myself, but the statement has been made that such is the case ; however, it has not in Canada certainly, because we have taken considerable pains to ascertain whether such is the case and we have not found it.

By the Chairman :

Q. The leaves of the maple trees for two or three years have been eaten off in certain parts ?

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A. Yes, that was by the two common kinds of tent caterpillars I have already referred to, these were the two insects which did the harm in the province of Quebec.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. A little while ago you said there were certain kinds of insects that came and did great damage and then disappeared after a little while. How do you account for that?

A. The suggestion most in favour among students of insect life is that this sudden decrease in the numbers of injurious insects is due to the increase of parasitic insects—each insect pest has its parasite which feeds upon it and destroys it—and in the case of the Tent Caterpillars we know that these had increased to such an extent by the end of 1899 as to bring down the numbers of the two species upon which they fed, as in most cases to put a stop to their injuries almost entirely. This was also the case with another caterpillar, namely that of the ordinary cabbage butterfly, which sometimes increases in enormous numbers, as it did in the counties to the east of Toronto last year. I found that it was so seriously attacked by two parasites—a small fly and a fungous or bacterial disease—that it is not likely, I believe, to occur again in the same numbers this season. We did not know anything of the existence of the disease until these caterpillars were found dead and in a putrid condition on the leaves. This disease was very infectious and a whole colony—these caterpillars are often found in large colonies—would be wiped out in a week every time the disease appeared. This was the case in the turnip and rape fields at the Ottawa Farm. The Agriculturist called my attention to the abundant presence of the caterpillars in the fields; they were very numerous and the Agriculturist expressed the opinion that something would have to be done at once to get rid of them and save his crop. I drove down to the fields with him and examined them, and I found that this disease was beginning to develop, so I said to him, ‘We will hold off for a week and see how it is then.’ At the end of the week, when I went again, I found that the caterpillars had almost disappeared, having been wiped out by this infectious disease which had developed.

Other classes of plants which are allowed to be imported under the amendments to the San José Scale Act are Herbaceous perennials, including strawberry plants; (3) Herbaceous bedding plants; (4) All conifers; (5) Bulbs and tubers; (6) Cottonwoods from Minnesota and Dakota for Manitoba and the Territories. In fact with very great care we have endeavoured to allow in anything connected with which there was no danger or that could not be a source of danger, as being a means of bringing in the San José scale. I think that the list is now pretty complete. Whenever anyone wants to bring in a particular kind of plant, of course, they are always inclined to think that they can prove there is no danger in bringing it in; but we have had the experience of several years over a very large area of country in the United States where the orchards are much more severely infested than they are in Canada, and I think that the list, as it stands now, is a serviceable one which will not be very much changed. Whether by the persistent work of the Ontario Government officials we shall be able in time to bring this injurious insect to a normal ratio of increase, I do not know; but I do know that everything is being done that can be done within reason by both the Federal and Ontario Governments to reduce the occurrence of this insect as much as possible and to prevent fresh importations.

By Mr. Lennox :

Q. Can they be hived?

A. I am afraid not. I am thankful to say that the officers both of the Federal and Provincial Governments are working together most heartily and doing everything they can to wipe it out.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. The insects that are shown here, are they a class that have been of long standing in Canada, or are they new classes of insects that are constantly appearing and attacking our plant life?

A. Those shown in the cases are old enemies. It is hardly likely that there are any new creations; but we occasionally have to deal with well known pests which develop new habits and, leaving their natural food plants, turn their attention to cultivated crops belonging to plants botanically related to their natural food. Some insects, when only feeding on native wild plants, are unimportant and may not be noticed, but by the extensive cultivation of some crop nearly allied to their natural food these species will multiply, and bring themselves conspicuously before us; but in the absence of a large supply of suitable food, supplied by the growing of a particular crop, they would have remained harmless and economically unknown by reason of their small numbers. Take, for instance, the Colorado beetle, which feeds on plants belonging to the Solanum or Deadly Night-shade family, owing to the scarcity of plants of this family in a state of nature, this insect was once very rare. If a collector were to visit its original habitat in the West and look for plants of the Night-shade family, he might have to search day after day before he would get a single plant, and consequently this insect which feeds only on these plants is scarce; but the introduction and extensive cultivation in the region of the well known member of that family, the potato, gives a constant food supply for the beetle. When the expedition which discovered the first Potato beetle reached Colorado, I think it was in 1820, they only found three specimens of the beetle, but as soon as civilization spread across the continent and reached Colorado the potato was introduced and provided an enormous food supply, and this originally rare insect developed into the well known pest, the potato bug of to day. Now, that is a case of a native insect which has increased enormously through the planting of a crop which provided it with an abundant and suitable food supply. In addition to this we may bring in pests from other countries, as, for instance, the Cattle Horn fly, which was undoubtedly imported into the United States on thoroughbred stock and afterwards spread through the United States and then passed up into Canada.

THE HESSIAN FLY AND FALL WHEAT.

The Hessian Fly is also, probably, another imported enemy, which takes its name from the country from which it is supposed to have been imported, it is believed to have come to America in straw brought with the horses of the Hessian troops, which came to this continent early in the century. The Wheat Midge was imported from Europe, and has at various times done enormous harm in our Canadian wheat fields. The reason that some of these imported pests have increased so much here, or the theory by which their increase is explained, is that there are parasites found with them in Europe which keep them in check there, but which have not been imported with them. The San José scale has done a thousand times more harm in America and in Canada than in Japan, of which country it is thought to be native; in fact it was only after very careful investigation that it was found to be native of Japan. Many people indeed do not believe that this question as to its origin is yet settled. The only thing which makes it appear as if Japan must be its country is that it is found in Japan far from cultivated districts. It certainly occurs wild in Japan, but there parasites keep it down to small numbers. The United States government has recently sent an expert to its natural home to discover these parasites so as to introduce them into America. The Hessian Fly is one of the introduced insects which has, during the past year, reappeared and done a large amount of injury in the fall wheat crops of Ontario. The reappearance of this and the injury which it has done are, I think, largely due to a change in agricultural methods practised by our farmers. Twenty years ago when the Hessian Fly was abundant, farmers sowed fall wheat about the third week in September, and knew they could only thus get a good crop, but modern experience gained during a period when the Hessian Fly was almost entirely absent showed that by sowing early in September, or even late in August, larger crops could be secured than by sowing later. That as I have said was when there was no Hessian Fly, but now it has reappeared and farmers

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must be satisfied to get a smaller but surer crop by going back to the later date for sowing, so as to have their young wheat plants delayed in their appearance above the ground until after the time in the autumn when the Hessian Fly lays its eggs.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. The farmers are complaining in the west of the Hessian Fly attacking wheat which they have sown much earlier ?

A. Yes, but experience shows that there is a decided advantage in sowing late, by there being much less injury in those fields which have been sown later. As one farmer told me : ' I sowed a field in October because I had the seed, and that is the only good field I have.' This year the season was favourable for late sowing and continued growth of the wheat plants ; good, open weather kept on till late in this past year. By late planting some farmers avoided injury from the Hessian Fly, but they must be content with a little lighter crop ; this however will be heavier than many will have who sowed early. We speak of the fall wheat counties in Western Ontario, but fall wheat can be grown in any part of the province. We have grown excellent fall wheat here, but of course we cannot grow this grain as well as in the west, where the fall wheat countries are situated.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin).

Q. I think you have advantages here for growing fall wheat which we have not, because here it is covered with the snow all winter ?

A. Yes, that has its advantages ; but we cannot grow fall wheat here in ordinary seasons as well as it can generally be grown further west.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. There is some fall wheat which was grown down at St. Martin's in Pictou county, and which gave forty-three bushels to the acre and sixty-four pounds to the bushel ?

A. That sample is certainly very good wheat, but you have climatic conditions down in Nova Scotia which are favourable to many crops ; you can grow fine apples there which cannot be surpassed in other parts of Canada. In regard to these changed agricultural methods I have mentioned, a farmer gets his ideas from the experience of other people, and, directly you attack the generally received opinion, you have to fight against the consolidated knowledge of a great many people. It is only with this I am dealing, and I repeat that, while the Hessian fly is as abundant and as destructive as it was last year, it will be wise for farmers to adopt late sowing as a remedy : for, while it is true the crop may be somewhat short, the wheat farmer must be content to sow late and get a smaller yield instead of sowing early and perhaps losing the greater part of his crop. When the fly disappears again, then he can go back to the earlier sowing, from which he has been getting such good results.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Many are abandoning wheat sowing altogether ?

A. That is a pity, but I find this, that, though many farmers say they will abandon this crop, yet when sowing time comes they think they will give it another chance, and not abandon it till next season. Many farmers wrote to me last autumn and said they would have to give up fall wheat, and others asked what they were to do with their land. In my annual report I have given several suggestions in regard to the Hessian fly, and how to remedy its ravages to some extent and not lose altogether the use of the land. You may frequently find ruined patches in a field of wheat, and see perfectly good wheat all around it. What is a man to do if in the spring he thinks his crop nearly all destroyed ? He naturally wishes to save as much wheat as he can ; but does not want to leave those patches bare. He can sow barley or pease on them. In the

case of the former, the whole can be cut together and used for mixed feed, and the pease can be either reaped separately or the pease can be separated from the grain after thrashing. When the patches can be reached for cultivation, he can grow corn. One mistake made in the fall wheat country is that farmers think it is only necessary to cultivate the killed out patches so as to make a good seed bed. That is all right, as far as making the seed grow is concerned, but what about the insects which are in the land, every one of which would issue later and attack the growing wheat. The land on these patches should be ploughed deeply, so as to bury the surface deep down, for, if this little delicate fly is ploughed under to a depth of six or seven inches, when the flies are hatched out from the flax-seed like cases in which they pass the winter, they are unable to make their way to the surface and die without doing any harm.

Q. That is a good theory which cannot be carried out?

A. Why!

Q. The farmers find it impracticable.

A. Oh, not all of them by any means; some of the wise ones are carrying out this practice.

Q. Then there must be only a few of them who are wise.

By Mr. Robinson, (West Elgin.)

Q. What are they doing?

A. Ploughing the land deeply instead of simply cultivating the surface.

Q. I thought many of them did.

A. We are talking of those who cultivate the killed-out patches thinking merely to make a good seed bed, before filling in with some other crop. Many sow pease and many others sow early barley.

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. It has been found generally that you must abandon the field to one thing or another, owing to the difficulty of harvesting things at different times?

A. You do not need to harvest at different times; pease and barley can be cut with the wheat and used as mixed feed. Have you tried this?

Q. Yes.

A. We have too.

Q. You can do it on little plots here, but we cannot farm on your plan of farming.

A. This plan was not tried here at Ottawa, but in Middlesex county by Mr. Fixter, our farm foreman and a good practical farmer.

By an Hon. Member:

Q. The greatest success we have where the fall wheat is not successful, is just to put on the seeder with the spring lever and sow right through the whole thing early, and where the fall wheat is good the spring crop simply dies.

A. You sow the whole field in spring.

Q. In the spring when you see the fall wheat is not going to be a success or a good crop, just go over the whole field with oats, pease and spring wheat.

A. And you then cut all of these as feed.

Q. Yes, and wherever the fall wheat is good the spring wheat simply dies; it never matures and where there is no fall wheat you have a good crop of grain. Of course, this is when there are going to be patches.

DEVASTATION BY CUT WORMS.

Dr. FLETCHER,—I have referred briefly, Mr. Chairman, to the serious outbreak of the Variegated Cut-Worm in British Columbia during the past summer. This was more

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serious than any outbreak I have yet had to record in any part of Canada. Throughout the whole province, from wherever reports could be received, this insect is said to have appeared in enormous numbers and it became necessary to make known to the farmers as soon as possible the remedies that were most suitable. This was done by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, Mr. Anderson. The best known remedies were printed on small slips, and these distributed in large quantities in every district, so that farmers could learn as nearly as possible what to do to save their crops. The occurrence was so severe that many farmers thought that they would have to give up farming altogether, that the numbers of the cut-worms were so great that there would be no chance of getting rid of the insects in the future; but this is not at all likely to be the case. This insect may occur in some numbers next summer, but it will be contrary to all precedent if the outbreak occurs again in anything like the same severity. Next year too the farmers will know at once how to recognize and treat these caterpillars if they appear, and, by applying the remedies which have been advised, enormous numbers will be destroyed, before they have done much harm. The ease with which their attacks will be met will necessarily be far greater than last year when the life history was not understood. I do not think there is any reason to fear that there will be a widespread outbreak of this insect next year, because experience with similar insects has been quite contrary to that. Farmers at any rate, can go on with their ordinary operations and by preparing beforehand, by getting a supply of poison ready for use should they appear they will be in a better position to control them.

The only other outbreak of a similar but less serious nature, was that of the spotted cut-worm *Noctua C-nigrum* in Ontario, which occurred in certain parts of the counties lying around Lake Ontario. The best remedy was at once given and comparatively little loss occurred after the first outbreak.

A TESTED REMEDY FOR CUT-WORMS.

The best remedy for cut-worms when they appear in vast numbers is to poison them with bran damped slightly and poisoned with Paris green or some other arsenical poison. This is explained fully in my annual report.

EXTERMINATION OF CATERPILLARS.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Is there any way of dealing with the tent caterpillars?

The forest tent caterpillars and orchard tent caterpillars have now almost disappeared as a widespread pest through Canada. They have occurred in certain districts, but everywhere they were much fewer than last year and the year before.

In the forest there is nothing that can be done on tall trees, but in orchards these insects can be entirely prevented from injuring the trees by adopting the well known method of spraying with poisonous mixtures. These caterpillars are easily poisoned with Paris green, and now that spraying has been so generally adopted as a regular horticultural method by most of the best fruit-growers all over the country, these insects cannot be regarded as dangerous pests in orchards. The forest tent caterpillar spreads sometimes from the forest and in the province of Quebec the greatest injuries from these caterpillars were from those that had spread from the forest into the orchards, but where the orchards are kept sprayed a most decided advantage was noticed.

Q. In Ontario they attack ornamental trees as well?

A. Yes, on private grounds, but these are usually of small size, so can be treated easily with any of the arsenical mixtures, such as Paris green, green arsenoid, &c.

Q. What is the best remedy for the cabbage worm?

A. The cabbage worm is the caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly and can be easily destroyed by treating all the cabbage fields with a mixture of insect powder and flour. This is the cheapest and most practical remedy. One pound of the powder mixed with four pounds of flour or any other perfectly dry powder, such as land plaster, finely sifted ashes or road dust. Make the mixture and then keep it in a close receptacle for twenty-four hours before using. A little of this powder dusted over the cabbages will kill every caterpillar it falls upon.

Q. Paris green will do it?

A. Paris green is not safe to put on cabbages and other vegetables. I prefer insect powder infinitely as a remedy for this insect. The Paris green has to be eaten by the insects, and the quantity to be applied is dangerous if the cabbage is eaten soon after the application of the Paris green. The cabbage I know expands from the inside to the outside but this insect bores into the head and the poison can thus penetrate inside the cabbage. Insect powder is not poisonous to the higher animals, but a small quantity falling on an insect kills it in a short time. The easiest way to apply dry powders is to use one of the insect guns sold for about a dollar by several makers and which are to be obtained of most seedsmen. These are very useful for applying dry mixtures to crops. Another homemade method is to take a small bag of cheesecloth; half fill it with the mixture which can be applied to the plants by tapping the bag with a light stick. This is the simplest way and probably the most widely used for applying dry poisons to plants. The great value of insect powder as a remedy lies in its not being poisonous to the higher animals, but, at the same time, very fatal to insects. Paris green is very poisonous to the higher animals and does not act so quickly, with many insects, as the insect powder.

THE GRASSHOPPER PEST.

I will now direct your attention to another matter, viz., the locust injurious in Manitoba. I refer to these now, because there has been considerable fear that this outbreak will occur again next year. Last summer there was considerable injury by locusts or grasshoppers in Manitoba, particularly in the districts lying along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, starting at McGregor in the sand hills and running past Melbourne through Carberry, Douglas, Brandon and Oak Lake to Routledge, and then south fifty miles and following the Souris river to Glenboro', and thence north-easterly back to the railway at McGregor, considerable injury was done among the wheat fields, some of which were eaten perfectly bare. The locusts of last summer were not, however, the Rocky Mountain locust (the 'hateful' locust as it is sometimes called on account of its great power for injury) which had been troublesome for two years previously south of Deloraine, but the injury was done by three native species that occur in the districts every year. The extent of the injury was due almost entirely to the exceptional drought which prevailed all through the West last year. There were no spring rains and on the 1st of July, instead of the wheat being well up, it stood only three or four inches from the ground in many cases. The only good crops seen were upon the land which had been well summer-fallowed the previous year. Some of the fields were bare from the attacks of the grasshoppers and from the excessive drought. Later, however, after the rains came by the middle of July, these same fields were green again because much of the seed grain had not germinated; the only fields which had made a good start were those sown on summer-fallowed land where a good deal of moisture was retained from the previous year and the seed was packed down by the drill so that it got some moisture and germinated. Some of these fields were eaten off by the locusts, others were not.

By Mr. Wilmot:

Q. Is that the army worm?

A. No, it is generally called the grasshopper. Locust is the name that is given to one class of grasshoppers to which these belong, but the name grasshopper is recognized

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and known by farmers all over the country, and in my reports I generally use the word 'grasshopper' in preference to locust for that reason. The article in my report this year, where this outbreak is treated of, is headed 'Grasshoppers in Manitoba,' most people know what grasshoppers are, and so I do not often use the word locusts except for the Rocky Mountain species: but scientific men, of course, know all the short horned grasshoppers as locusts. I prefer the term grasshopper because it is more widely understood.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin):

Q. The locusts and grasshoppers are the same?

A. Yes, exactly the same. The army worm is a caterpillar very much like this one (in the case) but it is a darker brown on the back.

By Mr. Wilmot:

Q. We had 60 acres entirely destroyed by them.

A. This year?

Q. No.

A. The reason I asked was that the only place I heard of them this year was in Prince Edward Island.

Q. They were very severe and destroyed 60 acres.

A. That was on the St. John River some years ago?

Q. Yes, on the St. John River.

A. I remember the occurrence quite well and reported on it at the time.

There is no reason to suppose that these locusts or grasshoppers will occur again next year, in Manitoba, partly owing to the fact that all the farmers throughout that district have received information with regard to the best remedies to apply and it is not at all likely that there will be another dry spring again this year. Two years previously the true Rocky Mountain locust, the one that has on several occasions done so much harm and the one that is particularly recognized by that name 'locust,' was abundant in some districts of Southern Manitoba and the best known remedies were at once applied by the settlers. The Manitoba Government last summer took prompt action on the first appearance of the grasshoppers. Mr. Hugh McKeller the Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, an exceedingly energetic and wideawake man, visited and went through the infested districts holding meetings and explaining the nature of the grasshoppers, and also sent out special notices as to the best methods to destroy them. These were adopted by the farmers, and very satisfactory results followed. The outbreak of 1900 was by well known and common species which are not usually more injurious than many others but it was an especially dry season and there was an excessive and prolonged drought, so that the prairies in Manitoba actually were not even green until late in the summer. The grain had not had a chance to start; but, when the rain did come, it made a good growth and a tolerably good crop was obtained in Manitoba, a striking illustration of the wonderfully recuperative power of that country to overcome any difficulties occurring early in the season. I had the pleasure of visiting the districts devastated by the grasshoppers in company with Mr. McKeller and can testify to the excellent work done by him and the gratitude expressed by the farmers who had benefited by his advice.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you a specimen there of the Manitoba locust?

A. No, I did not think to bring one, but it is very much like the others. There is a picture of it in my annual report. It is very much like the ordinary red edged grasshopper, but has longer wings. From the front of the head to the tip of the wings it measures about an inch or a little more.

THE PEA-MOTH,—TREATMENT FOR.

There is another insect that is widespread over the country, which I wish to refer to. It is the Pea Moth (*Semasia vigricana*.) This occurs injuriously all through the eastern parts of Canada from this point eastward to the sea. I do not mean the Pea Weevil or 'pea-bug,' as it is usually called, and which was so destructive in western Canada last summer; but the little caterpillar which occurs all over Ontario, and is a serious enemy of the pea crop from this point down to the Atlantic coast. The only reason I refer to it now, is that I wish to mention some experiments which have been tried and which give promise at any rate that a practical remedy may be found. The Pea Moth has been prevalent all over New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for many years, and it is not an uncommon thing for as much as a quarter of the crop of the table peas to be destroyed by this caterpillar. It is a little white caterpillar which gets inside the pod and gnaws into the peas and does much harm, so much indeed that they all have to be picked over carefully before they can be placed on the table, and where they are grown for seed they have to be winnowed and picked over at great expense. Some experiments which were tried last season, seem to have given such promise of success that I think they should be mentioned. I merely mention them to show what we have been doing in case others would like to try the remedy. The remedy which appears to promise success, is simply spraying the peas with paris green and whale-oil soap in the same way as apples are sprayed to prevent the damage by the Coddling Moth. These experiments were made at my request by Mr. J. E. Wetmore, of Clifton, King's County, N.B., and the spray was applied at the time the pods were just forming. The result showed that the difference between the sprayed and the unsprayed plants was considerable. The first application was made on July 21st when the blossoms were beginning to fall from the pease and the second a week later. The difference between sprayed and unsprayed peas at the end of the season was as follows:—About nine or ten per cent of the sprayed pods were affected, whereas 20 or 25 per cent of the unsprayed pods were attacked. That is more than double you see from the first experiment; and, if we can get a good remedy for this insect, it will be a great boon to pea growers in Canada.

THE PEA APHIS.

Another insect which affected the pea crop of 1899 to a serious extent and that of last year to a moderate extent, was the Destructive Pea Aphis, which last year did such enormous harm in the United States. This attack was very destructive, but there is every reason to hope that this plant louse will disappear in the near future. The insect is a new enemy which first appeared in injurious numbers in 1899 and like many other species of plant lice will probably disappear again as suddenly as it came.

There is just one other subject I would like to speak of for a few minutes, and that is the measures which have been adopted for the last five years in Manitoba and the North-west Territories in connection with noxious weeds and in which I have had the privilege of taking part.

THE WIRE WORM.

By Mr. Erb:

Q. Before you leave the matter of insects, will you please tell us about the wire-worm? What is the most effective remedy for that?

A. There is no remedy, unfortunately, which can be recommended as giving certain results. The only treatment which has given any good results at all is fall ploughing.

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Q. How late?

A. Well, ploughing in August turns up the insect when it is in the soft pupal condition, and late ploughing turns out the beetles after they have changed into beetles but before they are ready to emerge. Both of these disturbances are found to be detrimental to the insect.

Q. October?

A. Yes, after the first frosts. It is one of the most troublesome pests; in fact, it is one that we know less of, probably, than any other insect. The wireworm is the grub of a certain kind of beetle, and these beetles fly over the fields, wherever there is thick growth such as grass and lay their eggs; they take two years to attain full growth, during which they attack the roots of almost every crop; they sometimes destroy wheat fields, and have been particularly troublesome in potato fields. Almost all land seems to be affected; sandy and peaty lands are the worst, but all kinds of land seem to be affected, and there is no satisfactory treatment we have yet been able to discover which will prevent their injuries. Almost every treatment that has been effective for other insects, has been tried; but the chief results of a great deal of experimental work have simply been to show the uselessness of many of the remedies which have from time to time been suggested, such as treating land with salt or poisoning the seed. The only measure which has given any good results at all, is ploughing the land in the fall.

By Mr. Robinson :

Q. Have you a specimen of the wireworm there?

A. No, I have not.

Q. I think I know what it is. It is a little long yellow worm, and comes from a narrow beetle?

A. Yes, that is probably it. These beetles, if you put them upon their back, will jump into the air by means of a strong spring beneath the neck.

Q. Is that akin to the wireworm that attacks the fruit trees?

A. No, I think not, although the beetle does attack the flowers of apple trees, and is doubly destructive working both as a beetle on blossoms and as a slender yellow grub at the roots of plants.

THE TURNIP APHIS,—HOW TO TREAT IT.

By Mr. Lennox :

Q. There is another pest called Turnip Lice?

A. That is the Turnip Aphis or Plant-louse.

Q. What is the best remedy for that?

A. They must be attacked at the time they first appear in the fields. The Turnip Aphis was very destructive throughout Canada until this past year, during which few complaints were received. There were, however, a few districts up in the Bruce Peninsula where it was very destructive. The remedy which has been found most effective, is to kill the plant-lice at the time of thinning out the turnips, when plants are being hoed and thinned, which is the time these insects begin to appear; they first appear in small colonies throughout the fields and the hoers can easily detect them, because of their conspicuous gray colour, and of the appearance of the infested plants. At this time the colonies can be destroyed by hoeing out the infested plants, or they may be destroyed by means of a knapsack sprayer. It has been found that by spraying them with whale-oil soap solution or kerosene emulsion they may be controlled.

THE MAY BEETLE.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Is there any remedy for the grub of the beetle called the May-beetle which is destructive of certain plants?

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A. Yes, but that is also a very hard insect to control when it occurs in field crops.

Q. Do you know any way of dealing with it?

A. Yes, to a certain extent. There are certain crops in which nothing can be done; for instance, when it attacks grain crops. The next crop it is most destructive to is the strawberry, and growers have found that growing the plant for one year only has given good results, because the insect takes two years to attain full growth. In the first year it does not grow to a sufficient size to destroy the plant. By the one-year method, which is the one now adopted by commercial growers of strawberries because it gives the best results, not only in the excellence of the berries but because in this way the insect is prevented from doing serious injury, and the grubs are destroyed before they come to full growth.

Q. You must grow every year?

A. Yes, plant a new bed every year and take only one crop, then plough up the plants and make a new bed in fresh ground.

THE APPLE BORER.

By Mr. Harwood:

Q. How would you treat the Apple Borer?

A. The females can be prevented from laying their eggs on the trees by washing the bark with an alkaline wash made of washing soda and soap, either common soap or whale-oil soap.

THE COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS AS OBJECT LESSONS.

By Mr. Lennox:

Q. In speaking of the collection of specimens at the farm, that is valuable to those who see them. But would it be possible to collect specimens without great expense and have them at stations throughout the country, where they would be reasonably accessible to a number of farmers?

A. I had thought of that, and the only way I can see it could be done, would be through horticultural societies and public schools. The teachers at our public schools now are doing a good deal in the way of nature studies. I am doing all I can to encourage this new movement in practical education, and I have delivered several addresses at teachers' associations and in the schools on the subject of nature study. The tendency with students is to collect rare and interesting species, which are useless for public information, instead of the common things which occur everywhere and therefore concerning which knowledge is most needful. In Manitoba, most excellent results have followed the introduction into the schools—particularly of the country districts—of a system of instruction on the common plants of each district; this has been most helpful in the matter of weeds. I consider that most remarkable and beneficial results have followed the introduction into the school course of studies of an elementary knowledge of the common weeds which grow about the farm and around the schools, and of having in each school a collection of these, which the children can see before their eyes all the time. I think it would be quite possible to induce teachers to do this useful work with insects also. I have a great many communications from teachers who have taken up nature study. This is one of the greatest advances I know of in education, teaching the students to be systematic, careful and accurate by means of the common things they see around them every day. The children see these things which are always interesting to them and help them to acquire habits which will enable them to make

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PARASITES.

Q. You speak of these parasites which prey on the pests which are injurious ; in recommending different remedies to get rid of the main pest, do you endeavour not to destroy the parasite at the same moment?

A. Yes, that is always borne in mind where it is practicable. In the case of the Hessian fly, one of the remedies recommended is the destruction of the refuse from the threshing mills ; it has often been suggested that this refuse should be saved as well as the straw, so as to preserve the parasites which would be destroyed at the same time. The abundance of parasites, however, is as a rule such an unknown quantity that it is seldom necessary to modify remedies so as to avoid destroying them, and it is generally the case that remedial measures are adopted regardless of them. There are cases where it is different and it is possible to put insects which are thought to be parasitised beneath gauze or netted coverings which will allow the parasites to emerge if there are any, but will keep in the injurious insects. This has been done with chrysalids of the white cabbage butterfly, and some other species.

ENTOMOLOGY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin) :

Q. Have you ever recommended in your reports that teachers should make up those collections of injurious insects?

A. Not in my reports, but I have done so at meetings.

Q. There are very few teachers to be found at meetings, but if you could recommend it in your reports and make it sort of imperative, I think it would have a good effect?

A. It is a good suggestion and I will gladly adopt it, I have spoken at normal and other schools, and have impressed on the teachers the value of nature study, that they should get the child into the way of observing these things, in fact seeing the things they look at and trying to understand their meaning. I think perhaps a mistake may have been made in trying to teach too much in the schools, not only in the way of too many subjects, but too much of any one subject. True education, to my mind, is not so much teaching everything on any subject, but giving the child a start in the direction of observing things and learning for itself. Training the mind in systematic methodical habits and fitting it to work for itself whenever a special line of work has been decided upon.

Q. They are doing that in the agricultural schools?

A. Yes, and if they keep to elementary work they are doing a good work ; but if they go outside of that it will defeat the objects of those who originated the idea. Nature study must deal with the common things which come before us every day. Students are encouraged to consider everything worthy of notice and are urged to examine carefully and inquire about everything they do not understand. This will add endless charms to their lives and provide a limitless source of pleasure and enlightenment. With regard to the weed campaign carried out in the North-west and Manitoba, I was going to instance that as a good economic, scientific and practical work, which has been of enormous advantage to the whole country, and, at the same time, has been an endless amusement for the students at the schools. In Manitoba, five years ago, the weeds had got so abundant that the people of the whole province recognized that they were all interested in eradicating them. The people of the North-west have found out that they must do the same. In

the North-west during the past summer, in company with the Hon. Mr. Bulyea, I attended a series of twelve lectures in the Prince Albert district, and I must say that I never attended meetings where there was so much attention and so much enthusiasm afterwards as at these anti-weed meetings. The people of Canada are waking up to the importance of this work, of practical natural study of the life history of plants and insects; and this information, when its importance as a part of their own work is recognized, will be more widely sought after. Ten or twelve years ago, when I got up to speak on injurious insects at meetings, there was a smile all round the room, and the audience seemed to say: 'Oh, well, this poor fellow has taken the trouble to prepare this lecture and come here, so we must listen to him for a while to encourage him.' At the present time, however, any meeting of farmers where no provision has been made to have something said about insects seems incomplete, and there is a general feeling that something is wanting. It is only necessary to remind farmers that they every year lose through the attacks of insects a large proportion of their crops, and most of them now know that there is no need for them to suffer this loss, because the knowledge of how to prevent it is now so complete and definite that a great saving can be made in every crop sown. This knowledge is an inheritance of the present generation and an advantage worth thousands of dollars, which was not possessed by our fathers. The study of insects is an important branch of agriculture and horticulture which owes its development largely and distinctly to the existence of the officers of the division of entomology and botany.

VALUE OF SPRAYING,—WHEN AND WHAT TO SPRAY WITH.

Fifteen years ago the operation now known as spraying was not known in Canada. It is not mentioned in Canadian publications until strongly advocated in 1885 by the entomologist in his annual report for that year. Since that time the appreciation of the value of this method of controlling insect and fungous diseases has gradually become more widely recognized until to day it is known to be a most necessary part of the work of the fruit grower and agriculturist. The man who does not spray to-day is going to lose 75 per cent of the produce of his orchard, and the man who does spray is going to save that amount and make much more besides from the extra quality of his fruit. So much is the spraying of orchards now recognized as a necessity in producing the first quality of apples that the first question an apple grower is asked by a buyer is, 'Do you spray your trees?' and, if he does not, the buyers waste no more time with him but look for some grower who does spray and as a consequence has good sound fruit. In conversation with R. W. Shepherd, the well-known fruit grower and apple shipper, of Como, on the Ottawa, he has told me that he has invariably found when selecting the very best quality of apples for the English market, that it is almost absolutely necessary for him to buy only from growers who spray every year. Now, why do not all fruit growers spray? Some of them have not got into the way of considering it necessary; they are too careless or indifferent to their own interests. Then some others think that, because it is a little trouble and some little expense to spray their trees, they will not bother. This is merely laziness and never means success or profit. But spraying is getting to be more and more recognized as necessary day by day, and I have not the slightest doubt but that in a very short time people will spray their fruit trees just as regularly and systematically as they now manure them or prune them. The results are definite, and once prove the advantage of the work which is only of the nature of an experiment for one year with each operator: after that a man knows that he is going to get certain results which will always pay him, and, if he is a good business man, he sprays his trees and keeps them clean as a matter of course.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. How often is it necessary to spray during the season?

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A. Not less than three times. But if you spray four or five times in certain seasons you will get better results.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Is it not proved that in certain years spraying is absolutely unnecessary?

A. No, I think not; it has been proved that in some years spraying has not shown such marked results, but I do not think you can ever say it is unnecessary, because although disease may not occur one year it is just as liable to occur; and the moral obligation to one who knows what ought to be done, is just as great one year as another. Spraying should always be done not only to prevent personal result of future loss, but also for the sake of one's neighbours.

Q. In our section of the country there is practically no spraying done at all?

A. Where is that?

Q. In Perth; I do not believe that more than two in a hundred spray?

A. I am sorry to hear that and hope that state of affairs will soon be changed.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin) :

Q. The spraying done last year was of very little use because the apples were all blown down before they were ripe.

A. Yes, but there were very many more apples blown down in orchards where the apples were not sprayed than where they had been sprayed. Those injured by insects were blown off much more easily than from trees where spraying had been done. The sprayed apples were left on the trees. They were uninjured and held on better than those which were injured.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. I understand spraying will not regulate hurricanes and high winds?

A. No, but when the winds and rains come, the sprayed apples will stand firmer than those which have had their foundations weakened by the attacks of insects.

Q. When do you spray?

A. For codling worm, the first spraying is done directly after the blossoms have fallen.

By Mr. Tolton :

Q. Is it not well to spray before the buds burst?

A. Yes, for a few insects such as the Cigar case-bearer and the Bud moth. Trees should also be sprayed early to destroy fungous diseases. Bordeaux mixture is the best remedy for these, and Paris green may be added to this to destroy insects at the same time. For fungous diseases it is also well to spray before the buds burst with a simple sulphate of copper solution, 1lb. in 25 gallons of water. But very few insects are destroyed before that time and the best time to spray for the codling moth caterpillar is when the flowers have dropped. No trees should be sprayed while in blossom.

Having read over the preceding transcript of my evidence I find it correct.

JAMES FLETCHER.

Entomologist and Botanist to the Dominion Experimental Farms

POULTRY PRODUCTS.—QUALITY.—MARKETS

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Thursday, April 16, 1900.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10 o'clock a.m., Mr. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the Poultry Branch at the Central Experimental Farm, was present by request and made the following statement :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE :—

Allow me to express the pleasure I have in again appearing before you, in response to the summons from your Committee, and giving some features of the work, in connection with my department, during the past year. I intend with your permission this morning to call your attention to the following subjects, notes of which I have before me, so as to permit of my being as brief and concise as the time at my disposal necessitates, viz :—

1. Certain features of poultry development in different sections of the Dominion, in which I have given addresses, during the past twelve months.

2. How poultry development is shaping. Questions asked by farmers and replies given thereto.

3. Results of investigation so far made, into the cause or causes of so many weak germs, in fertilized eggs, laid by hens in close confinement during the winter season, and the result in such a large percentage of chicks dying in the shell. Many at the 'pipping stage,' that is when the chick is fully developed and is trying to free itself of the shell.

4. Some facts in connection with the winter production of eggs.

5. The demand for the superior quality is poultry and eggs and the prices offered for the same.

And if time will permit further results of experiments in the preservations of eggs made by Professor Shutt.

FEATURES OF POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

During the past year, and to within recent date, by instruction from the Minister of Agriculture and in response to invitations, I delivered addresses in different provinces of the Dominion, beginning in Prince Edward Island in the month of February last and under the auspices of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association of that island. The island had done, and is capable of doing a very large trade in eggs and the superior quality of poultry so much in demand in the British market. Instructions were given at many points in the island to largely attended meetings as to the breeds best adapted for both winter laying and rapid flesh forming. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes were named as breeds easy to procure and certain to fill the dual requirements. Both breeds

were well known too and were already in the hands of certain farmers and breeders of the island. As a result of the meeting I was informed that in the fall of the year there were an unusually large number of heavyweight birds for home market or export. When the fattening stations were established at two points on the island a little later in the season, under the auspices of Professor Robertson's department, there was no difficulty in obtaining desirable birds to fatten. Perhaps the situation, as existing in a certain section of the island, may be described in the words of the Rev. Father Arsenault, of Wellington, who said to me, 'The great majority of my people are fishermen who ply their vocation in the summer and in the winter do a little farming. To them such instruction as you give in poultry raising is simply invaluable as opening a new and easy field of making money.' The climatic and other conditions of the island are most favourable to poultry keeping and the people are both intelligent and willing to learn. I was accompanied to the different points by Mr. Walter Simpson, President of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of the island.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

On my return I delivered several addresses at points in the Eastern Townships during the last days of February. An unusually heavy snowstorm, which lasted several days, completely blocked the roads and prevented my reaching intended points. In the addresses I delivered, the great Montreal market, with its high prices for winter eggs and later for the superior quality of poultry, was pointed out, as being close at hand and of great capacity. The breeds, their treatment and management, so as to meet the requirements of that market were fully described. In Quebec province west, as with us in the more eastern section of Ontario, the winters are cold and rigorous and the product in the shape of new laid eggs, hard to get. But there is the counter balancing high winter prices and a paying early spring and summer market for poultry of a superior quality. It must be borne in mind that it is wisely ordered that where conditions are hard to comply with, the product is unusually high in value and where the product is easily gotten prices are comparatively low, but may yet be paying.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the months of October and November I was instructed to attend a series of meetings, at different points in the province of British Columbia, and on my return homewards, in Manitoba. The meetings were arranged by the Deputy Ministers of Agriculture of the respective provinces.

The first meeting in British Columbia was held on October 15, in the neighbourhood of Vancouver City. That and subsequent meetings were fairly well attended. In British Columbia poultry keeping is comparatively an undeveloped department of farm work, with conditions favourable beyond the ordinary in high prices and genial climate. On both mainland and island the favourable conditions are almost similar, with the difference in favour of the latter, on account, perhaps, of the lesser rainfall. In both Vancouver and Victoria cities, the winter price for new laid eggs, ranges from 45 to 60 cents per dozen, and chickens, live weight, from 85 cents to \$1.00 per pair. The winter season is rainy but by no means cold, and during that time the laying stock require to be sheltered. There is no reason why green stuff should not be had in abundance all the winter, with the twin factors of grit, meat food and exercise. Grain may be dear, but the price of eggs is correspondingly high. An open shed attached to the poultry house should afford ample opportunity for exercise.

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Full instructions on these and other points, in successful poultry keeping, were given and will be followed, it is to be hoped, by beneficial results. To Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province, and who accompanied me to as many meetings as his official duties would permit, I am indebted for many kindnesses and courtesies.

The following letter from Mr. J. L. Aronson, of Victoria, B.C., will show his successful management of a small flock of hens :—It is dated Victoria, B.C., February 20, 1901. 'Sir,—I have done well this winter with some barred P. Rocks. They have not stopped laying since moulting and now three of them are commencing to cluck. We do not have very severe winters here, but cold raw wet weather, so I have shut my fowls up part of the day, only letting them out the best part of the day, and between shutting the hens up and the information I have received from your books regarding the feeding, I have just struck it right this winter.'

Then he goes on to describe his henhouse, but there is no occasion for my reading that part. He is evidently satisfied with the success that he has met with.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

On my return trip from British Columbia, a stop for some days was made at Calgary. Mr. Marker, the Superintendent of Government Creameries, informed me that it was very hard to get birds of the superior quality. Conditions for the breeding and fattening of the proper birds are most favourable. The climate is dry and bracing, and oats, the great fattening agent when finely ground, can be grown cheaply and to perfection. Milk, another fattening agent, is to be had in abundance. It seems to me that the district is particularly suited, owing to the dry climate and ample room for range and obtaining of insect life, to the raising of turkeys. There are good markets with high prices, in the locality, and in the mining districts of British Columbia not far distant.

In Manitoba a series of meetings, in several sections of that province, had been arranged by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. McKellar, who accompanied me to the different points. Mr. McKellar was fully alive to the importance of poultry culture, as a means of revenue, to the farmers of Manitoba. On a previous visit to Ottawa Mr. McKellar had talked over with me the situation in Manitoba in regard to poultry. It was peculiar to find in that great grain growing country, where there is a large quantity of waste grain, that many carloads of eggs, turkeys and other poultry are imported every year, at Christmas time, from Ontario into Winnipeg. In proof of this statement I show you the following bill which calls for one or two carloads of poultry, and which I procured at Carleton Place, a thriving town not far from this city :—

ORDER FOR A SHIPMENT,—CONDITIONS ANNEXED.

We want one or two cars of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens for Manitoba on Monday—Tuesday, December 3rd and 4th, 1900.

DIRECTIONS FOR DRESSING.

1. Shut up poultry 24 hours before killing, or until crop is entirely empty.
2. Poultry should be killed by bleeding in the neck; after being dressed, remove the head, draw the skin over the neck bone and tie it and hang in a cool place, but don't let it freeze.
3. Entrails must be drawn out through the vent, cut as small as possible; leave heart, liver and gizzard.
4. Do not cut off the legs of poultry; cut off wings at first joint; be sure to remove all feathers, wing and tail included.

We will pay as high cash prices as will be paid at regular poultry fairs elsewhere.

SUMMIT STORE,
Carleton Place.

I do not mean in producing this poster to reflect on the enterprise of the advertisers in Carleton Place, but to show you what developments are possible in poultry raising in Manitoba. Our meetings in that province were fairly attended. In a country where grain growing is so generally and successfully prosecuted it is somewhat difficult, at the present time, to talk mixed farming, but many farmers are now directing their efforts that way and no doubt poultry keeping will in time come to the fore on its own merits. Already, there are flourishing poultry associations in Winnipeg and Brandon, and there are many holders of fine birds in both cities. The great drawback to poultry raising among farmers in certain sections is, at present, the scarcity of lumber wherewith to erect proper houses, but when poultry is taken up as a regular branch of farm work, this difficulty will doubtless be overcome. In Winnipeg the winter price of new laid eggs ranges from 50 cents to 60 cents per dozen.

ONTARIO.

In Ontario, poultry development has taken place very rapidly in recent years, and poultry is now generally recognized as one of the best paying departments of farm work. In this comparatively new work, the farmers' wives and daughters have largely and most successfully engaged, calling to their aid incubators, brooding houses and brooders as means whereby they may obtain a large number of chickens early in the season and of uniform age. Many instances could be cited of high prices, for poultry and eggs, being obtained by farmers, during recent years, but time will not permit. A feature of poultry development, within very recent years, has been the formation of private companies for the purchasing from the farmers of large, fleshy chickens for fattening and shipping to the British markets. The complaint made to me last year by the manager of one of these companies, was that they could not get nearly enough of suitable chickens to answer their requirements. I was not astonished then to learn from a farmer's wife, in the neighbourhood of Carleton Place, that all the poultry she could raise this summer was bespoken by a Toronto export firm. A great incentive to the shipping of a superior class of poultry to the English market has been the successful shipments made by the government fattening stations. At our doors, from our own city markets, there is also a call for the superior quality of poultry which Montreal and Toronto poultry dealers say cannot be had in quantities to meet their wants. A marked instance of the development of the poultry interests of Ontario was the holding of a large poultry fair at Renfrew, on December 19 last, and called a 'Christmas Fair.' At this fair prizes were offered for geese, turkeys and chickens, and ranged in value from \$1 to \$7. The fair was novel and unique of the kind and was, I am happy to say, a great success, both as to attendance of competitors and the quality of the birds shown. The poultry were plucked but not dressed. The value of the prizes brought out strong competition. Excursions were run from neighbouring parts of the country and were largely taken advantage of. The whole enterprise was well conceived and carried out. It is a form of competition that cannot be too extensively initiated, not only for the good of the country, but also on account of the impetus that is given to the raising of a superior quality of poultry. I beg to show the committee a poster advertising the event which will explain itself and give you an idea of the factors that made it the success it was.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. It will be a greater success next year?

A. Yes, sir, I hope it will. This is the poster advertisement of the first poultry fair of Renfrew (poster produced). I read some of the items:—

A first prize of \$7 for the best three turkey cocks of the year plucked and drawn. Second prize, \$5.

For the best three hen turkeys plucked but not drawn, a first prize of \$5 was given.

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Prizes of value of \$4 to \$1 were also given for the best turkey, 14 pounds and over ; for the best turkey, 10 pounds and over ; for the best pair of hen turkeys, the best pair of young geese, the best goose, the best pair of ducks and the best pair of spring chickens. There were prizes for many other features which I have not time to mention. I need not tell you that such prizes brought out the farmers in great numbers and that competition was very keen. I had been asked to give an object lesson to show how poultry should be prepared for the British market, and in order to do so brought some dressed birds with me. As the poster says : 'There is money in this trade for the farmers of Canada if they go about it in the right way.' At the conclusion of the fair there was a meeting in the town hall and I showed the dressed birds, explaining the method of plucking, drawing and dressing them. There was the greatest interest exhibited by the farmers, their wives and daughters, and many questions were asked.

MR. WRIGHT.—You will find that you will be frequently wanted by these farmers.

I could not help but being struck with the signal success of the fair as a first attempt. Mr. Wright will tell you, I am sure, that the quality of the poultry exhibited by the farmers was very fine.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. What do you mean by the poultry being dressed but not plucked ?

A. Plucked but not drawn, I should have said.

MR. WRIGHT.—The fair was doubtless a great success and it brought customers to Renfrew from long distances. I would just like to say that as aids to the successful raising and dressing of poultry for the British market, that such an exhibit and explanation as given by Mr. Gilbert at Renfrew, are most effective and valuable. I must say that I never saw better dressed poultry than he brought to the Christmas Fair.

By Mr. Wilson :

° Q. I thought Prof. Robertson had control of that branch ?

A. Not altogether, sir. The exhibit of poultry at Renfrew was that of birds plucked, drawn and dressed, for sale on the market and ready for the oven.

THE DEMAND FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY,—PRICES.

The second point which I wish to speak to you about this morning is the demand for the superior quality of poultry and eggs and the prices paid therefor. On this point I do not intend to intrude long upon your attention, but I wish the prices quoted to go to the farmers through my printed evidence as they may be of importance to them as incentives to production. In February last I attended, by instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, the Montreal Poultry Show with an exhibit of dressed poultry as an object lesson. This exhibit was similar to the one I had in Renfrew. While in Montreal I visited some of the large egg and poultry buying establishments with the following results.

Mr. Walter Paul, family grocer, of St. Catherine St. W., informed me that he could take and handle all the new laid eggs he could get in winter—but he had no use for the summer eggs because they were not reliable—and for the winter eggs he was willing to pay the highest price. At that date he was paying 40 cents per dozen to the producers.

Q. Where is his store ?

A. St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

MR. WRIGHT.—Let me say that Mr. Gilbert mentioned the same figures in our Town Hall. Four ladies came to me afterwards and got the address of Mr. Paul. They sent their eggs to him and got the price—Mr. Gilbert mentions, 40 cents a dozen.

A. That is a fair instance of the good that meetings do in farming districts. It is a practical way of showing farmers how to turn their poultry to profit.

By Mr. McLaren (Perth):

Q. Were you at many of such meetings?

A. I was at forty-four or forty-five meetings last year.

Q. Did the farmers attend them well?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. Farmers' Institute meetings, I suppose?

A. Yes. Mr. R. B. Hall, another large grocer, at the corner of St. Catherine St. and McGill College Avenue, Montreal, said that he was paying 38 cents per dozen and the express charges, which made the price 40 cents per dozen. I also called on Mr. Harry Gatehouse, the well known game and poultry dealer, Dorchester St., and told him that I was going to a number of farmers' meetings and wished a letter from him to show the prices he was willing to pay.

By Mr. Erb:

Q. Excuse me, you say the second man pays 38 cents a dozen and the express charges, which are 2 cents a dozen?

A. Yes.

Q. That does not mean that the farmer is getting 40 cents a dozen?

A. No, he gets 38 cents a dozen.

Q. It is no matter what the farmer gets, the express charges are 2 cents a dozen?

A. I think so. The express companies have a regular tariff for eggs. I am sure it is 2 cents a dozen, and they send back the empty crates free.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. That is what these parties up our way got. They received 40 cents a dozen for their eggs, and it cost them 2 cents a dozen to express them.

A. Yes, I think that is the usual method.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. How far is Renfrew from Montreal?

A. About 160 miles. I have had people at Chatham and London sending eggs to Montreal and they may be so doing to-day. They never knew there was such a market for their eggs until they were so informed. The following is the letter of Mr. H. Gatehouse, the well known game and poultry dealer of Dorchester St., in which he mentions the high winter prices he is willing to pay farmers for new laid eggs.

By Mr. McLaren (Perth):

Q. He was not thinking about the consumer in London, I presume?

A. The consumer in London is fairly well off, I think, for he gets a good article at a comparatively low price. Mr. Gatehouse wrote me under date February 17, 1901, as follows:

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of 12th instant to hand and noted. In reply would say I am open to buy early hatched spring chickens from March to July and can pay good prices for superior stock. Later when chickens are getting larger can pay ten cents per pound delivered at Montreal, for superior fatted chickens. In the fall I am open to buy turkeys, geese and chickens at highest market price. During the month of October, November and December, can pay from 30 to 50 cents per dozen for strictly new-laid eggs."

The same dealer wrote me last November offering 40 cents per dozen for all the new laid eggs I could send them.

Here is a copy of a letter written by the manager of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, to a farmer's wife near Brockville, in September last:

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'DEAR MADAM,—I beg to request you to state what is your lowest cash quotation for the supply of about 10,000 lbs. roasting chickens, say not less than 5 lbs. each, all first class young birds, delivered at the hotel here any time during October or November next? We have already purchased 600 dozen broilers.'

Six hundred dozens mean 7,200 chickens for broilers, the raising of which in this country, is a comparatively undeveloped industry. There is evidently a demand for them. I presume most of these broilers had to be purchased in the United States.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What did you say he paid for them?

A. I cannot say in this case, but broilers are generally worth \$1.00 to \$1.25 or \$1.50 per pair, according to the season in which they are hatched.

Q. And what will they weigh?

A. They will weigh, perhaps, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. per pair, somewhere about that. They are really an early delicacy. Broiler raising, so far, has been conducted more by specialists than by farmers, but some farmers are now looking into it. Early broilers afford an early March and April, or May market at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pair. Artificial means are required to produce early broilers. As I have said 600 dozen broilers, means 7,200 chicks, and that number, purchased by one hotel and before September, goes to show the growing market there is for such birds. Then there is the order for roasters and this only from one hotel. The farmer's wife was not able to furnish the roasters, because she had not the birds. July chickens last year were paid for by one of the Toronto fattening companies at the rate of ten and a half cents per pound. Later chickens received a lesser price.

HOW TO PRODUCE THE SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The moral to farmers is to produce the superior quality and as early as possible. And how can that superior quality be produced? I can best give that information to your Committee, and through your Committee to the country, by answering some of the numerous questions asked me on that all important subject by farmers and others who are evidently anxious to get results as quickly, certainly, and as cheaply as possible, and in this way I may also anticipate and answer questions in regard to which you may wish information. Here are the original letters received from farmers containing the questions asked by them. Why I wish to answer them in this way is for the reason that when I was at the Institute meeting in South Leeds Mr. Freeman Britton, who is certainly one of the best of the many competent secretaries in connection with the Ontario Farmer's Institute system, told me that he considered the copies of the evidence given by the experts from the Experimental Farm before your Committee afforded the most valuable information that the farmers could have, for the reason that the members of the Committee asked questions on points that the farmers themselves would like to get information on. For that reason I now propose to answer as many of the questions that have been asked by farmers in the correspondence I have shown you as I conveniently can in the time at my disposal.

Q. What are the breeds best suited to our climate?

A. Birds of the American origin, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, because they are likely to be acclimatized.

Q. What breeds are best for a farmer?

A. Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes, because the females are good winter layers and the males rapid flesh formers. The females also make good sitters and careful mothers.

Q. Where eggs alone are the object, what breeds would you recommend?

A. White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, or Black Minorcas.

Q. What is the average number of eggs laid by a fowl in a year?

A. 120 to 150, according to breeds.

Q. What number of hens should be kept in a flock, and how many in one house?

A. Poultry do best in small colonies of 25 in a pen. Allow 8 square feet to each hen, and have no more than 200 or 250 birds in one house. Outside runs should be the width of the pen and as long as circumstances will permit.

Q. How many fowls can one person attend to properly?

A. About 500. Much depends upon the arrangement of the house and methods of management.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. How many males do you put to each hen?

A. If the hens have unlimited ground we put one male with 20 to 25 hens. But if they have limited quarters inside, I put with the larger breeds one male to 11 hens, and with the smaller birds one male to 15 hens.

HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND ARRANGEMENT.

Q. How should the house be arranged?

A. The pens containing the laying stock should have a square window in the south end, so that the sun in the winter may shine into the pen. On the north side of the house should be a passage way, and the pens should be so arranged that from this passage way the cleaning of the platform, the collecting of the eggs, the feeding of mash and cut bone and the watering should be done. The floor should be of wood or concrete and covered with six or eight inches of litter, of cut straw, cut hay, oat hulls, waste from the hayloft, or dry leaves. Into this litter all the whole grain fed should be thrown, so that the hens will be exercised in searching for it. Other articles of furniture in the pen should be a square box, five feet by five feet or larger, to hold dry earth for a dust pan, and a smaller box, 8 x 4 inches, divided into two compartments, one division to hold lime in some form for shell making and the other grit or sharps, wherewith the fowls will grind up their food in their gizzards.

WINTER RATIONS.

Q. What are the best rations for winter production of eggs?

A. Our winter rations for the past three or four months have been as follows:—Mash, composed of ground grains, three afternoons of the week in quantity of eight pounds (weighed dry) to every hundred hens; cut bone three times per week in proportion of one pound to every 15 fowls, morning or evening, when the mash is not given. Roots are before the layers all the time, and so is grit and ground oyster shells. Lawn clippings steamed have been found an excellent form of green stuff, much relished by the hens, and have the merit of being a form of waste. When mash or cut bone is not given in the morning or evening, grain is fed in quantity of eight to ten pounds to every one hundred hens. Every effort was made to keep the fowl in exercise as much as possible all day, and for that purpose oats were scattered from time to time during the early day and noon among the litter on the floor of the pens. If not overfed at the morning meal, the layers are much more apt to take the exercise so desirable. Pure drinking water was in constant supply.

Q. Is there any guiding rule in feeding the rations?

A. Observation and intelligence are necessary in the feeding of the rations. If the hens are between one and two years of age, they may not require so much food as pullets, particularly if the latter are laying well. It is therefore desirable to keep the pullets



Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock cross, 7 months old, 8 lbs. 6 oz. and 8 lbs. 5 oz. respectively, dressed for the Home Market.

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separate from the hens, or, to make it a rule to keep none but late April or May hatched pullets.

Q. How should fowl be treated so as to have them moult early?

A. The first requisite to an early moult is that the fowls should not be over two years of age. At the end of June we remove male birds to a building by themselves and then allow the hens to run together in a field of medium size where they can cover, grass, etc. We let them so run by day, until the middle of August, when we feed them a little mash and cut bone as if feeding for eggs, and the response is in the shedding of the old feathers and the appearance of the new feather sheaves. Perhaps you will allow me in connection with this subject, which is an important one, to read you the following from the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in America, viz., *The Rural New Yorker* :—

DEAR SIR,—A statement has been made that a certain proprietor of a poultry farm can make his fowl moult in the following manner. In the fall he partially starves them for two weeks and then feeds them all the nitrogenous food they can eat. The result, it is claimed, is a quick and easy moult and the early resumption of egg laying. Have you any information on the subject?

In reply I sent Mr. Collingwood our 1896 report, in which we showed how we had obtained an early moulting of the hens.

Q. Which is the best way of hatching chicks, by hen or incubator?

A. If chicks are only wanted in limited numbers hens may be used, but incubators and brooding house or brooders must be used if a large number of chicks are wanted. Incubators and brooders are now made so easy to operate and results are so satisfactory that they are being extensively used by farmers.

Q. What are the prices of incubators and of what sizes are they made?

A. Incubators are made to hold from 36, 50, 100, 220 to 1,000 eggs, and vary in price from \$5, \$15, \$22, \$30 and \$40 to higher figures. Brooders cost from \$5 to higher prices, but the latter can be constructed at home from a good plain design.

Q. Which is supposed to be the more profitable, selling eggs or chickens?

A. A most important question, but it is also a moot question. Where germs are strong and a large percentage of strong chickens are hatched and raised to broiler age, and sold at early broiler figures, money can be made. But where only a small percentage of eggs hatch well in winter, it is more profitable to sell the winter eggs at 35 and 40 cents per dozen, where such prices may be had. In early spring it pays, and pays well, to convert eggs which sell at 10, 12 or 15 cents per dozen, into chickens to sell at the price of the early and superior quality of poultry.

I thought that the Committee would be pleased to hear what the farmers themselves have to say in regard to this matter, and for that reason I wrote to one or two farmer's wives. Here is one from Mrs. J. W. Newman, of Engleside Farm, near Brockville, who says, under date of March 27, 1901 :—

'Our experience in producing broilers from November and December eggs has not been very satisfactory. We had 60 per cent hatch out, but the chicks seemed rather delicate. This, together with close confinement in brooders, with little room to exercise in, caused too small a number to mature. We believe, however, that with a modern brooder house, where inside conditions would not be interfered with by the weather, and where the chicks could have plenty of exercise, and with care, cleanliness and skill, this branch of the poultry industry could be made a profitable one. Where a person has not the equipment, however, we think it better to sell the winter eggs fresh.

On September 12, 1900, the same lady wrote saying 'That they had raised and sold since February 1, previous, about 1,500 chickens.'

In the hatching and rearing of the chicks, in the early months, artificial means were used, I presume. But 1,500 chicks, reared and sold between the months of February and September, is an instance of the rapid development that poultry rearing is making in the hands of the farmers, and what this lady has succeeded in doing, the wives of other farmers ought to be able to accomplish.

Q. Is it possible to have a market for new laid eggs in summer and have a margin of profit at that time of year?

A. If care is taken and effort made to have the eggs of undoubted freshness and flavour, such eggs will find ready sale, if their quality is known. In summer it should cost the farmer, under prevailing conditions, no more than 3 to 4 cents to produce one dozen eggs, which, if he sells at only eight cents per dozen, should give him 100 per

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cent profit. But 8 cents are an exceptionally low figure for eggs near a good market. In winter the eggs, which, under ordinary conditions, in certain mild sections sell at 16 and 20 cents per dozen, should not cost the farmer more, to obtain them, than 8 to 10 cents per dozen.

I showed the Committee some three years ago, my results of experiment with fifty hens, how 100 per cent profit could be made. It was shown that the cost of producing all the year round one dozen eggs was 4 cents. We also showed that the profit per hen was from \$1.75 to \$2 per annum. The particulars of the experiment was part of my evidence for that year. The cost of the summer production of eggs to the farmer, where hens run at large during summer, was put down at the figure I mentioned, viz., 4 cents per dozen, and I am inclined to think it was a maximum figure.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. And what in the winter ?

A. We calculate our cost per dozen from 8 to 10 cents, but we get a correspondingly high price.

Q. I know the experiment was made, and for the whole year I think the cost was 5 cents ?

A. About that figure, but I cannot say at the moment the exact figure.

Q. Is there anything allowed for the labour ?

A. In the experiment, after deducting for labour, the profit was a little over \$1 per hen. I held out to the farmer no greater inducement than \$1 per hen per year, paying for feed and labour, and that profit, with good management, should certainly be made.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. Farmers have time in winter. They have to work for small profits anyway and they might as well work for the hens as anything else ?

A. I would like to convey the impression that in winter when the farmers, as a rule, have more time on their hands, that prices for eggs are highest.

Q. What is the best breeds of geese for the farm ?

A. Toulouse or Embden.

Q. What is the best breed of turkeys and the best way of breeding them ?

A. Bronze turkeys are the largest and hardiest. A good plan is to mate a bronze male of average weight with common turkey hens. For export to England a small turkey of 11 to 14 pounds is preferred to a large and coarse one.

Q. What are the best breeds of ducks ?

A. Pekin, Alesbury or Rouen. All are hardy and grow to large size.

Q. Are chickens hatched by incubators as hardy as those hatched by hens ?

A. Yes, with the difference in favour of the incubator hatched chicks that they have no lice to retard their growth. Mrs. Joseph Yuill, a farmer's wife of Carleton Place, Ontario, thus states her opinion in press :—

‘It being my first experience (last winter) with an incubator I set three hens. Should the incubator fail I thought I would have them to depend on. The incubator hatched in one day less than the hens. The chickens were all fed the same kind of food. By the time they were two weeks old we could notice that the incubator chickens were growing faster than those hatched by hens, owing I think to the regularity of the heat of the brooder.’

I should say that freedom from lice was also one of the factors.

‘On the 10th of August we shipped twenty-eight chickens to the Canadian Produce Company at Toronto. In selecting them we found that the incubator hatched chickens weighed about 1 lb. 2 oz. more than those hen hatched.’

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. That beats nature ?

A. My experience shows the statement as very likely to be correct.

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By Mr. Wright :

Q. Yes, I heard the lady make the statement in Smith's Falls.

A. And what was still more satisfactory, she got for the early chickens sent to the Canadian Produce Company on the 10th of August last, 11 cents per pound, live weight. They were early and large and received a high price. The following is from the Produce Company which was also published :—

'It gives us great pleasure to report upon your shipment of spring chickens last 11th August. Though so long ago and we have had many thousand since, still we can remember the arrival of your crateful, for we had expected something good, but the chickens were well above our best hopes. There were twenty-eight well barred Plymouth Rocks every one well fed and in good condition and weighed 101 pounds, which at that season of the year was very good weight, some of them going five pounds each. We might say that these are the ideal birds and the ones we want for export, and moreover the only kind it pays to raise and sell, for as you know, we paid you 11 cents per pound live weight, or about 80 cents per pair, etc.

'Yours sincerely, CANADA PRODUCE CO.'

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

Q. What is the best food and method of rearing young turkeys?

A. The great factors in the successful rearing of young turkeys, which in many cases is attended with difficulty and loss, are : robust parent stock, proper food, dry quarters and freedom from lice. Until they 'shoot the red,' that is, develop their wattles, turkeys are the most difficult to rear of all domestic fowls. After they are feathered they are the hardiest. A turkey hen makes the best mother for the reason that she is not so apt to drag the youngsters about, as a hen. After hatching, the young should be kept in comfortable, dry quarters. The coops should be large and conveniently situated, so that in case of rain the mother and brood can be easily driven into it, and the coop should be moved daily to a new location. For the first few days feed on stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, and mixed with hard-boiled eggs, the latter chopped fine, and chopped onions. Chopped dandelion leaves are excellent for young turkeys. Later on granulated oatmeal, rolled oats, or a mash made of stale bread, onion tops, oatmeal, cornmeal or middlings mixed with skimmed milk, may be fed. The milk should be boiled and a little black pepper dusted into it before mixing it into the mash. All food should be cooked. It is important to bear this in mind. Uncooked, carelessly mixed or unclean food is the cause of much of the mortality among young turkeys. For the first five or six weeks feed four times daily ; after that, three times. At the period of 'putting on the red' great care must be observed that uncooked food is not given, or any sudden change made in the diet or treatment of the young birds. At this stage they eat ravenously, but must not be allowed to gorge themselves. After becoming fully feathered they will require nothing but hard grain. Turkeys are fond of roaming and must have range of ground. They should be accustomed to a feed of grain in the evening so as to ensure their daily return home at that time. In some cases it may be possible to allow the young birds and mother, greater range than in others, without molestation from vermin, but under no circumstances should the mother and brood be allowed to go out in the morning dew ; they must be kept confined until the grass is dry. Great care must be taken to keep the youngsters free from lice.

MANAGEMENT OF CHICKENS FROM INCUBATOR.

Q. What is the best method of raising and feeding chickens hatched by hen or incubator, the latter in brooders.

A. After hatching out, the chicks should be allowed to remain under hen or in the incubator for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, until comparatively firm on their legs.

On taking the mother hen from the nest she should be given food and water. She has been nearly thirty-six hours on the nest continuously, bringing out the chicks and deserves both. Apart from this, if well-fed she is more likely to brood her chickens contentedly than if hungry. Mother and brood should then be placed in a slatted coop on the grass outside. The coop should be so arranged that it can be securely closed at night, while ventilation is provided for. Through the slats the chicks could run on the grass while the mother hen remained inside. If the chicks are hatched early and have to be kept indoors with hen, or in brooder, it is imperative that they should be placed on dry earth or sand, or they will, sooner or later, go off their legs. The first food of the chicks should be dry bread crumbs, stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, or granulated oatmeal. Feed a little at a time of either, or both, or all alternately. Continue this treatment for eight or ten days, when crushed corn in small quantities may be fed. Give whole wheat after twelve or fourteen days. After the chicks have got firmly on their legs a cheap mash may be made of table or kitchen scraps, etc., and fed in a crumbly condition. Sloppy or sour food will bring on bowel disorder. All food should be fed in such quantity that it will be eaten up clean. Leave no food about to turn sour. Milk, sweet or skimmed, is one of the best foods and it is very much relished. It need not follow that the rations be expensive, or composed of all the constituents named. At first, feed a little and often, but not too often. Afterwards, feed once every four hours, until so old that they can run in the fields. At all times feed regularly. When the chicks have arrived at marketable age, the cockerels to be killed, should be shut up and fattened.

METHODS TO OBTAIN HEAVY CHICKENS.

Q. What is the best and quickest way of obtaining the heavy chicks to sell to the fattening and exporting companies?

A. The best, surest and quickest method is: 1st, to have the proper breeds to raise the chickens from, viz. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes; 2nd, to care for and feed the chicks properly from the time of hatching until they are ready to sell. It is most important that the chickens should receive particular care and attention, such as I have just outlined, during the first five weeks of their existence, because during that period there is a drain on the system of the chick not only for bone, sinew and muscle, but also for the rapidly growing feathers. A chicken that is allowed to become 'stunted' from being stinted of proper food and care during the period mentioned, will never recover from that neglect. This is a recognized fact among all expert poultry raisers. With suitable care and attention, at the end of four months, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes ought to weigh 4 lbs. each, or 8 lbs. per pair. They have so done in my department at the Experimental Farm, for many years.

DOMESTIC FATTENING.

Q. Should a farmer desire to fatten his chickens instead of disposing of them to a company, what is the best means of doing so?

A. At four, four and a half or five months of age the cockerels should be cooped and fed, all they can eat, twice per day of a mash composed of two parts finely ground oats, one part finely ground barley or buckwheat, one part ordinarily ground corn meal, mixed with hot skim milk. At the end of the fifteenth day beef suet should be added in the proportion of one ounce to every four birds. The tallow should be chopped into fine pieces and can be melted by mixing it up with the food and having the hot milk poured on it, or by having the tallow put into the hot milk. All uneaten food should

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be carefully removed; none should be allowed to turn sour. Care should be taken to free the chickens from lice. Grit and water should be supplied regularly. Pens and premises should be kept clean, and the birds should fatten in three weeks. The birds may be freed from vermin by rubbing sulphur well into the feathers, or by using one of the lice-exterminating powders.

Several farmers have sent in their methods of fattening chickens, which are as follows:—Mr. A. McPhadden, of Dominionville, Ontario, states that his crates are made of common building lath, 4 feet long and divided into two compartments, with the bottom laths planed. He put four chicks in each compartment. The rations for the first week were composed of three parts of oats and one part pease. The second week's rations were the same with a little corn meal added. In the third week the quantity of corn meal was increased. Three weeks fattening was sufficient. The cost of gain of one pound of flesh was $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Mr. James Watson, of Sonya, Ontario, used two parts of finely ground oats and one part of finely ground barley, mixed with skim milk and fed three times a day for three weeks. Thirty B. P. Rock cockerels were fed on these rations and the cost per pound of flesh gain was $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Messrs. Armstrong Bros., of Fergus, Ont., used the following rations: Morning, two-fifths ground corn, two-fifths wheat bran, one-fifth wheat middlings. This was fed three mornings and the other mornings ground oil cake was mixed into the mash. Noon-boiled potatoes and stale bread. Afternoon, immediately after the noon ration was eaten the troughs were cleaned and filled with whole corn and wheat, which was allowed to remain before the birds for the rest of the day.

THE FORCING METHOD.

The cramming or forcing method may be used with good effect where a large number of birds are handled. Mr. Ernest Cobb, an English writer on poultry subjects, gives the following rules as observed in the large fattening establishments in England:—

When the purchased birds arrive they are placed by themselves in coops, separate from those which are being forced, and are called 'feeders'. After being cooped the feeders are allowed no food for twenty-four hours. After this short fast they are fed from V-shaped troughs, which are suspended in front of their coops, three times per day all they can eat of a thin mash, composed of finely ground oats mixed with half water and half milk. During the second week the water is gradually replaced by milk, at the end of the second week a little fat is melted in the hot milk and mixed in the food. At the end of the second week, perhaps a short time before, the birds do not eat as readily as they did and the crammer or forcing machine is called into requisition. The ration as used in the crammer, is ground oats and skim milk, sweet or sour, the latter preferred, to which is added tallow in the proportion of a tablespoonful to each bird. The mixture as used in the crammer is of the consistency of gruel or thin porridge.

The same authority also says that the 'feeders' should be kept going, by hand feeding, as long as they continue to put on weight. A bird should never be placed on the crammer as long as it eats heartily. Experience has shown that after ten days or a fortnight most birds will not take enough food voluntarily to make weight, and it is then that the forcing machine is brought into requisition. English fatteners prefer finely ground oats to any other kind of ground grain. Ground barley has been found too heating. Corn meal puts on yellow fat and tends to give a tinge of that colour to the skin, which is very objectionable to the English buyer. In the United States a yellow skin is rather preferred, while it seems a matter of indifference to Canadian purchasers. The birds are not allowed any food for 24 hours before being killed: the object is to have no food in the crop to decompose.

THE CORRECT METHOD OF KILLING.

Birds intended for shipment to the English market should be killed by having their necks dislocated. When the bird is properly killed in this way, the end of the

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neck should be two inches away from the head. After killing and during plucking, the bird should be so held that its head will hang downwards, thus affording opportunity for the blood to drain towards and coagulate in the neck. Another manner of killing is by cutting the roof of the mouth, at the base of the brain, lengthwise and across with a narrow-bladed and sharp knife, but birds so killed should only be sold on a local market.

PLUCKING AND SINGEING.

Immediately after the neck is broken all sense of feeling ceases, and plucking should at once begin and be carefully done. On no account should the skin be torn or bruised. Mr. Cobb, the English authority already quoted, thus describes the operation:

The immediate plucking of the bird is advocated because the feathers come away ten times easier directly after killing than if the bird is left alone for one minute only before starting. Many fatters never employ the thumb in plucking excepting at a few places, and prefer slipping, as it were one finger under the feathers and catching them as in a vise between the other fingers. Having cleared the neck down to within a couple of inches or so of the head, pluck the sides of the breast and the top of the back level with the wings, then do the wings and work down the back to the tail, extract the latter, and turning the bird over, finish up at the point at which you left off on the breast, taking the legs on the way down.

Many of the English fatters singe their fowls. This should be done immediately after plucking and before the body is cold, and should be carefully done so as not to burn the flesh. All the pin feathers should also be carefully removed, and the bird is then ready to be pressed. The English practice before putting the bird into the press is to tie the hocks together above the shank. The pressing machine is made by placing a board against a wall at an angle of 65 degrees, or it may be made in the shape of a stand. In the latter shape it is made by placing two boards together at right angles. The birds are then placed breasts downwards, with the sterns pressed against the wall, or slanting board, and heads hanging downwards. A weight is placed on the backs of the chickens so as to press their breast bones in flat, slightly crushing them in without breaking them. In the evidence of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying before this Committee, the operation is thus described:

A glazed brick or other weight is laid on top and another brick is put alongside to keep it in position until the next bird is pressed closely there. After the row is full, the chickens are left lying on their breasts with a board laid on top of them, with sufficient weight to hold them firmly and crush the breast bones slightly.

The birds should be left in the press from two to six hours, at any rate until thoroughly cooled.

PACKING FOWLS.

For shipment to England fowls should be neatly packed in lightly made but strong cases or boxes, to hold twelve birds, six in the bottom of the case and six on top of the lower tier. The birds should be wrapped in clean white paper, and arranged so as to present a neat appearance on being unpacked. In packing, the heads of three birds should be at one end of the case, and the other three birds should be arranged the opposite way, so that they will fit in neatly.

INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES OF WEAK GERMS.

The next point I wish to bring before your Committee relates to investigation into the cause or causes of weak germ in fertilized eggs laid by hens in close winter confine-

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ment, and the resulting death of so many embryos. In connection with the rapid development of the poultry interests of the country, the farmers find new and enlarged markets opening for them. There is a demand comparatively limited at present, it is true, but always growing for early broilers, which are chickens artificially hatched and reared during the months of December, January, February and even later and which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair. Then there is a comparatively new field in the demand by the companies who fatten chickens and export them to the English market. Such birds are wanted in July if possible. To meet the latter demand, the farmer requires to have the chickens out at the same time and in as great numbers as possible, so as to have early cockerels to sell and early pullets to make early layers. It is to help these early producers that investigation has been commenced, to discover if possible the cause or causes of such a small percentage of results from eggs laid by fowls in late winter, or, early March, and before they have had outside run and have recuperated from their long winter period of artificial life and treatment. Unless the farmer, as Mrs. Newnman says in the letter I read from her a short time ago, has a brooding house which enables him to be independent of outside weather conditions, he will have to wait until the snow disappears from the ground. After the hens have had a run out the eggs from them are saved, the incubator filled, and the chickens hatched in the first or second week of May. The outside brooder is placed on the rapidly growing grass and with proper care and food the young chicks will be found to make excellent progress. In this way several farmers of the neighbourhood of Carleton Place raised many hundreds of chickens last May. A visit to the lady whom I have already mentioned, Mrs. Joseph Yuill, in that locality, showed 350 fine Barred Plymouth Rock chicks. Mr. Alexander McLean, of Ramsay, near Carleton Place, had 161 fine chicks, also Barred Plymouth Rocks. The results were obtained in both cases by the successful operation of incubators and outside brooders. The chickens in both cases made rapid growth and in Mrs. Yuill's case, as I have told you, were sold at the end of August to the Canadian Produce Company of Toronto for 14 cents per pound live weight.

COULD THE SAME RESULTS HAVE BEEN SECURED WITH HENS?

It may be said that the same results could have been secured by the use of hens. But experience has shown that it is almost impossible to get a sufficient number of broody hens, early enough in the season, wherewith to hatch out the number of chicks of the same age, so much desired. By the time a sufficient number of sitters could be secured, under ordinary circumstances, the season would be advanced and the chickens unavoidably late. Again, the freedom from lice of the chicks hatched and reared by artificial means is a great factor in the rapid progress of the young chicks.

SOME PHASES OF WINTER PRODUCTION OF EGGS.

The experience of the past years has made plain the following facts in connection with the winter production of eggs:—

1. Of twelve or fourteen of the best known of the standard breeds, sitters and non-sitters, the best average layers have been Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown and White and Buff Leghorn pullets, and Black Minorca hens and pullets.

2. Some breeds which lay well one winter do not do so well the following season. Other breeds however lay, and there is about the same average of eggs laid during the season.

3. Pullets are the best layers but the eggs from the older hens are larger in size and bring higher prices.

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4. The same quantity of rations which will make pullets lay well if fed to the hens of the heavy breeds will make the latter so fat as to mitigate against a profitable egg yield.

5. May hatched pullets (of Rocks and Wyandottes particularly) make the most satisfactory layers, for the reason that after commencing to lay, five or six months after hatching, they are likely to continue so doing during the winter season. Earlier hatched pullets are apt to moult and if they do so are not likely to begin laying again until their moult is over, which is likely to cause a cessation of egg laying at a time when eggs are most wanted.

6. That variety in the composition, manner and time of feeding the daily rations, combined with exercise, will not only result in a more satisfactory egg yield, but will prevent egg-eating and feather-pulling, two very pernicious vices.

7. That the greatest egg yield can be obtained in a building with a comfortable temperature rather than in a cold one. In the latter a greater quantity of food is required to produce the same results.

8. That fowls do best in small colonies of twenty-five birds in each, with not less than six square feet floor space to each fowl.

A WARNING NOTE IN CONNECTION WITH SHIPMENTS.

I beg to call your attention to the following note which was handed to me at a meeting held at Cobourg in January last. It may be of use to farmers who bring turkeys to sell for export and to shippers as to the care necessary in the selection of birds of first class quality and then packing them, in such a manner as to secure their arrival in the English market in the very best condition.

COBOURG, ONT., Jan. 28, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—Having just received report on poultry shipment to Europe during the season recently closed, I think it desirable that all those interested in that branch of trade should know results and whether they have been successful or otherwise. I regret to say that quite a large number of consignments did not show a profit, and what I would like to call attention to, are some of the causes which brought about unsatisfactory results.

In the early part of the season large orders were placed with the exporters on this side and sales were made showing a fair profit on the basis of buying from the producers at certain figures and all went well until goods arrived at the other end, when on examination the quality was not up to expectation, and those who made drafts against shipments had them returned with the statement that a large proportion of the birds was of inferior quality and consequently the contract was off. In all such cases poultry was sold on commission, and in every case showed a considerable loss to exporters. Now, the main cause is that producers do not feed properly and it is an exception where good plump well-fattened birds are brought in. In my judgment, and from what information I can secure, I believe that from 25 to 50 per cent of poultry sent forward are of inferior quality and will bring disaster to shippers. A No. 1 article will bring almost fabulous prices, while an inferior one will go begging for takers. The contrast in this respect seems to be greater in poultry than in other trades. While the packing and transportation facilities have undoubtedly a great deal to do with success or failure, yet we shippers must have a good article to begin with in order to bring about desired results. If poultry raisers would begin feeding and fitting for market earlier in the season and deliver nothing but good plump birds we would be sure of satisfactory results all round.

Yours very truly,

P. J. CAREY.

In connection with poultry management I would like to ask your permission for the republication of the formula for the extermination of disease germs and lice given to me by Prof. Shutt and also of his recipe for lime water liquid, as an egg preservative. Both formulas have been given in my evidence of previous years. There has been a great demand for both, hence my request. I may say that there is a very great demand for copies of my reports and of evidence before your Committee. I may say, as showing the great demand for information on poultry keeping there are no reports of the poultry department in small pamphlet form or of my evidence remaining, and there are

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very few of the larger blue books containing reports of certain years. Requests from secretaries of Farmers' Institutes are also frequently made. On this occasion I have gone over many points in connection with successful poultry keeping, so that through your Committee they may be given to the farmers of the country. From South Ontario, where I was attending a series of meetings recently, and where I met bright and interested audiences there are many requests for poultry literature.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Just a moment, the answers you have given to inquiries are based on your own experience?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Well, I noticed that in replying to a question as to the proper way of constructing a poultry house that you said there should be a square window at the south side?

A. Yes, not too far from the ground, so as to admit of as much sunshine as possible.

Q. Do you get better results from a square window than from any other shape?

A. No sir, but it is more easily made.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. How many copies of your report do you think ought to be printed?

A. I could not say. I think the Committee of three years ago ordered 25,000 copies of the evidence of that year.

Q. And you say they are all gone?

A. Yes.

Q. The evidence you have just given is very satisfactory. I think we ought to have as many copies of it as we can possibly get.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. Have you had any experience in the raising of capons?

A. No, but we have done experimental work in connection with the fattening of chickens that goes to show that there is no great necessity for them.

Q. It is said that the flesh of the capon is very much superior?

A. So it is, but capons take a long time and costs a great deal more to perfect than the ordinary Rock or Wyandotte and the market is comparatively limited.

Q. The French deal very extensively in them?

A. Yes, and they produce a superior article which is in demand on the large London market.

Q. It would not pay here very well?

A. No, sir, that is a department of poultry raising that is not yet developed in this country. We have not practised caponizing for that reason.

LIME WATER PRESERVATIVE.

The following is the recipe by Prof. Shutt for the lime water solution which was found so successful in our experiments of 1899-1900, as an egg preservative, and which I have stated was published in my evidence of last year. The recipe is :—Three or four pounds of good fresh lime in five gallons of water, stirring well at intervals for a few hours, and then allowed to settle. The clear water may then be poured over the eggs, which have been previously placed in a crock, or water tight barrel. Mr. Shutt says that the addition of salt, which is sometimes recommended, is not necessary, indeed it might lead to the imparting of a limy flavour to the egg. The following two conditions are all important, in the successful keeping of eggs, by any means.

1. That none but strictly fresh eggs are put in the preservative.
2. That the eggs shall be covered with the fluid, so as to prevent evaporation and consequent shrinkage.

DISEASE GERM AND LICE EXTERMINATOR.

Complaints of lice infested fowls and poultry houses are frequent, and are doubtless the sources of annoyance and loss to many farmers and poultry keepers throughout the country. The following is a case in point. In the fall of 1898, a farmer of King's, Nova Scotia, wrote that for two years past his hen house has been infested with a white louse or spider which it seems impossible to exterminate. The insect is very minute and is found in great numbers in every part of the house. They seem to hurt the hens, which do not lay, look pale in their combs, and are light in weight. Death has occurred in some cases. A reply was made that the trouble was doubtless red mites, which when they make lodgment, swarm in cracks and crevices of the woodwork of roost, platform and walls of the house. They do their work at night when they get, in great numbers, on to the flesh of the fowls and suck their life blood. Hens are weakened, become emaciated and do not lay. In some instances death follows. The remedy advised was to place the fowls in temporary quarters and then to remove all portable woodwork, old nests and contents, roost, &c., and to burn them. Then use the following solution, given me by Prof. Shutt:—

Take corrosive sublimate, 4 oz., and common salt, 4 oz.; dissolve in two to four quarts of water. When completely dissolved dilute to 25 gallons.

With this solution every crevice, nook and corner of the house was to be carefully sprayed. Care was advised in the handling of the solution as it is highly poisonous. It would not only be found a sure way of getting rid of the mites but of all disease germs. A thorough whitewashing was then advised, as was also the removal of any lice that might be on the hens, before returning the hens again to their quarters.

The same remedy recommended, in a similar case but in different part of the country was said to have been as successful as could be desired.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

The following interesting results of experiments in the preservation of eggs by Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist to the Experimental Farms, is a continuation of the work begun by him three years ago. Full details of investigation, up to that period, are given in the report of the poultry department of last year, beginning at page 223. The results as given in last year's report, have been widely copied and are yet the subject of much inquiry:

OTTAWA, December 29, 1900.

THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

In the report for 1899 (page 223 *et seq.*) will be found a record of the results obtained, in two series of the experiments with certain solutions as egg preservatives. The preservatives employed were saturated lime water, lime water plus 10 per cent of common salt, 10 per cent solution of water glass (sodium silicate), 5 per cent glycerine, and distilled water. The coating of the eggs with paraffin was also tried. After a careful examination of the eggs, including poaching, we concluded that saturated lime water gave by far the best results.

During the past year we have repeated several of the above mentioned trials and also tested the efficacy of certain other methods for egg preservation that have received attention from time to time in the press. The experiment was begun on June 5 and the eggs examined on December 10.

Three eggs from each experiment were poached.

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Briefly stated, our results are as follows :—

A. Eggs immersed continually in saturated lime water. Outward appearance, excellent ; yolks, non-adherent, of good colour and fairly globular ; albumin, somewhat more limpid than in fresh eggs and slightly discoloured ; a very slight 'stale' odour ; air space, normal ; poached eggs free from all objectionable taste and of good appearance.

B. Eggs first smeared with vaseline and immersed continuously in lime water. Externally, somewhat darker than the foregoing and rather greasy ; yolk, globular and of good colour ; albumin a very faint yellowish tint and somewhat limpid ; a very slight 'stale' odour ; air space, normal ; poached egg very similar to that in 'A.'

C. Eggs continuously immersed in 2 per cent silicate of soda. External appearance good and very similar to that of eggs in lime water ; yolk, globular and of good colour ; albumin, but very slightly discoloured, almost normal ; marked odour of a 'soapy' character which is further developed in poaching ; air space normal ; poached egg, of very good appearance, but with faint 'stale' flavour.

D. Eggs continuously immersed in solution of 5 per cent of gum arabic and 1 per cent formalin. Outward appearance, inferior to those in foregoing tests ; yolks, attached to shell ; albumin, decidedly discoloured ; odour, not marked ; air space, normal ; appearance of broken egg much inferior to those in preceding test ; developing marked flavour on poaching.

E. Eggs continuously immersed in 5 per cent gum arabic plus 5 per cent salicylic acid. Preservative solution quite mouldy and with a very bad smell. Egg shells quite soft. The broken egg, though not unsightly, had a most nauseating odour and was quite unfit for food.

F. Eggs continuously immersed in 5 per cent dextrin plus 5 per cent salicylic acid. Preservative solution very mouldy and smelling badly. Egg shells soft, and contents unfit for food.

G. Eggs dipped momentarily in dilute sulphuric acid, then washed and stored in a large bottle. All exceedingly bad ; contents very offensive.

H. Eggs dipped momentarily in sulphuric acid, washed and dipped in alkaline ammonium oxalate, then stored in large bottle. All the eggs very bad and contents offensive.

These experiments corroborate many of the results obtained last year, and give further proof of the excellence of the eggs preserved in saturated lime water. We think that on the whole 2 per cent sodium silicate gives better results than the 10 per cent solution experimented with last year, but we are also of the opinion that lime water is superior to both as an egg preservative. Moreover, it is cheaper and more pleasant to handle.

OTTAWA, April 25, 1901.

• Recipe furnished by Mr. F. T. Shutt, M.A., chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, regarding the preparation of lime water for the preservation of eggs :—

The solubility of lime in water at ordinary temperatures, is 1 part in 700 parts of water. Such a solution would be termed saturated limewater. Translated into pounds and gallons, this means 1 pound of lime is sufficient to saturate 70 gallons of water. However, owing to impurities in commercial lime, it is well to use more than is called for in this statement. It may not, however, be necessary, if good, freshly burnt quicklime can be obtained, to employ as much as was first recommended, namely, 2 to 3 pounds per 5 gallons of water. With such lime as is here referred to, one could rest assured that 1 pound to 5 gallons (50 pounds) would be ample, and that the resulting lime water would be thoroughly saturated. The method of preparation is simply to slake the lime with a small quantity of water and then stir the milk of the lime so formed into the 5 gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid is drawn off and poured over the eggs.

As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate) and thus weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil, or by sacking upon which a paste of lime is spread. If there is any noticeable precipitation of the lime, the limewater should be drawn or siphoned off and replaced with a further quantity newly prepared.

Having read over the preceding transcript of my evidence, I find it correct.

A. G. GILBERT.

Manager Poultry Branch, Central Experimental Farm.

FRUIT CULTURE,---FORESTRY.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Tuesday, April 16, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10 o'clock a. m., Mr. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, was present by request and submitted the following evidence :

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—It is a pleasure to me to have this annual opportunity of addressing you on the work of the Horticultural Department, and, as many of you have never before heard of the work of that division and its branches in this Committee, I have thought it wise to give you a summary of what has been done during the past fourteen years and the work that is in progress. Then, if there are any points which you would like to have more information upon, I shall be very glad indeed to answer any questions and throw further light upon them.

Up to the time of my appointment to the position of horticulturist three years ago, the horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm only had charge of the experiments in connection with the large and small fruits, vegetables and tobacco, the area devoted to these products being about fifty acres. At the time of my appointment, however, there was added to the department the work in connection with the forest belts, covering an area of about 21 acres, and the Arboretum and Botanic garden, which is 65 acres in extent. In addition to this was also added the responsibility, under the direction of the Director, for the appearance of the ornamental grounds, occupying about 30 acres, thus the present area over which the work of the horticulturist extends is about 150 acres. There are now growing in the various orchards and plantations, and in the Arboretum and Botanic garden, the following : Apples, 645 varieties ; pears, 69 varieties ; plums, 178 varieties ; strawberries, 350 varieties ; cherries, 50 varieties ; grapes, 169 varieties ; gooseberries, 154 varieties ; currants, 110 varieties ; raspberries, 128 varieties ; ornamental trees and shrubs, 2,700 species and varieties ; perennial flowers, 1,200 species and varieties ; making a total of 5,753 species and varieties.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Do you mean all these are growing, not grafted ?

A. They are all growing, but some of them are top grafted.

Q. That many varieties of apples ?

A. Yes, 645.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. You say you have 645 varieties of apples growing in your orchards ?

A. In the orchards and nursery.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. That is very far north for so many varieties of apples.

A. Yes. I was just going to say that of these 645 varieties a large number have to be replaced from time to time when they die, so as to give them a thorough test before discarding any of them. Of these varieties, much the largest proportion are not suitable for growing here ; in fact not over 25 can be recommended for commercial orchards, because many of them, while they will live a few years, will die out in a severe winter, and again many of them are early apples of an indifferent quality. While I say that we have 645 kinds we find many of these varieties that will live for a few years and then die. There are only a very limited number of what we might call ironclad varieties.

In addition to these varieties of large and small fruits that I have mentioned there are a large number of varieties of vegetables and tobacco tested each year. In the forest belts there are about 20,500 trees growing, comprising many of the best timber trees. This is, in brief, an outline of how the land included in the horticultural department is occupied.

The most important work of the horticultural division has been with large and small fruits, as some of the main objects of this branch of the farm work were the testing of the hardiness, productiveness, quality and freedom from disease of the various fruits, and to carry on any other experiments thought necessary. To begin with apples, our most important fruit.

APPLES.

When the orchards were begun in 1887 and 1888 the main object was to test as many varieties as possible and get accurate information concerning them. The collection has been gradually increased during the past fourteen years, until they are now 645 varieties under test. A large number of these kinds have now been grown long enough to judge of their merits, and those which have proved decidedly inferior are being rooted out to make way for other varieties. In testing apples in the orchards at the Central Experimental Farm the Russian varieties have been given considerable prominence, the reason being that, coming from a very cold climate, it was thought that there would be varieties among them which would prove harder than those originated in America, and thus it would be made possible to grow apples further north than in the past, and it has been found that there are among the Russian varieties some which are extremely hardy.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN APPLES.

The following case for and against the Russian apples states, I think clearly, their good and bad points. It is made by the horticulturist of the Vermont experimental station and exactly corresponds with our experience.

They have given us several varieties of recognized value, such as the Duchess of Oldenburg and Yellow Transparent.

They promise to give us other useful varieties through gradual intercrossing with our common apples.

They furnish hardy trunks on which more tender varieties may be grafted to advantage.

The trees are very hardy.

They are mostly free from disease, except blight.

They occasionally bear early and abundantly.

The fruit is often large and highly coloured.

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Their introduction has encouraged many people to grow apples in regions where they would not otherwise have attempted it.

Then against the Russian apples are stated the following facts :

Very many of the varieties introduced are immensely worthless.

Most of them ripen too early and will not keep. This is due to their introduction from a zone of shorter season to one of longer season.

The fruit of many varieties drops badly before mature.

The fruit is usually coarse-grained and of poor quality.

The skin is often very thin and tender, making the fruit liable to injury.

Their nomenclature is so badly confused that no one can be sure of what he is handling.

The young growth is extremely subject to fire blight.

In the year 1890, apple seed was imported from Riga, Russia, and sown at the Central Experimental Farm. From this seed 3,000 trees were raised and planted out in an orchard, the object being to try and get some varieties of superior hardiness and merit. These trees have now been fruiting for four seasons, and as yet there have been none which have been very good in quality and practically all have been early apples. So that it is evident there is not much chance of getting many late keeping apples from Russia. To determine their hardiness some of the best of them have been grafted, and will be tested in the colder parts of Canada where apples are not now grown successfully, such as northern Ontario and Manitoba.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario.):

Q. What is the difference between the season in Russia and in this part of Canada ; you say the difference in fruit is owing to transplanting them from a zone of shorter season to one of longer season ?

A. Probably two or three weeks in the coldest apple-growing districts. It is the extreme dryness which causes the early ripening of the fruit there. You know that in this country when we have a very dry, warm autumn even the winter apples ripen prematurely and will not keep. In parts of Russia it is so dry and the autumn is so warm that the fruit matures very rapidly.

SEEDLING AND CROSS-BRED APPLES.

As it was evident that we were not likely to get hardy late keeping apples of good quality from the Russian seedlings, seeds were sown of the best winter apples which have proved hardy at Ottawa.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. That is of Canadian seed ?

A. Yes, such as the Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy and Shiawassee Beauty and such kinds of good apples that will ripen here.

Q. Will the seeds produce the same kind of apples as the parent ?

A. No they will not produce the same, but the probability is that we may get from them some good sorts. Nearly all our good varieties of apples such as the Northern Spy, Baldwin and King have originated from chance seedlings, so it was thought that if a large orchard of seedlings were planted of the best varieties, by such systematic work, we should be able in a short time to get varieties better than any that we can get from Russia.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. What do you mean by varieties that will ripen here ?

A. Varieties that will be hardy here, I meant to say.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. You said the seed would not produce the same kind of apple as the tree from which the seed is taken ?

A. Not of the cultivated apple. For instance, if you plant the seed of the Northern Spy you are not likely to get the Spy in return.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. In no case ?

A. I do not know of a single case where the seedling from the cultivated apple has been identical with the parent. The older the variety the more likely the seedlings will be to resemble the parent, as it is well known that seedlings from the Fameuse will more nearly resemble the parent than those from newer varieties, but I have never seen the identical variety reproduced from seed.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. The saying "like begets like" will not apply then to apples ?

A. No, not to the cultivated varieties of apples, most of the seedlings of which are poorer than their parents, which have been originated at various times.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. By crossing ?

A. They have been crossed.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. Artificially crossed ?

A. Yes, they have been artificially crossed, but most of the crossing has been done by nature, and when seedlings are grown from varieties which have been naturally crossed by insects and the wind, in 99 cases out of 100, or more, the apples will be inferior to their parents, showing that the tendency is to revert to the wild type.

Q. Will that same rule apply to the hybridizing of grains which lose their distinctive character ?

A. Yes, new varieties are produced by artificial cross fertilization. By crossing, artificially, two varieties of apples, as, for instance, the Northern Spy and King of Tompkin's County, one is likely to get better quality and more vigour in the crosses thus made than from ordinary seedlings.

Q. If you plant apple seeds you will get apples of some kind, though ?

A. Yes.

Q. And not a plum ?

A. Oh, no.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Mr. Peter M. Gideon has spent thousands of dollars in experimenting and he only got very few varieties that were worth anything ?

A. Practically the only one he got of great merit was the Wealthy, which is the best apple of its season for Canada, although he originated other varieties which are very useful in the north.

By Mr. Robertson (West Elgin) :

Q. That is a fall apple ?

A. Yes, it is a fall apple.

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By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. What is the difference between the Fameuse and our ordinary Snow apple?

A. It is the same apple, although it is claimed by some that there is a difference, but I have never been able to distinguish any difference. Most persons who have given it a careful study have never found any difference, but the variety varies in quality and appearance according to the district in which it is grown.

Q. There is a difference in the variety, but they are both the same variety?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. There is no more difference between the Snow apple and the Fameuse than there is between 'Paree' and 'Paris'?

A. The climate makes a great difference. The name the Gravenstein apple has made for itself in Nova Scotia is due largely to the fact that it grows to perfection there and the Fameuse grows to perfection near Montreal and in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Excellent Fameuse apples, however, are also grown in Ontario, where this variety is generally known as the Snow.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria):

Q. The Gravensteins do not keep after a certain season?

A. No, it is an autumn apple.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. They are not profitable to grow for certain seasons?

A. It depends largely on the market you have.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. The difficulty is that in the north we cannot grow long keeping varieties and we have to grow fall apples.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. How does that statement correspond with your experience?

A. The majority of our apples are summer and autumn apples.

Q. But is that of necessity?

A. Not of necessity but on account of our short season, the majority of them are summer and autumn apples because of the tendency of the fruit to ripen early, when the season is short, but we have some hardy winter apples such as Scott's Winter, Gano, Golden, Russet and Pewaukee.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. I have had the Scott's Winter too, it will do, but you can only keep it for five years. Of course they might be all right in a good locality, on sharp soil that is well sheltered, on a hillside for instance. There is a location five miles from me where they can grow varieties that we cannot attempt to, but they are beautifully located. But take it in the majority of cases under normal conditions you cannot do it. You have good sharp soil out there have you not?

A. Our soil is a light sandy loam. The further north one goes the fewer good locations there are for apple orchards, as only warm well drained soils should be chosen.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. There is nothing about this locality to prevent your raising good apples?

A. We cannot raise successfully such apples as the Baldwin, Rhode Island, Greening or King of Tompkin's County, but we can grow good apples.

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Q. You might indicate the localities where apples grow best, that is the best varieties?

A. The best apple districts in Ontario are from Kingston west along the St. Lawrence river, and following the great lakes around to Georgian Bay.

Q. There is no St. Lawrence river west of Kingston?

A. I refer to the expansion of the river following the Great Lakes right around to Georgian Bay.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. And how far inland, probably?

A. It depends. Near Kingston one cannot go in probably more than thirty five or forty miles, but, as one goes west you can go further in as the climate moderates.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I never heard any difficulty about growing apples in our section (vicinity of Napanee) any of the varieties.

A. After leaving the St. Lawrence river and coming this way, that is, east and north, the climate gets very much more severe.

From the seeds of the best winter apples which have proved hardy at Ottawa we have now a large number of seedlings some of which will be planted in an orchard this spring and it is hoped that from these will be obtained a long keeping, hardy, apple of good size, colour and quality, an apple much needed in the colder parts of Ontario and the province of Quebec where none of the best late keeping apples can be grown successfully. In addition to the work of raising seedling apples, we are endeavouring by cross fertilization to obtain the desired kind of fruit. That is by artificial cross fertilization. By using two varieties as the parents which combine in themselves all the good points which are desired in the seedlings to be raised, it is thought that the chance for obtaining what is wanted will be greater than from ordinary seedlings. A number of young trees obtained by crossing the McIntosh Red and Lawver apples are now in the nursery and will soon be ready for the orchard. The fruit of the McIntosh Red is of good size and colour and is one of the best apples as far as quality is concerned, but the fruit does not keep late in the winter. The Lawver apple is of good size and colour and while juicy is not highly flavoured. It is, however, an apple of remarkable keeping qualities, the fruit remaining in good condition in any ordinary cellar for more than a year. Both the trees are perfectly hardy at Ottawa.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. How do you spell that name?

A. L-a-w-v-e-r.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Where does that originate?

A. It is supposed to have originated in Missouri.

Q. In Missouri?

A. Yes, in the State of Missouri, it is not very much grown here, but the trees are very hardy, as we have had them in the orchard for ten years and they are in good condition.

Q. Is it a large apple?

A. Above medium in size.

Q. High coloured?

A. A very highly coloured apple. It was thought that by combining the long keeping qualities of this Lawver and the fine dessert qualities of the Mackintosh Red, we were more liable to get a larger proportion of good seedlings than we would from natural seedlings. I may just mention as one of the results of cross fertilization, the Ontario apple. Those of you who live in the best apple-growing districts of Ontario

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know that it is one of the best paying apples grown in that province. That apple is a cross between the Northern Spy and the Wagener. It has most of the good qualities of the Northern Spy and it has also the early bearing qualities of the Wagener. As you know, the Northern Spy is a late bearer. The Ontario apple thus combines the good qualities of both these apples. Little systematic work of this kind has been done in Canada until recent years and the results on that account have not been very great so far.

Q. Are you growing the Ontario apple here as a top graft?

A. We are top grafting it now. We thought possibly it might succeed in the ordinary way but we find it sunscalds too badly. We have King of Tompkins County, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Fallawater and others top grafted on hardy stocks, these varieties not being hardy when root grafted in the ordinary way and there is every prospect that some kinds will succeed. We have trees top grafted with Northern Spy that have fruited two or three years now.

Dr. Saunders, the Director, has done much useful work in hybridizing the common apple with the small Siberian crab (*Pyrus baccata*), and I have no doubt he gave an account of his work in his evidence before the Committee. His object has been to obtain a fruit of good size which will be hardy in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

It has been found at the Central Experimental Farm that some of the best varieties of apples which will not live on their own roots have proved quite hardy when top grafted on hardy stocks. The Northern Spy is an example of this. When grown in the ordinary way the trunk sunscalds badly and when there is an exceptionally severe winter the roots are winter killed. This variety top grafted on a hardy sort has borne fruit for several seasons at Ottawa, and the fruit was just as high in flavour and of as good size as from anywhere it is grown.

Q. You say the roots winterkill on your soil?

A. On that sandy soil, they are specially subject to it. We have for many seasons adopted the practice of growing cover crops that protect the roots. Before that system was adopted it was found that on the light sandy loam soil they rootkilled badly.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. What stock would you recommend on which to graft the Northern Spy?

A. The Haas Mackintosh Red, and the McMahan White. The trunks are very hardy and not subject to sunscald.

By Mr. Ross, (South Ontario) :

Q. Is the Talman Sweet good?

A. The Talman Sweet would do in some localities but we have not found it very hardy. Other people in this vicinity, however, find it hardy.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. We have not raised one, although my neighbour five miles away, favourably situated, raises Northern Spies.

A. The great thing is to use stocks that will grow well in almost any location, provided there is good drainage.

By Mr. Ross, (South Ontario) :

Q. One of the disadvantages of the King of Tompkins County is that it is such an immense apple, one is too large to eat?

A. It is large but they like it in the old country.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. It is quite a standard apple for shipping?

A. It is not a good paying apple in Ontario as it is a shy bearer.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario):

Q. Buyers do not seem to care for it?

A. Some very good buyers are glad to get it for export.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. We cannot buy it now in our country. We retail apples by the pound, and where you have such large apples you cannot retail and the retailers will not have them.

POLLINATION OF APPLES.

Of late years the importance of having the apple blossoms properly fertilized has been impressed upon fruit growers. There were orchards from which the owner could never obtain large crops of apples. On examination and experiment it was found that in many such orchards the flowers were not properly pollinized. You have all heard of those orchards which never produce much fruit. Further experiments revealed the fact that some varieties were self-sterile in themselves, but if they were fertilized by the pollen from trees of another kind, fruit would set. This explained why it was that often when there was a large block of trees of one variety very little fruit would set. In 1895 the horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm asked a number of prominent fruit-growers to help him in ascertaining the average dates of blooming of the different varieties of fruit, the object being to learn what kinds of apples and other fruits bloom at the same time, so that they might pollinize each other, as the time of blooming varies considerably with different varieties. After five years' records had been made the average dates of blooming of the different varieties of apples were taken and published in the report of the Horticulturist for 1899. This information should prove very useful to those who intend planting orchards, because by having these data a person can plant the varieties close together that bloom at the same time and by that means have them intercross and thus secure larger crops. I have in the press at the present time a bulletin on apple culture which covers our experience during the last fourteen years in which are given full instructions with regard to the propagation of trees, the laying out of orchards, and the care of the trees and fruit afterwards, also a district list of apples for all parts of Ontario and Quebec so that any one in this or any other district can look up his list and find all the varieties recommended. Then each of these varieties is described so that the planter will know what he is buying.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. Speaking of fertilization, have bees anything to do with it?

A. They have a great deal to do with it. Bees and the wind, in fact bees do a large share of it.

PEARS.

Most of the pears which are grown in the best pear district of Ontario have been tested at Ottawa, in addition to several Russian varieties. Pear-growing, however, may be said to be a failure here. The good varieties are either winter killed or killed by blight, and the Russian varieties, though hardy, are of inferior quality and are only in season a very short time and are much subject to blight. Experiments are in progress with different kinds of stocks, and top grafting on the Russian varieties is also being tried, the endeavour being to discover some way in which pears may be made to succeed in parts of the country where the conditions are the same as at Ottawa.

PLUMS.

A large number of varieties of plums have been tested, but few European kinds have succeeded. The improved American plums, however, do very well, and about 80 varieties of these are being tested. The best of them are of large size and of good quality and compare very favourably with some of the European plums though they are not as rich. These plums sell well, on the Ottawa market, and are being more largely planted every year. By making a judicious selection of varieties the ripe fruit may be had for four or five weeks. These American plums, I think, are going to take quite a place on the markets in Ontario and Quebec.

Q. What varieties are the best?

A. The varieties we find best covering a long series of experiments are the Cheney, Wolf, Stoddard, New Ulm, Bixby and Hawkeye.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. Rollingstone is a good one too?

A. Those I have mentioned are all much larger than Rollingstone. It is only within recent years that American plums have begun to be improved. I have no doubt that in 20 or 30 years we shall have as large plums originated from the American on this species as the best of the European plums. The Stoddard, which I have mentioned, is as large a plum as the Lombard, and we do not know yet how far this improvement will go on.

CHERRIES.

Very few cherries are grown in the vicinity of Ottawa, as this fruit does not succeed here well when grafted on the stocks usually used by the nursery men, as they root kill when there is an exceptionally hard winter. A very fine cherry orchard was practically destroyed at the Experimental Farm in the winter of 1895-1896, because the trees had been propagated on stocks which had not proven hardy. In 1891 some cherries were propagated on the native Pin or Bird cherry (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*) and these have proved quite hardy and the union made is good. This stock is now generally used by us with gratifying success; that is, the native cherry is used as stock.

Q. How long have you been doing that?

A. Since 1891; there is a perfect union.

Q. What cherries can you grow?

A. Where?

Q. Here.

A. Minnesota Ostheim, Montmorency, and, in fact, most of the sour cherries.

Q. The Ostheim will grow anywhere?

A. It grows with us.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. Does the Ox Heart grow here?

A. No, it is too tender.

GRAPES.

Although grape-growing for dessert purposes is not a commercial industry in this part of Canada, there are a few who grow them on a large scale for wine making. The

reason why grapes are not grown commercially for dessert purposes is that the vines have to be protected every winter, which increases the expense of growing them very much. The uncertainty of ripening of many of the best kinds, also makes the risk too great, and as there is only a small margin of profit in grape growing at the best, it would not pay to grow them here. As it was important to know which varieties were the earliest and which would be likely to ripen where the climatic conditions are the same as at Ottawa, a large number of kinds have been tested, and it is now known which sorts are almost certain to ripen every year. Last year no less than eighty varieties ripened. Different methods of pruning are tried, but as the vines have to be covered with earth every autumn the system adopted is such as will enable the planter to cover them easily.

Much attention has been given to the testing of small fruits, and a large number of varieties have been tried to determine their relative merits. Two bulletins have been published on strawberry culture and one on raspberry culture.

COVER CROPS.

During the past few years the importance of having a cover crop in the orchard to help protect the roots of trees in winter has been strongly impressed upon many fruit growers, as there have been several severe winters during which large numbers of fruit-trees have been killed. The question of cover crops has been given much attention by the horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, and several different plants have been tried for this purpose. The most satisfactory has been found to be the Common Red clover, although Lucerne or Alfalfa is better in exposed places or on the very lightest soil, as it grows taller than the red clover and holds the snow better in the winter. One great advantage of using clovers for this purpose, is that they belong to the leguminosæ, a family of plants which take nitrogen from the air through the tubercles on the roots, and the clover plant is thus an accumulator of nitrogen, a most expensive plant food when it is bought in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia.

The seed for the cover crop should be sown about the middle of July, preferably a little before than after, if the soil is moist. If the soil is dry when the seed is planted it may remain there for some time before it germinates, and it will then be too late to form a good mat of foliage. When red clover seed is sown at Ottawa about the middle of July the plants usually reach a height of ten to twelve inches before winter and form a thick mat, which holds the snow and gives greater protection to the roots of the trees. Ten pounds of red clover seed is used per acre and fifteen pounds of Lucerne is not too much. We have found these cover crops of great advantage at the Central Experimental Farm, not only in enriching the soil but in protecting the roots of the trees.

FOREST BELTS.

The forest belts at the Central Experimental Farm extend along its northern and western boundaries. The belt on the western boundary is 165 feet wide, and that on the northern boundary is 65 feet wide, their total length being nearly one and three-quarter miles. The number of trees growing in these belts, including those in an evergreen clump, is about 20,500. These trees, the first of which were planted in 1887, have, for the most part, grown well, and are a good example of how rapidly some species will develop. Measurements are taken each year of the diameter and terminal growth of several trees of most of the kinds grown there, and as a large proportion of the best timber trees are represented in these belts, the data thus accumulated should prove useful in future years.

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The principal objects in view in planting these belts of forest trees were to determine by experiment the relative growth of the different species planted at different distances apart. The first plantings were made with the trees 5 feet by 5, 5 feet by 10, 10 feet by 10 apart. But experience showed that even when planted as close as 5 feet by 5 apart, the expense of cultivating some trees was too great, as the trees did not shade the ground sufficiently to kill the grass and weeds, and it was necessary, in order to get the trees to make satisfactory growth, to keep the soil cultivated until the trees grew enough to shade the ground well. Trees were planted at these distances in clumps of a single species, and also with several species mixed in the one plantation. As it was found that at these distances many of the trees could not be grown as timber trees except at considerable expense, new plantations were made with the individual species only 2½ feet apart; a large proportion of these, however, were only shrubs which were planted for the purpose of shading the ground and affording the best conditions for the development of the timber trees. Another object in planting the forest belts at the Central Experimental Farm was to learn how much these belts of trees would influence the crops adjoining them. The main object, however, was to get all the information possible regarding the most important timber trees, so that in the future the data obtained could be used by tree planters. We cannot give too much information about tree planting to Canadians.

TREE PLANTING.

I am sorry to say that we in Canada have not done enough either in planting trees along our streets and roads or on our farms, and the more information that can be given our farmers and citizens concerning tree planting the better. It has been found at the Experimental Farm that in order to get trees to grow successfully it is necessary to care for them from the time they are dug until they are planted. Many people think that young trees can stand almost anything, and do not protect them, and the consequence is that the roots get dry. It is very important to keep the roots damp from the time the trees are dug up until they are planted. It is necessary also to prune back the tops somewhat. If one could get up all the roots in the ground it would not be necessary to prune back the top, but many of these get broken off, and the consequence is that the large top, in which there is enough sap to develop the leaves, gives a large crop of leaves. These leaves transpire the moisture, and the consequence is that the sap in the tree is exhausted, or nearly so, before the roots begin to take up fresh sap from the ground. If you cut off part of the top it prevents evaporation to a certain extent, and enough sap is kept in the tree till the roots begin working. Thousands of young trees may be grown quite readily from seed of such trees as black walnut, hickory, black and white ash, maple, basswood, elm, butternut, oak, and others. The seed should be sown in beds or nursery rows, the smaller seeds from one-half to an inch deep, and the larger from two to three inches deep. Nuts should not be allowed to become dry before planting, else they will not be likely to grow. After one year's growth seedlings should be transplanted. Some trees would be large enough to plant after one year's growth, but others would require to be transplanted and given another season.

We find that for ornamental trees it is the best practice to plant them when they are small, from one and a half to three feet in height being a good height. Many people think that in order to get an effect during their life time it is necessary to plant a big tree. If this is done the tree is apt to become stunted, and the consequence is that one gets an unsightly tree instead of the ornamental one that is desired. If one is planted about two and a half feet in height, there will be an annual growth of from two to three feet of many kinds, and the trees will be symmetrical in form. There will be branches right from the ground, which add much to the beauty of the tree.

For street planting, however, larger trees would have to be used. The method adopted in street planting of cutting off the whole top of the tree is, I think, almost as good a method as can be adopted, considering the way the trees are taken up out of the

woods, because the tops are reduced in this way and the evaporation lessened. But I think better results would be obtained if some of the smaller branches were left on the top so that the buds may be able to expand as soon as the roots start. If the whole of the top is cut off no young growth is left and the dormant buds in the hard wood of the trunk will not develop very quickly, and the tree in the meantime may die, but by having a few young buds left on the tree growth will start very soon. In planting trees great care should be taken to make the holes large enough so that the roots will not be cramped as they often are and the trees be then expected to grow. By taking greater care, and having the hole large enough for the roots to be spread out properly better results will be obtained.

ARBORETUM AND BOTANIC GARDEN.

The object and development of the Arboretum and Botanic Garden were so clearly set forth in a catalogue of the trees and shrubs which have been tested there, prepared by Dr. William Saunders, the Director, and myself, and published in 1899, that I shall quote from the introductory matter of that catalogue, the following :—

‘When the Central Experimental Farm was established at Ottawa in 1886 it was decided that a portion of the land purchased, consisting of 65 acres, out of a total of 465, should be devoted to the purposes of an Arboretum and Botanic Garden, where trees, shrubs and plants from all parts of the world could be brought together and tested as to their hardiness and adaptability to this climate. Work was begun on the Experimental Farm in 1887, but the first planting in the Arboretum and Botanic Garden was not done until the autumn of 1889. During that season 200 species of trees and shrubs were planted, two specimens of each, grouped in their natural orders. In planting these they were placed at such distances from each other as was thought would be sufficient to permit of the full growth and development of the individual specimens. Many additions were made from year to year, and in 1894 the collection contained about 600 species and varieties. Up to that time this part of the work had been in charge of Dr. James Fletcher, Botanist and Entomologist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, under whose care great progress had been made. In the spring of 1895, at the request of Dr. Fletcher, a change was made and the Botanic Garden and Arboretum was placed in charge of Mr. W. T. Macoun, who was then the director's assistant and foreman of forestry. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Macoun was appointed horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm and Curator of the Arboretum and Botanic Garden, and under his management, aided by such advice and oversight as the Director has been able to give, this collection has been rapidly increased. The total number of species and varieties which have been, or are now, under test, all of which are referred to in the accompanying catalogue, is 3,071. Of these 1,465 have been found hardy, 330 half hardy, 229 tender, 307 have been winter killed, and 740 have not been planted long enough to admit of an opinion being given as to their hardiness.’

This arboretum is increasing in value every year and is an object lesson to all lovers of trees, shrubs and perennial flowers. Until a few years ago Canada was one of the few important British colonies which had not an arboretum and botanic garden, but I think that the one we have now is a credit to this country.

SPRAYING.

I should like to say a few words with regard to spraying. It is only within the last ten or fifteen years that spraying has been regarded as an important part of successful fruit culture. Recognizing the value of anything that would prevent injury to

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trees and fruit, spraying has been given much attention at the Central Experimental Farm, and many fungicides and insecticides have been tested to determine their relative merits. Some of these have been those which were recommended by others, while other formulæ used were first tried at the Central Experimental Farm. Most of the work has been done at Ottawa, but demonstrations and experiments have been made in different parts of the country so that fruit growers living at some distance from Ottawa might see the good results obtained by spraying trees.

In 1899 while experimenting with a lime mixture, sprayed on fruit trees to prevent the swelling of the buds in early spring, I discovered that the trees thus treated were practically rid of the oyster shell bark louse, an insect which does a great deal of injury to apple trees in the colder parts of Ontario and the province of Quebec. The experiments with lime have been continued since that time in order to learn as much as possible regarding its action on the scales and also the most economical strength to use the lime. Our conclusions so far are briefly: That the lime destroys the gelatinous matter which binds the scales to the tree and that the scales are then removed from the tree by the action of rain, frost and wind. In order to be most effective the spraying should be done in the autumn, and there should be two applications in order that all the scales may be covered. Lime used in the proportion of two pounds to one gallon of water has been found to be the best formula so far, but it is possible that one pound of lime to a gallon will be sufficient if the lime is good. This new remedy for the oyster-shell bark louse is simple, cheap and very effective and should prove a popular one. I may say that up to the time we discovered this remedy, there had been no good, cheap and as effectual a remedy for the oyster-shell bark louse.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. Was it not the kerosene emulsion that was usually used for this louse?

A. Yes, it has been used with good success when the insects are running, but as they only run four or five days in the first week in June it is difficult to kill them all off in this way. But by covering the trees with lime, in the way I have described, you are able to get at the scale and the lime makes the trees white so that you can see whether all the scales have been covered or not.

Q. They say there are some orchards in Nova Scotia that are entirely free from the oyster shell bark louse, where they have been using the kerosene emulsion?

A. Yes, I know that is the case. There are orchards in which the oyster-shell bark louse has been destroyed in that way.

Q. I know they are bad enough in parts of Nova Scotia where the kerosene emulsion is not used. We use it in the last week of May or the first week of June, and it has been effective with us, though not as much so as the lime mixture?

A. If any of you come out to the Experimental Farm I can show you the trees which were sprayed last autumn with the lime mixture. The trees are getting quite clean.

These are all the questions I wish to bring before this Committee to-day.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. Do you keep bees down there in the orchard?

A. Not in the orchard, but near it.

Q. Would it not be profitable for farmers to keep bees in their orchard?

A. It would indeed.

Q. That is four or five colonies?

A. Yes. I always recommend it, wherever I can, there is no doubt that bees play a very important part in the fertilization of the apple blossoms.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. You have found the lime a more effective remedy than the kerosene emulsion have you?

A. Yes, it is more effective in that it is practically complete in its effectiveness. You see by spraying in the autumn, one gets the tree covered with the lime from the smallest branches to the ground, and the lime, being white, one can tell when the scales are all covered, but with other remedies you cannot so readily, and one does not know whether every scale has been covered.

Q. If you have a careless man also applying the kerosene emulsion, he might not do it thoroughly?

A. Yes, and you would not know whether the scales had been covered, but with the lime mixture where two applications are made the tree is thoroughly covered.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. I suppose that lime is good for the land anyway?

A. Yes, it is good for the land.

Q. I am glad to hear that you think colonies of bees should be kept in our orchards?

A. Yes, I think it is good to have them there.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence, I find it correct.

W. T. MACOUN.

Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THURSDAY, March 28, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Mr. J. H. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, was present by request of the committee and made the following statement :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—You will notice, from the programme in your hands, that I propose to speak first on the general character and scope of the work of the chemical division, and then to follow briefly with an account of special investigations undertaken by us during the past year. To give an epitome of our recent work and results is, I take it, the chief reason for my being here to-day, but I think it well to say something about the general character of my work, this being the first session of a new parliament, and we having many new members whom I have not had the privilege of addressing on previous occasions.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHEMISTRY TO AGRICULTURE.

I should like at the outset to emphasize this, that the relationship between chemistry and agriculture is a very intimate and important one. Modern and progressive agriculture implies and compels the application of certain principles which have chemistry for their basis. Indeed, so close is that relationship that we may call modern farming a putting into practice the teachings of agricultural chemistry. This does not mean that every farmer should be a chemist; any farmer can learn how to apply these principles without a special study of chemistry. But I say without hesitation that it is impossible to-day to carry on intelligently and successfully any branch of agriculture—stock raising, dairying, fruit growing, &c.—without the application of certain elements of that knowledge regarding plants and animals which chemistry alone can furnish. The requirements of our crops and animals for their growth, the needs of our soils, the nature and amounts of fertilizing ingredients in manures, the relative nutritive value of our cattle foods, the composition of dairy products and a host of similar and equally important questions, can only be answered satisfactorily through the aid of chemistry. It was, then, to obtain information by research, investigation and experiment, information which would be of a reliable character and of practical value to the farmers of the Dominion, that in the institution of the experimental farms, now some fourteen years ago, the chemical division was made an integral part of that system.

It follows, therefore, that our first and most important work is what may be termed original research, having for its object the solution of such problems as confront the Canadian farmer from day to day.

To indicate some of these problems which we have been at work on for the past decade, and the results of which have been published from time to time in our annual reports and in the bulletins issued by the department, I may enumerate the following :—

THE EXAMINATION OF SOILS.

1. The examinations of virgin soils, i. e., unmanured and uncropped soils. A collection of soils from untilled areas has been made with a view to determine their character and suitability for various crops. In this connection I might point out that we have been estimating not only the total amount of plant food present but we have been endeavouring as far as practicable during the last few years to ascertain the amount of such plant food as were immediately assimilable by crops. This has been done because we recognize that the fertility of the soil depends not so much on the amount of fertilizing elements present but on the proportion or amount of that which is immediately assimilable by crops. This soil analysis is, necessarily, a very lengthy work. It requires to be done with great care, and consequently we have only examined thoroughly representative samples from certain large and uniform areas. The data from such investigations are such that we have been able in many instances to furnish valuable information to farmers as to the richness or deficiency in plant food, such as nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime. This information has been of use not only to settlers going into new areas but also to settlers already farming. Further we are able to point out the profitable means of maintaining or increasing the fertility of these soils. This will give you some idea of the character of the work we have been doing in connection with the matter of soil analysis.

VALUE OF NATURALLY-OCCURRING FERTILIZERS.

2. The determination of the manurial value of certain naturally-occurring materials, such as swamp muck, marl, gypsum and the tidal deposits of our coasts, (the latter known as marsh mud) seaweed, fish waste, wood ashes and many other substances of more or less fertilizing value has received our attention. These substances have been analysed from time to time, their nature explained, their relative value assigned, their use indicated and the results published in the report of the farms. Thus we have been able to help farmers who could not afford to buy commercial fertilizers, by giving information as to what they could get close at hand, and in numerous instances merely for the cost of hauling. In many parts of the Dominion there are large deposits of such materials, which are rich in fertilizing constituents. Sometimes it is necessary that some kind of treatment, such as composting, be given before the plant food of these substances become available. For instance, swamp muck is of very little use if applied in the crude state, but after fermentation it is very valuable. Consequently we have discussed the nature and correct treatment of these materials that the best value might be obtained from them. We have disseminated a good deal of literature on these points, and I think it has proved of considerable interest and value. Much of our correspondence refers to this class of fertilizers.

THE ANALYSIS OF CATTLE FOODS.

3. A very large amount of analytical work has been done in connection with Canadian grown and manufactured fodders. This work has included a careful deter-

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mination of the nutritive value of a large number of both coarse and concentrated feeding stuffs. Our native and introduced grasses have been examined at various stages of growth, in order to find their relative value from the food standpoint, and to ascertain the right period at which to cut them for hay. For instance, we found that many farmers leave their grass uncut too long to obtain the best, the most nutritive hay.

The same class of work was done for Indian corn. We analysed it at various stages of growth and found when it should be cut for storing in the silo. This is our important crop for the silo.

Many legumes, such as pease and clover, plants rich in nitrogenous matter, and consequently very valuable as fodder, have also from time to time received attention and comparisons made between their feeding value and that of other forage crops.

It is becoming more and more recognized that economical feeding cannot be carried on without a knowledge of the composition of the foods and of the right proportion of these foods to be employed in the ration. Consequently this phase of our work is one which recommends itself to a large number of the readers of our reports. When we commenced our investigations ten or twelve years ago very little was known by farmers as to the relative value of food stuffs. It is now being more and more recognized that there are great differences between foods—for instance, that there is a difference in the feeding quality of timothy hay and clover hay and between bran and, we will say, ground oats. Inquiries on these subjects become more and more numerous and it is evident that there is general desire for knowledge regarding cattle food.

INVESTIGATIONS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER.

4. Miscellaneous investigations which could not be classified under one or other of the foregoing heads have been undertaken, such as the preparation of insecticides and fungicides, the improvement of alkaline soils and waters, the examination of our various cereals, the tracing of the changes that take place in manure kept under various conditions, and many other problems connected directly or indirectly with agriculture. It would take too long to enumerate all we have done to date but a reference to our annual reports will convince the reader of the practical utility of these researches.

SAMPLES SENT IN BY FARMERS.

Further, in addition to original investigation we have, as far as time permitted, made examination of samples of various kinds sent in by farmers, such as soils, naturally occurring fertilizers, cattle foods, well waters, &c. Thus, last year we received in all 348 samples of different kinds, the greater number of which were reported upon. Many of such samples, of course, only received a partial analysis, but I will say this, that in every instance we endeavour to furnish information that will be of practical value to the farmer. In the chemical division, as in every other division of the experimental farms, we come directly into contact with the farmer and endeavour to give him information which will be of use in his work.

CORRESPONDENCE AND LECTURES.

One other branch I might mention before passing on to the work of the past year, and that is the dissemination of agricultural knowledge by correspondence—and there has been a great increase of late years in our correspondence—and by lectures at agri-

cultural conventions and meetings of Farmers' Institutes. I think this is an important part of our work, though I regret to say we have not as much time for meetings as we would like. Our correspondence, as I have said is constantly increasing. Farmers, as you know, have the privilege of writing to us on anything touching their work, regarding which they desire information, and I may be allowed to say there is a great and growing appreciation of this privilege. We have become a sort of bureau of information. I think it is being generally recognized that the information is as reliable as can be furnished. This is a branch of work which undoubtedly has greatly popularized the experimental farm work with the farmers generally.

THE WORK OF 1900.

Having given you this sketch of the character and scope of our work I will proceed to describe the work of the past year. You will see from the programme that I have first to speak of the conservation of soil moisture by fallowing.

CONSERVATION OF SOIL MOISTURE.

It is very evident that the fertility or productiveness of the soil does not depend solely on the amount of plant food it may contain, either as total plant food or even as that portion of it which is more or less available. The factor of tilth or mechanical texture is a very important one, for there must be a comfortable and congenial bed for the seed in which to germinate and to serve as a medium for the roots to forage, or the crop will not thrive. Again there must be a sufficiency of moisture. The amount of water used by crops during growth is enormous. Not only is living vegetable tissue made up largely of water, but all food extracted from the soil is taken up by the roots in the form of a dilute solution. After the material thus absorbed is laid hold of by the plant the water that held it in solution is passed off through the leaves into the atmosphere. In this way it has been ascertained by careful experiment that every pound of dry matter in the plant has used approximately 300 pounds of water. Thus a crop of Indian corn will use in the course of growth 1,000 tons of water per acre. The importance of water, i. e., of a moist soil, is therefore obvious. A deep loose soil will act as a sponge, absorbing and retaining the rainfall. The moisture in such a soil is conserved by preserving a dry earth mulch upon its surface. We see therefore that there are mechanical means of maintaining a moisture supply for the use of crops, which may serve to equalize the rainfall and prevent the disastrous effects of drought. Now it frequently happens in certain districts that there is unequal precipitation, that is to say, that there is not enough rain in the earlier part of the season, not sufficient for the best growth during such growing season, while there may be a heavy rainfall in the latter part of the season. When such is the case we must strive to conserve this superabundance of autumn rain for the crop of the following spring. This can in a very large measure be effected by summer-fallowing.

Summer-fallowing is practised in Manitoba and the North-west, not only to exterminate weeds but also to store the late summer showers for the crop of the succeeding season. This is an exceedingly important question for the future of agriculture in the North-west. Last year we undertook a series of experiments in order to illustrate the value of this method. These experiments were conducted on our farms at Brandon and at Indian Head, and the soils were taken month by month from May to November, inclusive, and sent to the laboratory. These samples were taken from fallowed soils, and soils in crop. These we immediately analyzed as to the amount of moisture they contained. From the data thus obtained we were able to calculate the quantity of water

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in those soils to the depth of 16 inches. The samples, I should remark, were taken at two depths, 1 to 8 inches and 8 to 16 inches. I am going to read you some of the results we obtained. The amount of moisture will give you the excess of moisture in land fallowed in 1899 over that of land cropped in 1899. Thus at Brandon, we found that on May 11, 1900, there were 190 tons 1,029 pounds. You will understand, that this amount is over and above the amount of moisture in land that was cropped in 1899.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. On how much land?

A. On one acre to a depth of 16 inches. Again, in the month of May, 1900, at Indian Head, we found that land which had been fallowed in 1899 contained 159 tons 804 pounds more water per acre than land which had been cropped the same year. This was also true in the month of June. We see, therefore, there was more moisture in that land which had been fallowed the year previously, both at Brandon and Indian Head. At Brandon, on June 11, the excess of moisture was 331 tons 452 pounds, and the excess of moisture at Indian Head was 177 tons 622 pounds. As we go on into August we find the conditions change and the land which had been cropped contained more moisture than the land which had been fallowed. This is due to the fact that the land fallowed in 1899 was now (1900) bearing a crop, and this crop was using the soil moisture. We took soil at Brandon on July 11. This sample gave only 66 tons 478 pounds excess of moisture in the fallowed land of 1899. Without discussing these figures more fully, I may say that they furnish satisfactory and conclusive proof of the value of summer-fallowing for the conservation of moisture where it is necessary to conserve the fall rains for the growth of crops the next spring. I may present the results in tabular form, referring you to the annual report for further details.

AMOUNTS OF Moisture per acre, to a depth of 16 inches, in soils at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, N.W.T.

BRANDON, MAN.					INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.				
1900.					1900.				
	In fallow, 1900, in crop, 1899.		In crop, 1900, in fallow, 1899.			In fallow, 1900, in crop, 1899.		In crop, 1899, in fallow, 1900.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.		Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
May 11.....	427	657	626	1,686	May 8	540	1,887	700	691
June 11.....	418	353	749	805	June 8.....	507	889	685	550
July 11.	607	1,262	673	1,740	July 8.....	594	354	501	498
Aug. 11.	644	604	440	565	Aug. 8	550	776	534	519
Sept. 11.....	621	984	639	1,008	Sept. 8.....	578	533	496	360
Oct. 11.....	571	1,017	607	1,951	Oct. 8.....	608	1,641	623	1,641
Nov. 11.....	655	1,916	606	1,781	Nov. 8	625	306	618	789

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. Has summer-fallowing not got beneficial effects other than that?

A. Yes, to prevent the growth of weeds. It also has a tendency to liberate plant food in more available forms, such as the nitrates, the nitrification of the humus converts its nitrogen into compounds more available for crop use. One of the main benefits of summer-fallowing in the North-west is the conservation of the moisture in the land.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. You would not advise abandoning summer fallowing?

A. Certainly not in Manitoba and the North-west. As to other districts, much would depend where they were situated. These experiments I have given you some account of were conducted in the North-west and Manitoba. In regard to the question here, where we have considerable precipitation, fairly equally distributed, it may not be necessary to summer-fallow in order to preserve moisture for the crop of the following year. The better way here is by cultivation to preserve a dry earth mulch. I am not at all sure that summer fallowing is necessary or is an economical plan in this district. I think that with a proper rotation of crops to keep the land clean it might be possible to do without summer-fallowing here.

Q. If the land is not weedy, I think summer fallowing might be done without?

A. Yes; with good farming you should not be troubled with weeds.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. There are other processes more profitable to destroy weeds than summer-fallowing.

A. Yes; by growing a hoed crop. Another point, if you have the plant food made more soluble (as is done by summer fallowing) you also run the risk of losing it at the time of the autumn rains, by its being washed down below the roots. So that the question assumes a different phase with us to what it does in the west.

By Mr. Hughes (King's, P.E.I.):

Q. Has the exposure to the sun of the earth turned up in fallowing any injurious effect?

A. No, otherwise than it might lead to the oxidation or destruction of some part of the organic matter, speaking generally, in the weathering of the soil there would be a liberation of the plant food, but you could not call that injuriously affecting the soil.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. Is there any foundation for the opinion that summer-fallowing gets a lot of ammonia from the air?

A. I think that is largely a myth, the amount of ammonia obtained from the air is exceedingly small. Moist earth will absorb it while dry earth will not, but the amount of ammonia you can thus get from the atmosphere is so small that it is of little value from the practical aspect.

It will be remembered that the earlier part of last season was very dry in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, furnishing most excellent conditions for carrying out this investigation, though acting disastrously on crop yields. It was a typical season for carrying on this investigation and made the results of more than usual interest and value. Our superintendents on the North-west experimental farm write me that our data fall into line with field results, and that it was only on land fallowed the year previous that anything like a remunerative yield was attained. The question of the conservation of moisture over our wheat growing areas in the North-west is equally important with that of the maintenance of fertility, and I am sure, looking over the crop yields of the past decade that this question of moisture will have to be paid more attention to if more uniformity of yield from year to year is to be obtained. It seems to me that the yields of our North-west wheat crops depend very largely on the moisture supplied. When there is an abundant supply of moisture in the earlier part of the season there is a good crop but when there is drought in the earlier part of season there is a poor crop. It is not so much the manures given to the land that govern or control the wheat yield but rather the amount of moisture available to the crop. This investigation will serve to corroborate what we already know on this subject and bring home the truth regarding fallowing to the farmers in the west. We obtained many other useful data in connection with this research work, but I need not trouble you to recite them now, as they will be found in my report for 1900.

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THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS BY CLOVER.

We may now pass on to speak of the improvement of soils by the growth of clover. This is a matter that we have paid great attention to during the last five or six years, especially as it applies to Eastern Canada, where in many parts from a poor system of farming, what we may call the one-crop system, the organic matter or humus in soils has become very much reduced.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. That is a very important matter.

A. Very important. From the examination of a large number of soils in our laboratories we conclude that loss of productiveness in many of the so-called exhausted soils is due largely, chiefly, to lack of humus and the fertilizing element always found with it as a concomitant, nitrogen. This humus or semi-decayed vegetable matter, a most important soil constituent, has been destroyed by improper methods of farming, especially by what is called the one-crop system, such as growing a cereal, year after year. The term humus I may explain here is applied generally to the semi-decayed remains of plants in the soil. Oxidation, especially in light soils, rapidly destroys this organic matter, and it becomes therefore a constant necessity to replace this constituent either by the application of farm manures or by the turning under of a green crop. You are probably well aware of the functions of humus in a soil, and it will not be necessary to trouble you with them to-day.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

* Q. I would like to hear them now?

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF HUMUS.

A. 1. It is the natural storehouse and conservator of nitrogen, which element is the most expensive of all plant foods when it becomes necessary to purchase it in commercial fertilizers. In other words, where we find a soil rich in humus we have there a soil which is also rich in nitrogen. As the humus disappears so also does the nitrogen: the nitrogen is held by the humus and in its oxidation, in the waste of the humus, the nitrogen disappears. Nitrogen is a very important element of plant food: it is absolutely necessary to the growth of the plant. Further, when we come to buy it in commercial fertilizers it is most expensive, costing some ten cents a pound, where we only pay four cents to six cents a pound for potash and phosphoric acid. Now in this method for the improvement of soil by turning under clover, we are not only giving to it a large proportion of humus but without extra cost we also furnish a large amount of nitrogen.

2. Humus furnishes the food upon which the soil micro-organisms live and which by their life functions convert its organic nitrogen into nitrates. I should like to say a word about the value of work done in the soil by these microbes, how they are constantly converting inert, useless matter into valuable plant food. We are in the habit of thinking of soil as dead, inert matter, whereas if we examine it under a microscope we find it is teeming with life. Thousands of microbes, friends of man, are busy converting the crude matter of the soil into plant food assimilable by field crops, converting part of the humus into nitrates which are absorbed by the plants and are built up into their tissues. They serve as intermediary agents in breaking down the mineral material and organic materials and preparing them for crop use. They live largely on humus which we have seen is only the decayed remains of past plants.

Undoubtedly, this is a most valuable service, for it prepares or as we may say pre digests, nutritive matter for the use of succeeding crops.

3. The phosphoric acid, potash and lime found in the humus are sources which furnish a very large proportion of these elements required by crops. An arable soil consists of humus and broken down rock matter, the latter having once formed the surface of the earth but has become disintegrated and semi-decayed. We know that the plant requires mineral matter and we have recently learned that it acquires this mineral matter very largely from the decaying humus of the soil. The mineral matter in humus is not large, but is present in a condition easy of assimilation, or, as we may say, partially prepared, and thus it is that humus not only furnishes nitrogen, but also a considerable amount of potash and phosphoric acid to crops. The third function of humus is, therefore, that it provides considerable amounts of the mineral food constituents. These, we understand, in the further decomposition of the humus, a process continually going on in the summer through the agency of microbes, are liberated in forms available to growing crops. As I have said, we have reason to believe from recent research that the mineral humates furnish a large proportion of the potash, lime, &c., used by crops.

4. It serves to increase the absorptive and retentive power of soils for moisture. I have already said something to day about the absolute necessity for a fair proportion of soil moisture if our crops are to come to perfection. The moisture content of a soil is intimately connected with the proportion of humus it contains. If you have a soil which is light and sandy and destitute of humus, water runs through it: if it is a heavy plastic clay soil, the water runs off it: but if you have a soil which is composed of clay and sand and supplied with the proper amount of humus, it is like a sponge and holds moisture, giving it up as required by the growing crop. So humus performs an important function in absorbing the rainfall and holding it for plant use.

5. It regulates soil temperature; the soil does not cool down so rapidly, nor does it heat so rapidly, when it contains humus.

6. It opens up and mellows heavy soil; it renders light soil more retentive and close. Good tilth or a physical (mechanical) condition conducive to germination of the seed and the easy foraging of roots is necessary for the best returns. Such a tilth can only be obtained through the aid of humus. It is impossible to imagine a mellow, rich soil without a due proportion of organic matter.

7. It serves to materially diminish the loss of fertilizing elements by drainage, thus permanently improving in the best way light soils. That is to say, that when heavy rains come there is always more or less loss of plant food in light soils through drainage, but that this loss will be very much less in the presence of organic matter, from the fact that humus acts as a sponge and holds these food materials.

Q. And these advantages we get largely by growing clover as a fertilizer?

A. Yes. Further, we increase the soil's store of nitrogen by its growth. Clover belongs to a class of plants known botanically as the legumes. The Germans, who have done a great deal of work in this direction, call legumes nitrogen collectors, because they are able to get nitrogen from the air and enrich the soil by the addition of this nitrogen. All other plants are nitrogen consumers, because they have to take nitrogen from the soil and they thus tend to impoverish it in this element legumes, I repeat, by taking nitrogen from the air, through their growth increase the quantity of this element in the soil. I will explain this very shortly. These legumes frequently possess a great many micro-organisms or microbes or germs residing in the tubercles or nodules which are to be found attached to their roots and rootlets. The accompanying photographs and enlargements will show you these nodules or tubercles on the roots of clover. They are excellent illustrations of this interesting and important subject. You will understand that clover cannot take nitrogen through its leaves any more than any other plants, but all aerated and well drained soils contain large quantities of air. This air, between the particles of soil, furnish the nitrogen to the germs in the nodules and they pass it on to the host plant. When the clover is ploughed under the nitrogen is added to the soil. A more extended account of these germs and of certain preparations or cultures of them for inoculating soils, will be found in my evidence of last year.

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For some years past we have carried on experiments in the field and in the laboratory to ascertain the fertilizing value of clover used as manure. We found that clover used to the extent of 8 to 10 pounds may be sown with the grain crop, and after harvesting the grain, which has not been diminished in yield thereby, the clover will grow luxuriantly. This growth of clover is ploughed under late in the season if we intend to sow grain the following year, or allowed to remain growing till about the third week of the following May (when there is usually a heavy crop) and then ploughed under if it were intended to plant the ground with either corn or potatoes.

Q. Have you made any calculation of the quantity, the weight per acre, of the roots and leaves that might be attached to the clover?

A. Yes, that has been done several years and the data are to be found in our reports. I have brought them together and present to you an average in the following table:—

AVERAGE AMOUNTS, estimated per acre of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, in Clover Crop, including roots to a depth of nine inches.

	NITROGEN.			PHOSPHORIC ACID.			POTASH.		
	Foilage	Roots.	Total.	Foilage.	Roots.	Total.	Foilage.	Roots.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
First year crop	90	48	138	30	16	46	75	40	115
Second "	50	60	111	17	20	37	45	51	96

The analytical data and the field results obtained, looking back over the last three or four years, would allow me to say that you can by this method add from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of organic matter per acre according to the season and soil, and that that organic matter will contain from 50 to 150 pounds of nitrogen.

Q. From my own experience I can safely say I add from 3 to 4 tons per acre.

A. Yours is a fairly good soil.

Q. Yes.

A. And do you plough yours in autumn or spring?

Q. Autumn, when I want the ground for cereals.

A. The practice of leaving it growing till the following spring is better when the soil is intended for corn or potatoes or roots.

Q. Yes, but for barley?

A. Then plough it under in the fall after harvesting the grain crop. Leave it growing till the close of the season.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. That is three or four tons per acre added in one season?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. I speak as a practical farmer and with all I sow, barley, wheat or oats, I invariably sow clover. I find it is the best and cheapest fertilizer we can get.

A. I have generally said that we can add from one to three tons of humus forming material, and that it will contain from 100 to 150 pounds of nitrogen; this nitrogen by the further decay of the clover will be rendered available for plant food. Further benefits arise from the fact that the mineral plant food in the clover is liberated by the

1—H $\frac{1}{2}$

decay of the clover and is found in more available forms. That is an important point and has already been spoken of in referring to the benefits of humus. Unquestionably the clover plant takes a large amount of potash and lime from the soil; it is a gross feeder in connection with lime and potash, and when the clover decays this potash and lime must be set free in a way to be used by our crops. Again we must remember that much of this mineral food is obtained from depths which are not reached by other crops, for the reason that clover has very long roots.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. How deep does the tap root of a large clover go down?

A. That depends on the character of the soil and the height of the water table. You may trace the roots of alfalfa for twenty feet, or more, at times, going down through the soil to the water table. Where the water table is high the roots are shorter, but four to six feet is not an uncommon depth for a clover root.

By Mr. McEwen:

Q. Is that the common clover?

A. I was referring to alfalfa or lucerne. If you would see the remarkable root growth for yourself, make a cutting in a field where clover is growing luxuriantly, where there is no hard-pan. Try and follow up the roots without tearing them. You will find that they penetrate to a really remarkable depth.

CLOVER COMPARED WITH BARN-YARD MANURE.

I have been constantly asked how this system compares with the use of barn-yard manure. Ten tons of barn-yard manure will contain 100 lbs. of nitrogen, 50 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 90 lbs. of potash. Now a vigorous crop of clover, including both roots and foliage, will contain per acre from 100 to 130 lbs. of nitrogen, 30 to 45 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 lbs. of potash.

	Ten tons of Barn-yard manure contains.	A vigorous crop of clover, roots and foilage will contain per acre.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Nitrogen.....	100	100 to 130
Phosphoric acid.....	50	30 to 45
Potash.....	90	85 to 115

Q. That is one acre?

A. Yes. That is what I call a good vigorous growth of clover. We find the value almost equally divided between the roots and foliage. So if we use the tops or foliage and leave the roots in the soil we are still adding considerably to the fertility of the soil. I would draw your attention to this fact, that the nitrogen is a distinct gain, for it has been obtained from the atmosphere. But the phosphoric acid and potash have been got from the soil, true from greater depths than other plants could get it, but they are not like the nitrogen an addition. The value of these elements has, however, been increased by the growth of the clover, for as we treat bones in making superphos-

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phate, and make two cents worth of bones worth ten cents of fertilizer, so the clover attacks and absorbs mineral constituents, and then its decay liberates them in forms or compounds more available to crop use. It is, as it were, digested by the clover and rendered more soluble.

Now, I will give you the field results, which will bear out those of the laboratory. They are very striking. For instance, with oats we found in the first year after the clover was ploughed under an increase in yield over that from land not sown with clover of eleven bushels per acre, and in the second year we obtained an increase of eight bushels. As this land on both plots was of similar character we are obliged to conclude that this increased yield was due to the manurial effect of clover.

With Indian corn we found an increase of three tons of fodder due to the clover, and with potatoes our results showed an increase of something like forty bushels per acre. I think these data, though few in number, will be sufficient to warrant the utterances we have made in this matter and to justify our very high opinion of clover for increasing the productiveness of the soil.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. And your quantities are very moderate.

A. Well, we endeavour to be well within the mark and not to over-estimate the benefits. We have not only our own results now but those of other farmers who have taken up the matter. Though their figures cannot be depended upon in the same sense as ours, they fully corroborate our data.

By Mr. Bruce :

Q. Have you experimented with cow pease, which are largely used in the south ?

A. No ; though we have tried a great many others ; alfalfa, crimson clover, and so on. I regret we have not had time to discuss the relative merits of all these clovers, but I think, looking at the matter after several years' experience, that the common red and the mammoth red clover are the best. I do not think the 'cow pease' would answer in the north.

By Mr. McEwen :

Q. What depth would you plough when turning down the clover ?

A. It depends on the soil. If the field is light, plough lightly ; not to get the humus in too deep. With heavy land that needs mellowing, plough deeper.

Q. Six inches ?

A. Yes ; probably from six to eight inches.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. Are you leaving the clover question now.

A. Yes.

Q. It might be worth while to say that some of the best farmers in Nova Scotia, Mr. Rennie, for instance, state that in bringing back the fertility of land by ploughing under red clover, one of the worst things to do is to plough deeply : that only the first inch or so should be turned over. What is your idea ?

A. In a very poor soil, probably, and one which holds little or no moisture. Clover is a moisture-loving plant and requires a good deal of water for its growth. I should hesitate about ploughing exhausted soil deeply at first. My aim would be gradually to increase the depth from year to year, so as finally to obtain a good depth of arable soil, which would be retentive of moisture and contain a large amount of humus. As I said a moment ago, shallow ploughing is correct on light, poor soils, but as they improve by the addition of humus, they should be gradually deepened.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. I am of opinion Mr. Rennie has not ploughed much clover under.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. He did not plough clover under, but he said that in preparing sod land, land which had been worn out, a little bed on the surface should be kept to hold humus?

A. Yes; that is quite correct. I think the error is in keeping to the shallow ploughing. Let it be the aim to constantly but gradually increase the depth of good soil.

Q. His idea is not to use the plough but the harrow. Mr. Bell has had experience with red clover; I have had great difficulty in getting it to grow?

A. To induce and encourage the growth of clover there must be a due supply of moisture. Further, the young plant must be furnished with available nitrates, as from barnyard manure. Also give potash and lime, and for this you could not do better than give wood ashes.

Q. Ordinary carbonate of lime?

A. Yes, marl will help, but then you are not giving potash. The lime will operate on the rock matter of the soil and liberate a certain amount of potash, but I would give wood ashes if possible, and then you get potash and lime. A small amount of barnyard manure and a dressing of a mixture of superphosphate and muriate will prove excellent for clover. It may be necessary to sow buckwheat to get some humus into the soil before clover will grow.

Q. Or sow pease; you could get a crop of pease where you could not get buckwheat or clover?

A. Yes, you can sow pease and thus get humus for clover.

Q. I want to put one or two questions just here, as this evidence is to be printed. I understand that in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, France and Germany, red clover is to-day the basis of their agriculture?

A. That is very largely so.

Q. And that in Ontario for twenty years they have been following this practice, but especially for four or five years.

A. More particularly the last four or five years.

Q. In your travels from the Atlantic to the Pacific, what features of the country strike you most strongly as regards the necessities of agriculture?

A. To speak first of your own province, Nova Scotia, two years ago I was in Cape Breton and I saw there vast areas of abandoned land, new ground being taken up in order to get good crops. When I came to look into the matter I found that the abandoned land (now again growing with seedling spruce) had resulted from the one-crop system, that is the humus had been worked out of the land, and not the humus only, but also the mineral food, and that the land would no longer pay to work. What I think is wanted, is some economical method by which humus could be returned to the soil, and I am convinced that there is no other way equal to this which I recommended this morning, namely, the growing of clover.

Q. It is true that in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick there are also enormous areas of land which have become so exhausted that it no longer pays to work them; that only the surface soil is exhausted; that the bottom is not exhausted, and it might be brought back by sowing red clover.

A. Yes, that is quite true. Such lands are to be found in all the eastern provinces. There is no such thing as a soil being totally exhausted. I draw attention to the words "available plant food." Plant food may be said to exist in the land in two forms, that which is not immediately available and that which is available. Fertility depends on that which is more immediately available. Now in worn out land we have not exhausted the thousands of pounds of potash and lime and phosphoric acid which are in the land, but we have exhausted that small portion of these elements which are more immediately usable by crops. Now by growing clover we can add to the assimilable food in the soil. It is an agency to get these stores of crop food replenished.

Q. I think I have seen that at Rothamsted they have calculated that there are, in the first six inches of soil, enough of the mineral constituents, potash and phosphoric acid, to produce 200 crops of grain, but that it is not available.

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A. I don't remember the exact figures at the moment, but, as you say, they are very large. We have also to remember that fertility, which is only another word for productiveness, is not dependent altogether upon the amount of plant food, but also on the mechanical condition of the soil, which has much to do with temperature, moisture and the ease with which the roots can penetrate and forage for their food. The point in regard to clover is that we are not only furnishing a large supply of humus and of plant food, but we are bringing about at the same time a congenial mechanical condition of the soil, making it mellow, warm and absorbent and retentive of moisture. These are points which want to be emphasized in connection with this question.

Q. As the result of representations made two years ago by Prof. Robertson and myself and others, to the Nova Scotia Government, I see that the Government has made an appropriation for demonstrating stations in each section to show that this land can be brought back to a good condition.

A. I am glad to learn of any efforts made in that direction.

By Mr. Leblanc :

Q. You say you sow 8 to 10 pounds of clover to the acre?

A. Yes, and you will find it will not diminish in any way the yield of grain.

Q. The same amount with any soil?

A. Yes, as far as our experience goes this amount is applicable to light and heavy soils.

Ploughing and harrowing serve to dissipate or destroy a certain amount of humus. These operations are like opening a draught in the stove, which allows the air to burn up the wood; by opening the soil the air burns up the humus, which is a sort of semi-decayed wood, or vegetable tissue. So you will see the ordinary farm operations make it necessary that we should be constantly putting back humus. In light soils, this destruction is more rapid than in clay soils.

FODDER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

I come now to say a word in regard to the feeding value of roots, of rape and certain milling products. Our chief work during the past year has comprised the study of the rape plant, ascertaining the composition of certain root crops and the analysis of several legumes. First, I will speak briefly in regard to rape, which is a comparatively new introduction.

RAPE AS A FORAGE CROP.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. When you say new introduction, how many years do you mean?

A. When I say introduction I mean wide introduction. It is only within the last few years that it has become well known, and I doubt if at the present time a large proportion of farmers know about this crop.

Q. I saw rape growing 30 years ago?

A. Oh, no doubt, but it has not received general attention until the last few years. In older countries and in Europe, of course, it has been well known and cultivated for generations, but there is very little known by our people, save in few districts, about rape. We have found it is a rapid grower, and that it gives a large yield of food which is palatable and nutritious. It is useful as green fodder for pigs and sheep and steers, and there is no doubt about it becoming a more and more important soiling crop in this country. Rape cannot be used as a hay, the leaves crumble as they dry, so that its use is as a green crop for soiling or for pasturing our pigs, sheep or steers on it.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. What kind of silo plant is it?

A. We have no experience and cannot speak with certainty on that point, but I do not think it suitable for the silo. Rape contains from 88 to 93 per cent of moisture and that is too large a proportion to make good ensilage. Its value is as a green crop, either for soiling or pasturing our stock on it. We made some experiments and determined the relative feeding value of the stalks and of the leaves. We found that the leaves were more nutritious than the stalks and consequently it was better to sow the rape fairly thickly, which would induce the growth of leaves, rather than thinly which induces heavy and woody stalks. The large or thick stalks are only eaten by cattle and not by sheep and pigs. The water in rape is somewhat larger than that in roots, varying from 93 per cent in plants one month old, to 89 per cent in plants three months old, so that, weight for weight, the very young plant does not contain as much dry matter as roots, such as mangels. The dry matter in rape, however, is particularly rich in nitrogenous compounds, and this fact explains its excellent feeding qualities. I was at a loss at first to understand why animals did so well on it, but our analyses explained the matter. We find that rape is richer in the nitrogenous compounds, albuminoids or proteids, as they are called, than are root crops. In this respect rape approaches in composition clover, which, as you will remember, is a plant very rich in nitrogenous compounds. Our experiments prove that it is in the earlier stages that rape takes from the soil the larger part of its plant food. That fact shows the necessity of having the soil well prepared and manured so that the plant may easily get sufficient food while still young. The 'dry matter' in the young plant is richer in protein, is more nutritious than the dry matter in the older plant. This is due to the more rapid assimilation of nitrogen by the young plant. That is, a plant two months old is richer in nutrients than one four months old, but as there is a larger crop in the four months' growth and there is less water in the plant at that stage, we have an offset in increased yield against the somewhat lower feeding value. In my report this year that matter is taken up more thoroughly. We have been using it largely for our pigs and sheep at the farm.

To sum up the foregoing observations, we may conclude: (1) that the rape plant of four to six weeks old contains more water and less dry matter than that of three months; (2) that the dry matter of the younger plant is relatively richer in fat and albuminoids (protein) than that of the older rape; (3) that the non albuminoid nitrogenous compounds decline as the season advances; (4) that the percentage of fibre increases with the age of the plant, due to the greater development of stalk; (5) that the nitrogen-free extract increases with the growth of the plant; (6) that the percentage of ash in the dry matter decreases as growth progresses. It would appear, therefore, that on the whole the dry matter of the six weeks' old rape has a higher feeding value than that of rape of three months' growth, but that, owing to the increased percentage of dry matter in the mature plant and the much larger yield of crop obtained from the latter, the feeding value per acre at the more advanced period of growth is the greater. And this will probably be more emphasized in rape sown broadcast than in drills, as the proportion of stalk to foliage in the former will be less.

By Mr. Erb:

Q. Do you allow your steers to pasture?

A. No; we cut it and feed to them, but the pigs and sheep are pastured. They all seem to like it.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. What time did you sow rape?

A. All the way from May and June to August. We had it going on, a succession of crops throughout the summer.

Q. How long after sowing it can you begin to pasture?

A. We began to pasture ours usually at from four to six weeks. I think it is not good to pasture too severely when the crop is young. We obtained yields of over

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twenty tons to the acre from a three months' crop, followed by a growth of say two to three tons.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Before leaving rape, do you indicate in your reports that there is danger in allowing cattle, for instance, to feed too freely on rape ?

A. I presume there is a danger, but, as in all our experiments, the cattle had it cut and fed to them, we had no trouble on that score.

Q. That is embodied in your report ?

A. I do not know whether Mr. Grisdale, who fed the rape, has mentioned the danger you refer to.

Q. It would be safe to embody that ?

A. Yes. I presume rape is similar to clover in causing bloating. Of course, rape cannot be used for dairy cattle—for milch cows. It belongs to the same class of plants as turnips, and they contain an oil which taints the milk.

Q. I refer to the danger of bloating ?

A. No doubt they should be fed lightly at first to obviate that danger.

GLUTEN MEAL.

By Mr. Reid (Grenville) :

Q. Did you ever experiment with gluten meal ?

A. Yes, we have analysed several brands, and we are using a large quantity of gluten meal now in practical feeding tests.

Q. Where did you get it from ?

A. We have received samples both from Brantford and from the Port Credit companies.

Q. How does that compare with other feed ?

A. It is excellent. It contains 17 or 18 per cent of protein and from 7 to 10 per cent of oil or fat. We have had quite a number of letters lately in regard to this newly introduced—as far as Canada is concerned—concentrated food, and think it will be largely used in time to come by our dairymen and stock feeders. I have come to the conclusion that at the present prices of concentrated foods, it contains cheaper protein than any meal we have tried. I think we have analysed in all about seven or eight samples and I find variations in the percentages of their protein and fat. There is not that uniformity which we might have expected, although it is possible that owing to the method of manufacture it is difficult to obtain a uniform product. However, it is a rich and concentrated food stuff, there is no doubt about that fact. Our analytical work on some of the samples is now in progress.

Q. How does it compare with bran ?

A. Bran would contain about 14 per cent of protein and this about 18 per cent. There is not so much fat or oil in bran as in the gluten meal. I may insert two typical analyses.

ANALYSIS of Gluten Meal.

	From Port Credit.	From Brantford.
Moisture.....	5.93	6.61
Protein.....	17.94	17.19
Fat.....	7.25	9.95
Carbo-hydrates.....	64.19	59.57
Fibre.....	4.04	6.01
Ash.....	0.65	0.67
	100.00	100.00

Q. Did you ever use any germ meal?

A. We have not fed any germ meal. Gluten meal is what we have used.

Q. That is to say the product at Port Credit?

A. Yes, and at Brantford. Germ meal contains about 23 to 25 per cent protein. There is none of that brand in Canada, as far as I know.

Q. We have a factory at Cardinal. We make the gluten meal and the germ meal, and I wanted to know the relative feeding value of them.

A. I have been comparing our results with the results obtained in the States, and I conclude that our gluten meal is not similar either to gluten feed or germ meal, as manufactured there.

Q. The reason I mention it is that I didn't know the Port Credit or Brantford people were making it. I understood they mixed the two (germ and gluten) together, and this was their pure gluten meal. I was wondering if you had experimented with that. Of course, in the United States there are immense quantities of it manufactured every day.

A. I know it, and there are various different kinds of feed, all by-products in the manufacture of starch from corn. They vary as much as ten per cent in their more important constituents.

Q. A pure gluten meal, then you have never had in store?

A. We have analysed recently the products of the mills at Brantford and Port Credit and their composition I can state by referring to our books.

Q. Would you analyze some of the Edwardsburg brands if I sent them to you?

A. Oh, yes, we would be very pleased to do so. We are using a large quantity of gluten meal in connection with our feeding experiments, because we cannot buy protein as cheaply in any other form. Of course we cannot use it exclusively as the grain ration. Gluten meal must be mixed with some other food which will tend to loosen it and as it were, dilute it, otherwise it would become too compact in the stomach and owing to its concentrated character might derange the digestion. With other and lighter meals it would furnish a larger surface to the digestive fluids. Crushed oats and bran should be mixed with it. It can be used to the amount of from two to four pounds a day.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Have you had anything to do with herbagium?

A. It is not a cattle feed, but rather a tonic. It is supposed to be an appetizer and an aid to digestion. There is, if I remember rightly, a certain amount of Indian corn and linseed in it so that it has a feeding value, but its principal value is as a tonic. It is altogether too expensive to be used for feed. Though Indian corn is the chief basis, gentian, copperas, saltpetre, fenugreek and other drugs are largely used in this preparation. There are a great many of these preparations for which great claims are made. There are not to be regarded as foods but rather as tonics. I do not think they are to be recommended for general use.

By Mr. Reid (Grenville) :

Q. How does corn oil cake compare with linseed cake?

A. Corn oil cake, I don't know, I have never examined any. I do not think I could, speaking at the moment, give you any figures for we have never analyzed any of it, but I should not expect it to be as rich as linseed cake in protein.

Q. Will you give us an analysis if we send you a sample?

A. Oh certainly, as time permits. Of course you know we have always a great deal of work in hand so that it is sometimes weeks and months before we can commence any new investigations. I should like to have all possible information with the samples.

Q. We manufacture twice as much as the others put together.

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We may now proceed to say a word or two with regard to roots in general and especially as to sugar beets as cattle feed. We made a study of the sugar beets as cattle feed, comparing them with other roots.

MR. BELL (Addington)—As this is an important matter I think we should adjourn now and have the professor come before us at a future meeting.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
TUESDAY, April 2, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 o'clock a.m., Mr. J. H. LEGRIS, Chairman, presiding.

Prof. SHUTT was again present by request of the Committee and made the following statement:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—You will remember that this morning I am to present to you a statement of some of the results obtained during the past year in connection with the examination of the root crop. I wish, however, to say a few words prefatory to that with regard to another most valuable fodder crop of Canada, Indian corn.

VALUE OF THE CORN CROP.

I am of opinion that if the success which has attended Canadian dairying during the past few years has been due to any one crop more than another, it is to the corn crop. I think it has been corn in conjunction with the silo that has not only made winter dairying possible but profitable. We have shown that by the growth of corn a very large amount of nutritive matter can be obtained per acre, and we have shown that by the use of the silo this can be preserved for use during the winter season in a succulent form. The necessity for succulent food in order to keep up the milk flow is a very well recognized fact at the present time, it is one acknowledged by all practical dairymen. There is ample proof as to the value and importance of having in the ration during the whole year some succulent food. It was in the firm belief in the value of ensilage both for milking cows and fattening stock, that the experimental farms have consistently advocated a more extensive growth of corn. As a result of our work and of others who were also interested in disseminating agricultural information, there has been for a number of years past an increase in the area yearly planted with corn, and I think that this is especially true in certain parts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Thus in Prince Edward Island there is now a very large acreage of corn where before dairying was undertaken there was practically none at all.

We have made a very careful chemical study of the corn plant at various stages of growth and obtained information as to that period at which it has the highest nutritive value, that is to say that stage of growth at which it should be put into the silo. Our results show, for instance, that a great mistake is made when the corn is sown broadcast, that much more real cattle food per acre is obtained when it is planted in hills or in rows, so that the plant may have plenty of room, air and sunlight. It was the common practice some years ago for corn to be sown broadcast, but the laboratory experiments showed that there was really a very large loss in the real cattle food, due to the

watery character of the feed when that method was followed. It is a plant requiring a great deal of sunshine, of air and of room also for its roots.

Again we found that it was advisable to sow the earlier ripening sorts rather than those which matured late on in the season. Though it is quite true that a larger yield was obtained from some of those varieties which matured late in the autumn, they do not furnish the same amount of real cattle food per acre as the earlier ripening sorts.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Are your experiments in accord with Prof. Henry, where he advises to sow corn in drills, to sow it thick so that it will not mature any great quantity of corn, that there is more food value obtained by sowing it thicker and having lots of stalks, than by sowing it thin and having it mature more corn.

A. Our experiments went to show that the largest food value was obtained when we allowed the corn to arrive at the glazing condition.

Q. You do not quite catch my remarks. He advises sowing it so thick that it would not ripen up.

A. I should not agree with him. If it were sown so thick as to hinder the growth it would not mature ; and it would be deficient in feeding value. When corn is grown close together it does not mature in the robust form that it does when you give it plenty of light.

Q. Naturally, I do not agree with him, but I hesitated to put myself up as an authority against him.

A. Our experiments did not exactly furnish direct information upon that point, but still they indicate what I say, that unripe, immature corn has nothing like the feeding value of corn in the glazing condition.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Before you leave that, is it not the corn upon the cob that is of value for food ?

A. Yes, weight for weight, it is very much more valuable than the rest of the plant, undoubtedly that furnished the reason in having a variety which will fairly ripen before it is necessary to put it into the silo rather than to get one that is all leaves and stalks.

Q. That is so, that if you have nearly all stalks it is not nearly so valuable as compared with another which is more mature.

THE VALUE OF ROOTS IN THE RATION.

A. Quite true. My reason I might say in making these brief remarks in connection with our work on corn is because what I shall have to say in regard to the value of the root crops must not be considered in any way as depreciating the very high estimate we put upon Indian corn. I should not like what I am going to say to be taken as indicating any disposition on our part to recommend the discontinuance of the growth of Indian corn, but I want particularly to-day to emphasize the value of root crops. There are parts in our Dominion where corn will not succeed as well as roots. For instance, in some parts of the Maritime provinces there is no doubt that roots do better than Indian corn. But I do not think that the question as to whether corn will do well or not is the only one that should be taken into consideration, when considering this question of growing roots. However, we find as a practical result of the corn growing many men have altogether discontinued the growing of roots. I was at a convention last week and a man told me that he was depending entirely on his silo, that for some years he and many of his neighbours had given up the practice of growing roots. This has come about largely from the influence of our friends across the line where they can raise corn easily, and where it is undoubtedly the cheapest form of fodder. What I

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have to say to-day therefore, is just for the purpose of bringing the roots as it were back to their old place in the ration, the place which they occupied before this extensive introduction of corn. As I have said whether corn succeeds or not should not be the only question to be considered in this matter. Although it is quite true we can obtain more food per acre from the Indian corn than from roots, still roots have a particular value from a food standpoint. I cannot do better probably than to read you one or two short paragraphs that I have included in my report this year upon that very point. I there say 'it is true that more feed per acre can be obtained from glazed corn than roots, nevertheless the roots by reason of their ready and practically complete digestion' that is an important point, the whole of the dry matter in the roots is practically digestible 'nevertheless by reason of their ready and practically complete digestion, their succulent nature and what may be termed their medicinal properties, due to their richness in saline matter,'—they contain a large amount of potash, 'they have been found by stock feeders of long experience to be an exceedingly valuable constituent of the ration. It is probably that they aid materially in the digestion of the rest of the food and no doubt also prove useful in the proper extension of the digestive apparatus. Undoubtedly roots perform a useful function in keeping the animals thrifty and healthy.

We have done some work in the past year in the matter of analyses of certain of the better known varieties of mangels, carrots, sugar beets and turnips, in order to estimate their relative feeding value, and I will take these up seriatim.

MANGELS.

Speaking first of mangels, we tested three varieties, Gate Post Red, Giant Yellow Globe, and Golden Fleshed Tankard. We found that the percentage of dry matter was 8·19 in the Giant Yellow Globe, 10·25 in Golden Fleshed Tankard and 11·14 in Gate Post Red. Now I think you all understand what I mean by dry matter. The first thing we do in analysing a fodder is to estimate the quantity of water it contains. Water is of course a constituent present in all feeding stuffs, it may be only ten per cent or it may be ninety per cent as in the case of roots. Although it is of use in aiding digestion we do not count it as of any pecuniary value. The feeding value lies in the dry matter, that is the real cattle food. We understand then that the 'dry matter' is the whole amount less the water. The difference in feeding matter of these mangels in value, weight for weight, we see may amount to twenty-five per cent. The variety known as Gate Post Red proved, with us, to be the richest in dry matter. Thus 100 pounds of Gate Post red mangels would give us 11·14 pounds of dry matter, whereas the Giant Yellow Globe only gave in the neighbourhood of eight pounds. Another point is, that we also estimated the amount of sugar in these roots. Sugar is a very valuable food constituent, for the reason that it is soluble and easily assimilated and digested, and for heat production and the formation of fat it is a very important food constituent. The Gate Post Red mangel, which I said was characterized by a high percentage of dry matter, is also high in sugar content. It contained some six per cent.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Six per cent of sugar ?

A. Yes, I have a table here in which we have calculated the amount of dry matter per acre from these various roots. Of course this is easily obtained : if we multiply the yield per acre by the percentage of dry matter we obtain the resulting amount of cattle food furnished over that area. To make these calculations the yields per acre obtained by the *Agriculturist* have been used :

	Digestible dry matter in lbs. per acre.
Gate Post Red	7,051
Giant Yellow Globe.....	5,239
Golden Tankard.....	6,153

CARROTS.

The two varieties of carrots tested were Improved Short White and Ox Heart, and there we found a considerable difference; namely, that the dry matter in the Improved Short White was 8.46 per cent, whereas in the Ox Heart it was 11.64 per cent. You will notice there was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more dry matter in the Ox Heart, consequently the latter named variety was much more valuable, weight for weight, from the feeding standpoint.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. The Improved Short White is not the Intermediate, is it

A. No, that is another.

Q. Do you not consider the Intermediate a better carrot?

A. Than either of these two?

Q. Than either the Improved Short White or the Ox Heart.

A. We have never analyzed it. The Improved Short White gave us 27 tons 1930 lbs. per acre and the Ox Heart gives 24 tons 1520 lbs. However, the Improved Short White contains only 169 lbs. of dry matter per ton, whereas the Ox Heart would contain 233 lbs. per ton. The Ox Heart is the richer carrot, but I believe it does not keep so well.

Q. It does not keep so well and it does not yield so well?

A. No.

By Mr. Bruce:

Q. The Ox Heart is really a table carrot.

A. Yes. It gave $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons less per acre and it does not keep so well, but nevertheless it is interesting to see that it should be so much more valuable, weight for weight.

TURNIPS.

We tested three varieties of turnips, Skirvings, Champion Purple Top and Rennie's Prize Purple Top. It is rather significant that the percentages of dry matter were almost the same in each case—10.35 for Skirvings, 10.77 for Champion Purple Top, and 10.36 for Rennie's Prize Purple Top—so you see from these data it will be quite impossible to draw any conclusion as to a difference in composition. The differences are so slight that we can not differentiate between the feeding value of these turnips.

SUGAR-BEETS.

Now, as regards the value of the sugar-beet as cattle food. Sugar-beets are a very valuable food, and when well grown from good seed they contain approximately twice the amount of dry matter of the ordinary root crop, i.e. from 22 to 25 per cent of dry matter, three-fourths of which is sugar, which, as I have already mentioned, is a very valuable food constituent for the production of heat and the formation of fat.

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By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Do you mean the sugar-beet we would use for the production of sugar or the large beet used for feeding cattle?

A. These would be similar to those grown——

Q. For the manufacture of sugar?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What size and shape?

A. Tapering like a carrot; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. in weight. I am going to give you very briefly the result of the experiment we tried, and from which we wished to gain information as to whether it is more profitable to grow these beets according to the method required by the factory or to grow them under ordinary field culture.

Q. Are there not two kinds, one long and one round?

A. No, there are many varieties, but all are tapering.

By Mr. Stephens :

Q. Were these grown under ground or allowed to come up in the ordinary way.

A. We grew them both ways, i. e. some were specially earthed up, while on another plot they simply got the same culture as other roots.

Beets, when well grown from good seed—and there is a good deal in getting seed from rich varieties because the sugar-beet has been raised from 6 or 8 per cent of sugar to 21 or 22 per cent, by a method somewhat similar to that employed in the improvement of cattle by breeding—will contain, as I have said, about 22 per cent of dry matter, 12 to 15 per cent of which is sugar. Our investigation included examination of sugar beets grown under special culture as for factory purposes, and of the same beets under ordinary field culture. When the beets were to be used, for feeding purposes, our figures did not denote any adequate return for the extra expense in giving the roots the special culture. For factory purposes sugar-beets must not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. in weight, and to that end must be left close together in the rows. The yield per acre of such beets is as a rule not so large from those grown under ordinary field culture. Earthing up, so that the root does not grow out of the ground, must also be carefully seen to in factory beets or there will be too great a production of nitrogenous compounds, which make the extraction of the sugar less profitable. Using plots of similar soil and size and the same seed, one part of the field was cultivated as if the beets were intended for the sugar factory—the beets were kept close together in the rows and kept earthed up, a matter entailing expense—and the other part was treated with ordinary field culture.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Did you not find this earthing up produce more sugar?

A. Yes, we did.

Q. Is not the feeding value dependent on the amount of sugar?

A. Yes, but when you have to offset that by the increased expense of keeping them earthed up, the return is equalized. At least that was our experience this past year. The beets grown for sugar purpose give 22.5 per cent of dry matter, but those grown as an ordinary field crop contain 18.74 per cent of dry matter. The respective yields were 20 tons 1,060 lbs. per acre under 'special' and 21 tons 640 lbs. under ordinary culture. Taking into consideration the relative expense in growing these two crops, it may be shown that the dry matter per hundred pounds in the beets grown for sugar purposes, costs 48 cents, whereas the dry matter per hundred pounds in beets grown under ordinary field culture, cost 50 cents. There was practically a difference of two cents per 100 lbs. dry matter in favour of those beets which are grown for factory purposes. This difference is so very slight that it would scarcely warrant us in recommending additional earthing up, &c., when the beets are intended for fodder.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. When you say close together, what do you call planting them close together?

A. They are thinned out to six or nine inches apart according to the richness of the soil.

What I want to be understood as saying in this connection is that where sugar-beets are grown for food, there will not be any profit in giving them that special culture which is absolutely necessary if they are to be grown for factory purposes.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. Did you try any of these sugar beets, grown for cattle feed to see what percentage of sugar they have because they yield very much larger crops than the other.

A. We had from 20 to 21 tons of these sugar-beets.

Q. For the factories?

A. Yes, the other varieties would give somewhat larger crop.

Q. Is there anything while you are feeding turnips to cows for the factories that can be done to eliminate the taste of turnips from the milk when cows have been fed on turnips?

A. Yes, it can be pasteurized. If this be undertaken carefully and thoroughly and there is not too much turnip fed I believe it is satisfactory, but generally speaking turnips should not be fed to cows in milk. We conducted some experiments at the farm some years ago in the matter and we were successful, when the turnips were not fed in too large quantities, in eliminating all that turnipy flavour from the milk; but I do not think it is at all wise, in fact it is not possible under ordinary circumstances to feed turnips to milk cows without endangering the quality of the milk.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. With regard to sugar-beet under the two kinds of cultivation, that is 'close' and 'not too close' what is the percentage of feed to the acre in each case?

A. Our results under these two systems were for feeding purposes, 21 tons 640 pounds, and under the 'special' sugar culture 20 tons 1,060 pounds. One ton of the former contained 375 pounds of digestible matter: one ton of the latter contained 450 pounds digestible matter.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. Do you not find that there is a certain kind of sugar-beets that grow down in the ground themselves? They do not rise above the ground, and not like the others, they do not have to be covered up.

A. That is perfectly true. Some have a greater tendency than others to grow out of the ground. But in order to produce the best beet for the factory, it is necessary to earth them all up, because where they turn green on the crown they depreciate in sugar value.

Q. But these beets would grow down in the ground so that they are covered. I know two years ago we put in a quarter of an acre of that kind and we did not touch them and they were all below the surface. Last year we put in another kind of seed and they were all above the soil.

A. Was not that partly due to the season or to the soil? I do not know that there are any sugar-beets that do not require some attention in that matter. The point is this that when from exposure the albuminous substances develop in the root it prevents to a certain degree the profitable extraction of the sugar. It is not that these nitrogenous substances lessen the quantity of sugar so much, although it does that slightly, but they render more difficult the extraction of the sugar when the beet gets to the factory. There is a larger percentage of unobtainable sugar, if we may so put it, in beets containing much nitrogenous matter. That is why the factory men insist upon having the beets properly attended to in that respect. They want a small, well shaped beet, showing no forks and which has been kept earthed up.



Fig No. 65—Ration—Half Cornmeal, Half Oats, Pease and Barley.
Fig No. 75—Ration—Cornmeal only throughout life,

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Q. Then another thing that I think would be interesting: have you paid any attention to the question of which of the roots, mangels, sugar-beets or turnips have the best keeping qualities when you put them in?

A. No, I do not think so. I am not in a position to give an opinion on that point. However, I am carrying on an investigation this year with mangels, carrots, turnips and sugar-beets, analyzing them every two months in order to find out what changes take place in their food value as spring approaches. There are many opinions and theories with regard to the alterations in feeding value of the roots as the season proceeds, and we wished to obtain reliable information on the subject. We have no difficulty in keeping these roots in the root cellar; with very few exceptions the roots have been quite sound, but I am not really in a position to give you any opinion as to your question. Under conditions in our root cellar all the roots have kept fairly well.

By Mr. Erb:

Q. Do you claim that the more sugar a root contains the better it is for feeding purposes?

A. Yes. The sugar is the most valuable constituent in the sugar-beet for feeding purposes.

Q. Have you made any calculations or have you the material at hand to show how many pounds of sugar should be obtained from beets raised for sugar and how many from beets raised for ordinary use, that is per acre?

A. Yes, that is to say, we have estimated the percentage of sugar and taken the yield per acre.

Q. Taking the yield into consideration and the percentage?

A. The percentage of sugar, yes. We have those, practically.

Q. That would show at once which would be the most profitable way to raise them?

A. We made that calculation, taking into consideration the extra expense in the culture of the factory beets. That showed the price per 100 lbs. dry matter was 50 cents; in the case of ordinary field culture 48 cents.

Q. But you have not the calculation brought down to an acre? What it would be to the acre?

A. Yes; we have estimated the yield, the pounds of dried matter, and the sugar is practically three-fourths of the latter amount. (I have not the exact data with me.) In the case of beets grown for the factory we found it is 450 lbs., and in the case of ordinary field culture 375 pounds per ton. These data give, approximately, 6,919 pounds of sugar per acre from special culture and 5,978 pounds per acre from ordinary field culture, using the same seed and similar land.

I would again remind you that a beet must not only be rich, but that it must have a high degree of purity, that is, in freedom from albuminous matter, or the sugar cannot be profitably extracted. If the crown of the beet is not kept covered by earthing, there will be an undue development of these albuminous substances. Fifteen per cent of the sugar in a beet allowed to grow out of the land is not as valuable, therefore, as the same percentage in a beet grown under special culture in which the crowns have been kept covered.

Q. Before leaving the root question would you explain to us how you conduct these experiments? For instance, you determine the value of three different varieties, do you take out one root of each variety and analyze it, or do you take out six or eight of the mangels and take a slice out of each and get an average, or do you use an individual root?

A. We take a large number of roots, which are representative as far as size and weight are concerned, some times from one to two dozen roots. These are all cut up and sampled again and again until we have obtained the required quantity. This is then prepared for an analysis. We never depend on any one root.

Q. That would give a fair average?

A. That is the fairest method we can employ.

Q. In the case of individual roots, one finds great differences in the same variety?

A. Yes, quite likely. Our method of sampling gives results that are reliable. I may say that we have been analysing these roots at intervals of two months since October, and find the differences with regard to the percentage of dried matter very small. This shows, at least, good sampling.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do they retain the same matter later in the season ?

A. Very largely ; we protect them of course very carefully in the root-house, and find there is practically no drying out of the root.

Q. Yours had not been withered up as they are sometimes ?

A. No, there has been no evaporation.

Q. That would make quite a difference ?

A. Undoubtedly yes.

In the following table I brought together all our data in connection with roots, including those representing the amounts of sugar. These latter I would especially call your attention to, for, as I have said, sugar must be regarded as the most important food constituent in roots. They are not fed to supply protein. It is worthy of special notice that the Gate Post Red mangel contains such a large percentage of sugar, and in this respect should show a great difference from other varieties.

ANALYSIS of Roots, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 1900.

	FRESH MATERIAL.						WATER-FREE SUBSTANCE.					
	Water.	Fat.	Fibre.	Nitrogen free extract.	Crude Protein.	Ash.	Sugar in juice.	Fat.	Fibre.	Nitrogen free extract.	Crude Protein.	Ash.
Gate Post Mangel	88.86	.03	.85	7.64	.82	.80	6.15	.31	7.64	77.47	7.36	7.22
Giant Yellow Globe Mangel...	91.81	.02	.69	5.24	1.24	1.00	2.64	.23	8.49	63.89	15.13	12.26
Golden Tankard Mangel...	89.75	.03	.77	7.83	.82	.80	4.78	.32	7.53	76.32	8.00	7.83
Imp. Short White Carrot	91.54	.07	.87	5.93	.23	.76	2.99	.81	10.41	69.90	9.86	9.02
Guerande or Ox Heart	88.36	.14	.90	8.37	1.19	1.04	4.72	1.26	7.77	71.79	10.24	8.94
Skirvings Turnip.	89.65	...	...	...	...	...	1.54	...	...	...	...	...
Champion Purple Top Turnip.	89.23	...	...	...	...	...	1.46	...	...	...	...	...
Rennie's Prize "	89.64	...	...	...	...	...	1.63	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar-Beets 'Ordinary Culture'	79.65	.04	1.18	16.85	1.32	.96	16.43	.21	5.80	82.81	6.47	4.71
Sugar-Beets 'Special Culture'	78.61	.04	1.16	18.08	1.39	.82	16.98	.20	5.39	84.10	6.47	3.84

FEEDING VALUE OF THE LEGUMES.

I was speaking the other day with regard to the value of clover for soil enrichment. To-day I should like to say a word or two with regard to clover and some others of the same family (legumes) in connection with their feeding value. They not only enrich the soil in nitrogen, as we have seen, but furnish very valuable feeding material, for the reason that they contain a large amount of protein or nitrogenous substance. Weight for weight they contain in the fresh (as also in the dried) state, compared with the grasses, very much more nutritive matter. It is my opinion if more of them were grown it would be quite possible to materially lessen the amount of grain food required in the ration. In the report for last year, there will be found the composition, and the deductions made therefrom, of a number of legumes. It will be seen that for the most part

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they are particularly rich in nitrogenous substances. Some of these are crops that should be more extensively grown, especially for soiling purposes, that is for feeding as green fodder. I presume that in our older provinces as the land becomes dearer there will be more and more soiling done, because it enables the farmer to keep about twice as many cattle per acre. The legumes include clover, pease, alfalfa, vetches, wood pea, and others.

Wagners Wood pea has a high feeding value and should form an important addition to our soiling crops.

Grass Pea. This I believe will prove an excellent plant for cutting and feeding, either green or dry. It grows and flowers throughout the whole season. It is stated to be a valuable sheep fodder.

Reference for further particulars may be made to the reports of the Chemical Division. There is room for a good deal more work in this connection, but we are, as time permits, accumulating a good deal of evidence of a reliable character with regard to feeding value of these plants.

SOFT PORK INVESTIGATION.

With regard to our work on the problem of soft pork, I am now to present to you some very important conclusions. For two years we have been busily engaged in working at this most difficult problem. The investigation was commenced for the reason that complaints were being made by the export bacon trade that much of the bacon from Canadian hogs was too soft for the English consumer. We made an examination of typical 'firm' and 'soft' sides and found chemically what the differences were. I may explain very briefly what we found. The fat of the pig consists practically of three fats, two of which are solid, the other fluid, at ordinary temperatures. The fluid fat is known as Olein, the two solid fats are Palmitin and Stearin. Our researches showed that the softness was due to a predominating quantity of olein. As the olein increases so the others decrease and the olein being fluid at ordinary temperatures, the fat becomes more and more soft. As softness is a very undesirable quality for export trade we were very anxious to find out the cause. Some thought it was due to the feed entirely; others partly to the breed and partly to the feed. It was due to the pigs being killed too young or to forcing them, others stated, and so on. We have in all examined about 300 pigs. These have been fed on the farm under schemes which comprise various feeding stuffs, oats, pease, barley, beans, corn, alone and mixed in different proportions. The second series of experiments is just completed, and we shall shortly be ready to publish the details. Our work, after the pigs have been fed with these rations (under the control and direction of the Agriculturist) may be outlined as follows: The pigs were slaughtered and inspected at the packing house in Hull. We then took samples from the back part of each pig, from above the loin and above the shoulder, dissecting out the fatty tissue and submitting it to analysis. We then determined the amount of Olein, and of the Palmitin and Stearin, the melting point of fat and made certain other estimations, to which I need not refer now. We have only just completed this work and consequently have not had sufficient time as yet to collate the data and draw the deductions we shall be able to. So I am not in a position to-day to speak definitely and precisely on many points which later on we shall be able to give an opinion upon. The data that have accumulated are very voluminous and will require careful scrutiny.

THE INJURIOUS EFFECT OF CORN.

However, I may very safely, to-day, make one or two deductions from our work. The first is in regard to corn. When corn was exclusively used from the start to the finish it has resulted in a very miserable growth of the pig and in the production of an exceedingly soft pork.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. They do not grow well on it?

A. No. That is easily understood when corn is considered from the chemical standpoint: there is not enough protein in it for flesh production and not enough ash for the bone making. Pigs cannot make a thrifty growth on corn only.

Q. In the western states do they not grow their pork largely on corn?

A. Yes, but they must get other food. They forage around probably and get herbage and other stuff sufficient to balance the ration or nearly so. We repeated our experiments with corn and got similar results both times. I do not think there are any experiments comparable to ours anywhere, where pigs have been taken after weaning and fed on corn only. The pigs we fed on corn were of very meagre, miserable growth, so that we had pigs 12 months old which were small and thin and altogether of poor appearance, some not weighing 100 lbs.

Q. How was their health?

A. Good apparently, they were fairly bright and brisk, and yet they were little things of not more than 120 lbs., some very much less. This was specially the case in the first series in which the pigs were started very young.

By Mr. Broder:

Q. Did you compare any of the same litter fed in other ways?

A. They were not all of the same litter but of about the same age.

Q. Did you grind it?

A. Yes, it was all ground. It was fed ground, both boiled and dry. These matters I have not mentioned, as I intended merely to giving you a few conclusions to-day; the data in full could not possibly be discussed at this session.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Will it all be published?

A. Yes, I am getting it ready for bulletin purposes now, and in this work Mr. Grisdale will be associated with me. I brought some rather interesting photographs with me to show you, illustrative of the conclusions I have drawn. Here are two, Nos. 35 and 75; both of these have been fed on corn only. Look at the fat along the back and you will see that it is exceedingly thin, that there has been no normal growth at all. These pigs are from ten to twelve months old.

By Mr. Erb:

Q. Do I understand you to say you conducted two series of experiments?

A. Yes, one to corroborate the other.

Q. And did the second corroborate the first?

A. Yes; we did not get exactly the same results, but the data were sufficiently in accord to allow us to draw the same conclusions. There is a difference according to the age at which you start the pigs on the ration. If you begin to feed them very young on corn only, the effect on the growth and on the softness of the pork is more marked than when you start them a little older.

By Mr. Broder:

Q. Have you tested any exclusively on other feeds?

A. Yes.

Q. What are the results?

A. I will take them up in order. I shall report on pease, beans and a mixture of oats, pease and barley with and without corn.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. How old were these pigs when you started to feed on corn?

A. Probably from six to eight weeks

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THE VALUE OF SKIM MILK WHEN FED WITH CORN.

When however, skim milk is fed with corn a very fairly firm pork was produced, but in most instances the fat was too thick for the bacon trade. This experiment came in our second series. It is important and I may therefore repeat that the feeding of skim milk with the corn, has a tendency to produce a somewhat liberal growth of the pig and more fat, and to make that fat much firmer than the corn only. This is evidently due to the albuminoids supplied in the skim milk and which are lacking in the corn. The growth of these pigs was excellent. We had two pens alongside one another one pen contained pigs fed on corn only and the other pen contained pigs fed on corn and milk, and the difference was most remarkable. I photographed the two sets of pigs on the same plate. You will see by the print I pass round that there is great difference between them.

Q. What age were they then?

A. I photographed them the last week of October. They were probably littered in April.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What were they fed on?

A. Corn and corn and skim milk. We found there was a better growth and much firmer pork from the feeding of skim milk with the corn than from corn alone. But we found this also that the fat along the back was in many instances too thick for the best grades of export bacon.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. That is a strange thing, the fat not being in the milk.

A. But the starch of the corn is converted into fat by the pig.

By Mr. Kidd :

Q. And the milk takes it out of the corn?

A. No. What I mean by the fat being too thick on the back is well illustrated by this photograph No. 82. That is a pig that had a large amount of corn in the diet.

By Mr. Morin :

Q. What is your experience in raising pigs and hogs: is it better to keep them in a pasture field or have you any ways of raising pigs that are better than that?

A. That branch of work is not in my division, but I may say that to allow the pigs pasture, or at all events a good large yard, gives a more healthy and thrifty growth. The green feed which they get by being turned out to pasture is valuable for growth, and the exercise does them good.

Q. My experience is that if you raise pigs in the woods, a few acres of wood will do, they do a great deal better than elsewhere. I have raised lots of them that way.

A. No doubt, but it is difficult on every farm to have woods that can be so used. A great many of our pigs have been pastured by means of movable hurdles, so that we can feed them on rape, clover and other forage crops.

A further conclusion in connection with this question of feeding with corn is, that in a grain ration containing a sufficient amount of protein or nitrogenous matter for growth, it would seem that increasing the proportion of corn tended to too great a deposition of fat and to softness. When there is not sufficient protein for growth supplied, then corn cannot be used with profit, looking either to quality or quantity.

In a well balanced ration it appears that from one-quarter to one-half of the grain may be corn without injuring the quality of the bacon. That is a general inference

drawn from the results of both series of experiments. It is very doubtful if the amount of corn that can be used with profit and with safety as regards the quality of the pork, can be more than fifty per cent of the ration, and skim milk should not be omitted.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Are you particular as to the kind of grain?

A. It could be balanced with pease or with oats, or both probably, so as to give a sufficiency of protein substances for flesh development. As I say, the amount of corn that can be used, looking both to the production and quality of the pork, will depend upon the age and the weight of the pig, and the character of the other constituents of the ration. The experiments which I have brought before you, in connection with the feeding of corn and skim milk, show that where there are highly nitrogenous substances as skim milk, more corn can be used than with a food that has not the same amount of protein, though I am not prepared to say that all kinds of nitrogenous foods are equally valuable for this purpose.

VALUE OF SKIM MILK.

The value and importance of skim milk, especially for young and growing pigs can scarcely be unduly emphasized. I do not think it is possible to exaggerate the importance of skim milk in connection with pig feeding. It makes thrifty pigs and is effective towards the production of that class of pork which is required by the packing trade. We have found it is of great importance in rendering the pork firm, and at the same time I say it gives good growth.

Q. Have you made any experiments with regard to the value of whey as well as milk?

A. We have not. I should think it would have a tendency in the same direction, though there is this difference between skim milk and whey, that in whey the nitrogenous substances have been largely taken out in the manufacture of cheese. Therefore I do not think it would be quite as valuable as skim milk.

Q. It would not be injurious owing to the acid?

A. Not if good and fed in moderate amounts. Indeed it might help digestion. I do not know there is anything injurious in it, of course grain must be fed with it. Undoubtedly it is a valuable food; many careful experiments have been made to ascertain its feeding value, but so far we have not tried it at the Experimental Farms.

Q. I think that experiments should be made at the Experimental Farm to ascertain the value of whey because it is largely used all over Ontario.

A. Such would have to be made in conjunction with a cheese factory.

THE EFFECT OF BEANS ON THE QUALITY OF THE PORK.

Beans.—Our experiments with beans show that used exclusively they are quite unsuitable. The growth of the pig is meagre, the deposition of the fat small, and the quality of the fat extremely soft. We had pigs fed on beans in both of our series of experiments and the results of this year corroborate those of last year. The result in both cases were practically identical—very poor growth and very soft pork.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. They have to be ground of course, they would not eat them any other way?

Mr. Kidd—Cooked?

A. Yes.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Of course they are a very expensive feed as a rule ?

A. Yes, but there are districts of Ontario (Kent and Essex) where in certain years they are very plentiful and cheap.

By Mr. Morin :

Q. You have never tried to fatten pigs on corn, rye and oats mixed ?

A. No, we have tried corn, oats, pease and barley.

Q. Well, you take a bushel of oats, a half bushel of corn, a half bushel of rye, mix that up and have it ground. That will fatten hogs and horses up quite nice.

A. How about the quality of the bacon with regard to firmness ?

Q. Oh, the pork is good.

A. What we have to learn in this matter is what is wanted by the English consumer. We have to discriminate in this question of quality. The whole object of this investigation—a most difficult and tedious one—is not so much how to fatten pigs cheaply as to how we may produce the right quality of pork.

By Mr. Broder

Q. The question of exercise has a great deal to do with it. A pig ought to have it ?

A. Yes. We have made experiments regarding exercise. We have given them a range and we have kept them penned up. Exercise gives a more thrifty growth, but I cannot say that we have noticed any very marked difference otherwise. But there is no doubt about the usefulness, the value, and indeed the necessity of giving them some exercise if the pigs are to do well.

Q. Do you often find pork and ham for the British market that is too hard and too firm ?

A. No, we have not had that complaint from the packers. We take the word of the packer or exporter in that matter. They are supposed to know what their consumers want. Our pigs were examined and rated by the packers as well as by ourselves, before the analysis was made. We did not get any reports as to the pork being too hard. It is easy to imagine, however, while the bacon might be of the desired firmness, the ham might be too hard—as for instance, when the pig is fed on peas only.

Q. I have noticed that with pigs fed on oats the bacon would be very hard ?

A. The harder the bacon the better for export trade, I believe, but I dare say the hams may be too dry in such case. The profit apparently lies in the bacon, that is where the money is.

OATS, PEAS AND BARLEY—AN EXCELLENT FOOD.

A mixture of oats, peas and barley in equal parts has given excellent results, both as to the production of pork and the firmness of the fat. This mixture or ration stands at the head of the list in both series, as regards the quality and economy of production. This mixture has also been used with corn in varying proportions. The proportion of corn that can be so used with safety (that is to say without endangering the quality of the pork) is probably between one-quarter and one-half the ration. I don't think however, that we should advise the use of corn at all save as a part of the grain ration and in conjunction with skim milk. With fifty per cent or more of corn, however, there is always a tendency to the fat along the back becoming too thick for the export bacon trade.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Showing that corn is not quite as good feed as the other ?

A. Exactly. The oats, pease and barley mixture gave the best results. We have been trying to keep in view in all these experiments what it is the packers want, and they say that there must not be more than an inch and a half thickness of fat.

PEASE AS A RATION.

Pease have given an excellent quality of pork. There is no undue or excessive deposition of fat and the fat is extremely firm.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Do you cook that or give it to them raw ?

A. We cook the pease.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Don't you generally grind the pease and make a meal of them ?

A. Yes, and the meal is cooked by steam.

It is scarcely possible for me to enter into further details at this juncture. As I have said our data are very voluminous and I have not really had an opportunity to thoroughly consider them. However, such remarks as I have given expression to this morning I feel quite safe in making. If there are any further questions any member of the Committee would like to ask me on this subject I will endeavour to give the information.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. In conducting these experiments your object was simply to get at the cause of soft pork ?

A. Exactly.

Q. Independent of the profitableness of feeding pigs ?

A. Yes, but incidentally we have taken into consideration the economic aspect of the question. In my evidence before this Committee last year I stated in some detail the object of this investigation. I trust that we have, in a large measure, been successful.

THE CULTURE OF SUGAR-BEETS FOR FACTORY PURPOSES.

Knowing that the question of sugar-beet culture is attracting considerable attention at the present time, I think it might interest you if I was to bring forward this morning, in a very brief way, some account of the work we have done in that matter since the establishment of the Experimental Farms.

Our first analyses of sugar-beets were made in 1888. That was the first year after we had a laboratory. The beets were grown in Berthierville, in Quebec, from imported seed. The number of samples examined that year was not large ; the average percentage of sugar in juice was very fair. It was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In 1889 beets grown in Ontario from imported seed were examined, and the districts represented were Peterboro, Port Hope, St. Catharines and Ottawa. The average percentage of sugar in the beets raised at Ottawa was 13.97, and that of the beets representing other districts, taken together, $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Did you say Peterboro ?

A. Yes, Peterboro, Whitby and Port Hope.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. That is a pretty high percentage, 14 ?

A. Yes. This seed was distributed by Mr. Skaife and by Mr. Lawder.

Q. What was the result at Berthierville ?

A. In 1888, 12.3 per cent.

Q. That is good, too.



Fig No. 244—Ration—Oats, Pease and Barley in equal parts.
Fig No. 205—Ration—Beans.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Broder :

Q. In 1888 ; these others are later ?

A. In 1889 our averages were between 13.5 and 14.5 per cent. I will just give a brief account year by year.

Q. What has been done generally in these different places ? I had a motion on the paper about having that done all over the country to test if the climate or soil had anything to do with the matter.

A. It cannot be said that our work in this matter was part of any systematic test. We undertook to do the analytical work when certain interested parties would undertake to send the beets.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Sent you to be analysed ?

A. Yes, that is all. The beets were not grown under our direction, but from imported seed which had been distributed among the farmers. I presume the farmers had been instructed how to grow them and in many cases followed the directions.

Q. Was it the same beet in every case ?

A. No, quite a number of different kinds were distributed.

Q. Fourteen per cent is a fine percentage ?

A. Yes, probably the season had something to do with it. Seed, soil and season are all important factors towards a rich beet.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. The season affects it very materially ?

A. The season does. A sufficient and equable precipitation during the first weeks of growth, a high mean summer temperature, absence of early autumn frosts, give the best conditions.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. You want sunshine ?

A. Yes, a nice dry warm autumn.

In 1890, we analyzed about 100 samples, which had been collected from beets grown in Essex, Middlesex, Halton, Wentworth, Perth, Northumberland, Waterloo, Peel, York, Prince Edward and Carleton Counties-- the average percentage of sugar in juice was 12.5 with a co-efficient of purity of 76.5.

Q. What kind of a year was that ? That is down again.

A. The fault might have been with the seed or with the culture, not necessarily with the season. Two or three roots badly grown would throw the average of the sample out. The beets analyzed in 1890 were grown from seed imported from Germany by Mr. Wilfrid Skaife, president and manager of the Berthier beet sugar factory, Montreal. The work of distributing the seed among the farmers in Ontario and of collecting and forwarding the roots for analysis was undertaken by Mr. Robert H. Lawder of Toronto. The average percentage of sugar this year was somewhat lower than in 1889. The average of 68 samples was 12.17 of sugar in the juice, co-efficient of purity 76.7 and weight of one root one pound 14 ounces.

In 1891 some 64 samples were reported upon, 45 of which were grown on the experimental farm at Ottawa. In these latter the percentage of sugar in the juice was 13.2 and a co-efficient of purity 81.8. The other samples included beets grown at Ottawa from imported seed, supplied by Wilfrid Skaife, of Montreal. The figures obtained were 14 per cent of sugar in the juice and a co-efficient of purity of 83.

Q. That is good. Were these grown on the farm ?

A. Yes, from seed supplied by Mr. Skaife.

Beets also from Nova Scotia and British Columbia and the North-west Territories have from time to time been examined, but the number has been altogether too small to allow of final conclusions being drawn. However, I may say, that beets both from Nova Scotia and British Columbia, gave indications of the possibility of growing a fairly rich root, that is to say from 13 to 15 per cent.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. What are the requisites necessary for the successful growing of beets, very rich soil, does it want an abundance of sunshine ?

A. The soil should not be over rich in stable manure. Yes, a warm, dry, bright season in which to mature.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Our fall is suitable ?

A. As a rule, yes ; but not always so.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. When the fall is wet and the growth rapid, is there a small percentage of sugar ?

A. Yes, that tends to a poor quality of beet. It wants a fairly rich loam, it wants a good deal of moisture in the early part of the season, and a dry autumn, when the beet is maturing. In the year 1892 I printed a little summary on the requisites for sugar beet growing, and if the Committee will allow me I will insert it in my evidence. Possibly the directions at this time may prove useful to farmers. If sugar-beet growing is taken up largely, it will have to be according to the best methods or there will be a very poor return.

CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR-BEET.

The sugar-beet is a variety of the ordinary beet that, by careful and scientific selection and propagation, has been improved, so that now examples are not wanting whose juice contains 20 per cent sugar.

It is not intended to describe the many different kinds of sugar-beets developed of late years and now grown on the continent of Europe for the sugar factory, but it is necessary to say that the seed of such varieties as have been proved to be rich in sugar should only be sown.

The sugar-beet has been found to thrive throughout the greater part of Europe and the United States. As the northern or southern limit of this very extended area of growth is approached the sugar-beet increases in richness. What the sugar-cane is to the tropics, the sugar-beet is to the temperate zones. As it has already been said, there can be no doubt but what the climate of a large portion of Canada is suitable for the development of beets rich in sugar.

The value of beets for the manufacture of sugar depends upon their richness in sugar and the purity of their juice (co-efficient purity), and these again in turn depend upon the kind of seed, the quality and condition of the soil, the extent and nature of the cultivation and the character of the season. Failure in the past has often resulted from not recognizing the fact that the sugar-beet requires a different and more thorough cultivation than beets grown for fodder purposes. A right preparation of the soil, correct planting, and the keeping of the root well below the surface of the ground, all exert their influence upon this crop, both as to quality and quantity.

In view of the probable extension of the beet-sugar industry in the near future and the consequent growth of these roots in large quantities in this country, it has been thought advisable to give some information—necessarily in a concise form—regarding those methods of culture which have been found advantageous by experienced sugar-beet growers.

Soil.—The sugar-beet will grow in almost any soil, but its profitable culture requires a good soil, properly prepared.

Heavy clay and wet soils, rocky and marshy lands, are not desirable. By judicious drainage the former may be vastly improved. Soils in which clay predominate are often too hard and impenetrable. In a ground full of stones the roots become forked and unsuited for the factory, and in a wet soil a watery root is produced.

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Rich, loose, sandy soils, containing a fair proportion of lime, are the most favourable for the growth of beets rich in sugar.

Too much organic matter in the soil is apt to impair the purity of the juice, and for this reason the soil selected should be well manured the previous autumn, no application being made in the spring. The manure used should be in a thoroughly rotted condition.

The soil must not only be fertile, but its mechanical condition must be such that the roots may easily penetrate it. Soils in suitable condition for grain crops give excellent results, and a soil in which the in-turned sod is thoroughly rotted is also good. New soil is not considered the most desirable.

In seasons when it is hot and dry the stronger and heavier soil, if well drained, will be found more favourable than a loose sandy soil, but the latter, if well manured, will be better if the summer is rainy or cold.

The ground should receive a thorough cultivation previous to seeding. If at all heavy it should not be worked while wet.

Sowing.—The proper time for seeding will depend upon the season and the soil, but during the latter part of April or the beginning of May the soil will in most localities be sufficiently dry, without having lost that degree of moisture necessary for the germination of the seed. The earlier the sowing the better, as the beets require to grow as long as possible. If found desirable, the seed may be soaked from five to ten hours before sowing.

The seed should be planted from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and in drills 12 to 20 inches apart. As it is not the purpose to raise a large beet—from 1 lb. to 2 lb. is a good size for sugar-content—the closer the plants in the row and the nearer together the drills the larger will be the yield to the acre, other things being equal.

Weeding.—When the weeds appear, if the beets are above ground, this operation should be commenced. A dry day should be selected for the work, which may be done by a hoe or suitable cultivator.

Thinning.—This may be done when the beets have attained a thickness of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. A damp day should be chosen, the roots being left from 6 to 9 inches apart, according to the richness of the soil. The richer the soil the closer the beets may be left. It is not desirable to raise a very large beet; small beets are the richer in sugar and have purer juice.

Cultivation.—It is of the utmost importance that the weeds be constantly destroyed and the soil kept loose. The number of times necessary to go over the ground will depend on the nature of the soil and the season.

Moreover, it is necessary that the beet should not be allowed to grow above ground; and consequently, as the summer advances, earthing up will have to be resorted to. In the part of the beet root developed above ground there is very little sugar. In the manufacture of the sugar this portion, if present, is always cut off and discarded—for not only is it poor in sugar, but it contains an excess of other substances which makes difficult the extraction of the sugar. Care should be taken not to break off the leaves during the early growth of the plant, for it is by them that the sugar is developed.

Harvesting.—When the leaves turn yellow the beet is approaching maturity. Although it is desirable to leave the beet in the ground as long as possible, they should be pulled before the first heavy frost, as such would materially lower the percentage of sugar.

If not intended at once for the factory they may be kept in a pit.

SECONDARY ADVANTAGES OF SUGAR-BEET CULTURE.

The indirect benefits to be derived from the sugar-beet culture are not few, and chief among them is the improvement of the soil.

The thorough state of cultivation necessary for the profitable growth of sugar-beets vastly increases the soil's fertility for succeeding crops. Land in a perfectly clean condition, with a proper mechanical texture and rich in plant food, is the result.

Q. Corn land is one especially well adapted to beets?

A. Yes. Beets will grow on any soil, but perhaps do best in a light loam, well manured the previous season.

Q. What about the North-west?

A. I cannot speak very hopefully of the North-west, I doubt if one could depend on a sufficient precipitation at the time when the beets need it most. A drought in the early weeks of growth is detrimental to the development of the beet. Last season there was a drought there, and, consequently, the beets scarcely grew at all. Then there was too much rain in the autumn, when there should be fine weather for maturing the beet. The soil of the Territories is suitable, there is no doubt about that; but I am not sure that one can depend on the season. In my report for last year, I say: 'It is obvious that we are not yet in a position to speak definitely as to the possibility of growing in Manitoba and the North-west territories generally, a beet with a high sugar content, owing to the exceptional character of the past season, the fact that all the roots examined did not receive the special attention or culture necessary for the best results, and that the samples represent but two localities in the province. Further work another year, when the season is normal, will be necessary to determine that question. It is only right, however, to point out that in many parts of Manitoba and the North-west territories, the climatic conditions best suited to sugar beet growing, which must comprise a sufficient and well distributed rain fall in the early months of growth, a high, mean summer temperature and absence of early autumn frosts, are not always present I cannot regard with sanguineness the prospect of obtaining many areas that could furnish an ample supply of rich beets, without which, of course, profitable sugar manufacture would be impossible.'

By Mr. Broder :

Q. If they get a large leaf growth early in the season, that would be best for them and it would increase the sugar late in the fall.

A. Yes, speaking generally, for the sugar is manufactured in the leaves.

Further in 1898 we examined some seventeen samples sent to us by the department of agriculture of British Columbia. The percentage of sugar in the juice varied between 11 and 15 per cent, but in the majority of cases the figures did not indicate a rich juice. This was probably due to the fact that the roots had not received proper culture, the farmers not being aware of the necessity for keeping them properly covered.

During the past year the work in sugar beet examination has been confined to a small number of samples from Manitoba, the North-west Territories and Prince Edward Island. These results appear in my report just issued. Those grown near Winnipeg and at Brandon and at Indian Head gave very low percentages of sugar. The season however as you know was of such a very abnormal character. So exceedingly dry in the early part of the season and then very wet in the autumn that I do not think that the figures obtained last year should be regarded as conclusive. I am free to confess, however, that I am not very sanguine about the possibility of growing a sufficient supply of sugar beets for factory purposes in Manitoba or the eastern part of the Territories, because the climate conditions there as I have pointed out cannot be considered of the best for the crop. They must have a fairly distributed rainfall in the early months of growth, a high mean summer temperature and absence of frost in the fall. These conditions are scarcely to be depended on in the North-west. However, I wish to continue the work for a year or two before speaking definitely or finally.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Your season here is long enough?

A. Oh yes, we can grow them well here.

It is possible however, that from a few analyses we have made of beets grown in Alberta under irrigation that very good rich beets can be grown there. There were some that came from Magrath and Stirling in Alberta which ran up to 15 and 17 per cent of sugar in the juice. These beets I should say were slightly withered, and that tends to increase the percentage of sugar somewhat.

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In regard to Prince Edward Island, we analyzed six samples of beets grown there and they were for the most part rich in sugar. They also had a high degree of purity. The information furnished regarding them simply stated that the seed was sown in the middle of June and the crop was harvested November 10, that the drills were 18 inches apart and the beets about six inches apart in the drill. The percentage of sugar was from 12 to 15.5 per cent, and the average was 13.9 per cent of sugar in the juice. This is a good showing and the averages obtained indicate that a beet suitable for profitable sugar extraction can be grown in Prince Edward Island.

Q. Did the roots at the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head receive any special culture?

A. The details of the treatment at Brandon as supplied by Mr. Bedford, were as follows:—'Was in fodder corn in 1899; ploughed once, and harrowed in spring 1900. Seed sown May 15, roots taken up October 3; rows 30 inches apart and plants left standing about nine inches apart in the rows.' The particulars furnished by Mr. McKay regarding those grown at Indian Head, are: 'Land fallowed 1899, ploughed 5 inches deep, and harrowed in spring 1900. Seed sown May 18, roots pulled September 28; distance between rows 28 inches, distance between roots 7 to 8 inches.'

ELEMENTS OF FERTILITY TAKEN UP BY BEET CROP.

I am frequently asked with regard to the amount of plant food taken from the soil by the growth of the sugar beet, and, therefore, I have made a calculation showing the amounts of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid taken from the soil per acre by the sugar beet crop. Thus in a yield of fifteen tons of roots, there would be taken out 480 lbs. of nitrogen, 240 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 990 lbs. of potash; and in the leaves from such a crop—the leaves we might estimate at about seven tons to the acre—there would be taken out 546 lbs. of nitrogen, 182 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 910 lbs. of potash. In other words, there is a little more nitrogen in the leaves than in the roots, and there is practically about the same amount of potash. There is a little more phosphoric acid in the roots than in the leaves. The deduction from these data is that by returning the leaves to the soil, one can replace a large amount of the plant food which has been extracted from the soil by the growth of the sugar beet. These figures also give an idea with regard to the necessary fertilizers. They show that a fertilizer in which potash predominates would be one which would give a good return. They show that next to potash, nitrogen is necessary to the sugar beet.

VALUE OF SUGAR BEET PULP.

The feeding value of the sugar beet has been discussed earlier this morning, but I did not mention a by-product in sugar manufacture which has a certain feeding value, namely, the beet pulp. We analysed a sample of the fresh pulp in 1891 and it showed 95.72 per cent of water. Fresh pulp, therefore, is not of much feeding value. If it were pressed, however, until it contained, say, 20 per cent of solid matter, it would be a useful fodder, something like corn ensilage from the silo.

Q. It would have to be pressed?

A. Yes, fresh pulp will only contain about five per cent of dry matter, approximately half the quantity found in roots. I should not consider it worth more than one-third the price of roots and it certainly would not pay to haul the fresh pulp any distance.

Q. It will not keep?

A. No, not unless ensiled.

By Mr. Broder:

Q. It would only do with an animal which was being fed of something else?

A. Yes; it might answer as a part of the succulent, bulky portion of the ration.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. It would have to be eaten in close proximity to the factory and got every day?

A. Yes, I think so. It would not pay to haul it far. I believe it can be kept fairly well in a silo, but with regard to that I can only speak from a laboratory experiment we made. The experiment was successful, but I have never seen pulp ensilage prepared on the large scale.

The chemical composition of its 'dry matter' is as follows :

Protein	11.92
Fat... ..	0.23
Carbo-hydrates	55.14
Fibre	29.44
Ash	3.27
<hr/>	
Total	100.00

Q. There is a question that has been brought up here before to-day and which I think should be settled, and that is with reference to ascertaining the food value of whey. I know from my own experience that the patrons of our cheese factory would not draw the whey away, they would have nothing to do with it and the cheese maker says, 'That is all right, give it to me,' and he went to work and bought a lot of pigs and fed them the whey and made a lot of money. I tell you what it is, he had so many pigs and they grew so thrifty that the town authorities would not stand it and he had to move his ranch further out; but really he had some magnificent pigs. As a matter of fact he made it a great success. Now the question is what method can we adopt to induce the government to have you take up these experiments. Would it be advantageous for us to pass a resolution here?

A. Oh, no, I do not think that at all necessary. It is comparatively easy for us to carry on experiments with such food materials as are produced at the farm or easily procurable, but it would be necessary to conduct these experiments with whey, either in conjunction with a cheese factory, or to have the whey sent in by freight every day from a factory. I don't know, speaking on the spur of the moment, which it would be better to do, but I prefer conducting the experiment at the Farm.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. You can get a factory close to the farm, can you not?

A. No, I think not.

Q. People are awake now to the fact that there is some value in whey, because they are using it, and using a good deal of it. They are all ready to take it from the factories, and some of them want more than their share.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. They hold, up our way, that it is injurious to the cheese to allow the whey to go back in the milk cans. Do they return them all their whey?

Mr. KIDD—Some of them want more than they are entitled to.

Mr. WRIGHT—We cannot afford to lose anything nowadays. Everything must be utilized, and every care must be taken, not only to make cheese cheaply, but to make it good and cheap. We must have all these by-products utilized. It seems to me whey is a very valuable by-product for pork production.

Having read over the preceding transcript of my evidence of March 28 and April 2, I find it correct.

FRANK T. SHUTT,

Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

CULTIVATION OF SOIL—ANIMAL PRODUCTS

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THURSDAY, April 11, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 o'clock a.m., Mr. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, attended at the request of the Committee and submitted the following evidence :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN of the Committee on Agriculture, I thought this morning that, with your permission, I would for a few minutes draw your attention to the line of work or to the department which comes under my charge at the Central Experimental Farm ; I shall, however, spend only a minute or two on that, and then go on to discuss more particularly certain lines of work in that department. In the first place some two years ago the land on the Central Experimental Farm was divided up, and a part of it, 200 acres, was set apart as a farm proper to be handled as a farm, that is, as any farmer's farm might be handled. This is under my supervision. On that farm we study the advantages of rotations, the different systems of soil cultivation, (at present we are trying one particular system) and the economy of different forage crops. Since our work as almost every farmer's work is, and should be with live stock, we are working almost entirely on that line. In that connection we are experimenting with dairy herds, beef cattle and in pork production, as well as with sheep. In addition to this I have charge of the dairy.

CULTIVATION OF SOIL AND ROTATION OF CROPS.

Permit me now to draw your attention for a few minutes to work we are doing in soil cultivation. We have introduced at the Central Experimental Farm what is commonly called the shallow cultivation system or the surface system of cultivation. The aim of this system is to keep the humus or vegetable matter near the surface. We move the sub-soil of course and keep it in good physical condition, but our chief aim is to keep the surface of the soil full of humus, which as you know is the soil constituent most concerned in holding the food necessary to plant growth. We want that near the top.

We have adopted a rotation which is particularly helpful along this line, and which is likely to maintain the fertility, or the humus, in the surface soil. Our rotation is a five year one. In the first year we have pasture or hay. This is broken up in July or August, just between haying and harvesting, ploughed shallow three or four inches deep, left for a short time, rolled, and then the surface cultivated, inducing in this way the breaking up or decay of the roots and stubble which have been turned under. This keeps the humus at the surface and we keep this well worked up until the autumn, when we find that the roots or stubble have all broken down and formed a good vegetable mould.

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By Mr. Gould :

Q. How long would you have this in pasture before breaking up ?

A. One year hay and one year pasture. To preserve the material which has been gained from the rotted roots and stubble we ridge the soil up in the fall with a three gang double mould-board plough. With this implement we are able to go over seven or eight acres per day. So you see the operation is not a very expensive one.

Q. Do you ridge it shallow or deep ?

A. Quite shallow, three or four inches, the plough makes ridges six or seven inches high and twenty-one inches apart, making a very nicely ridged field.

Q. The object is to get the action of the frost ?

A. The primary object is to retain the fertility of the matter which has decomposed and which contains a great deal of plant food in a soluble form. If the surface soil be ploughed up into ridges the water will run off on the same principle as from a cock of hay. The secondary object is to expose the sub-soil to the action of the frost. The frost will penetrate and affect this part of the soil not so particularly influenced by the humus. Humus modifies the action of frost on most soils and that is one reason why we are trying to get all the humus we can in the surface-soil. There is a better chance to growing crops of clover for it is not so likely to be influenced by frost in winter.

By Mr. Cochran :

Q. Will the frost not go into the ground deeper ?

A. Not necessarily, but if the surface soil is frozen all over, to a depth of four or five inches, the surface of the soil is the only part particularly affected. This we are not anxious to have moved by frost, it is worked up anyway. The part we are more anxious to have affected is the sub-soil, and by ribbing it is affected in part at least.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. If it is ridged that way in the fall would not the snow be more likely to fall in the furrows and prevent the frost getting into it ?

A. No, I do not think so ; once the snow is on the ground there is small chance of frost in any case. Last year as an example, the snow came early and there was little frost. Driving through the fields this spring the hoofs of the horses would bring up mud from under the snow.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. What crop would be on the field the year before ?

A. Pasture or hay, generally pasture.

Q. When do you break the sod ?

A. We break the sod in the end of July or August, and cultivate it until the end of September or October, and then before the fall rains begin ridge it up.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. It is all decayed ?

A. Yes. We ridge it up from 3 to 3½ and 4 inches deep.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. Is it not difficult breaking the sod ?

A. It is sometimes a little difficult. The first time it may be very difficult, the second time it will be not nearly so difficult, and the third time it should be quite easy. The large amount of humus near the surface makes it more friable. We have just started the system here and find it quite difficult in the beginning. The second year of the rotation grain is grown upon any given area, generally oats, barley or peas, one of these three. With oats and barley or mixtures, we sow ten pounds of clover to

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the acre as a fertilizer. If your soil is in good condition, clover may be put in to use as feed. Where it costs us \$1 or \$1.25 to sow with clover, we calculate that we get about \$12 worth of manure from it.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Is that clover sown with the grain and ploughed under in the field ?

A. Yes, we sow it with the grain in the second year. The succeeding winter or in preparation for the third year of the rotation, we spread manure in the winter broadcast on the stubble land, but when the snow is ten inches deep or more, we put it in small piles, a quarter of a ton in a pile. That is spread first thing in the spring ; we start to throw it out before the snow is all gone ; a certain amount of snow is not bad ; that is the reason we start so early. The manure has to be worked in well with a firm tooth cultivator or disc harrow. This is frequently a difficult operation, but it must be done. In some cases last year we had to plough it in. This is worked up thoroughly for roots. We have grown on the farm, this third year of the rotation, corn, potatoes, mangels, turnips or some kind of forage crop. To recapitulate, the first year we have pasture or hay, the second year grain and clover, and the third year what might be called a partial fallow, that is to say an ensilage and root crop.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. I would like to ask you, Professor, do you put your manure on what farmers in our section would call summer fallow ; is that what you put the manure on the spring ?

A. No, we put it on the stubble during the fall and winter to be used as corn or root land, the next year.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Why do you put the manure in piles ?

A. Our land is more or less hilly, and the snow going off might carry it off or move a certain amount of it. Then again there are depressions in the soil, and if the manure is spread on the snow, on the hills there is apt to be a lack of it and in the depressions a superabundance. That is an advantage of putting it in piles.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. You say the second year you sow oats, barley and pease ?

A. Yes.

Q. Are these the best grains to sow ?

A. For us they are.

Q. Would not wheat do after sod ?

A. Have you ever been on the Experimental farm ?

Q. No.

A. Well our soil is not suited for wheat at all. We might in a year or two get a good crop of wheat after we have got on with this rotation and got it worked up. We might, perhaps, be able to get 25 bushels, but our best average yield at present would be about 20 bushels, and that is not enough.

Q. Which of these three do best ?

A. Oats.

Q. Then with oats it would be safe to turn down clover ?

A. Yes. The third year, as I have said, we have corn or roots, and the fourth year grain again seeded down. In the fall treatment of root and corn land we have been trying a number of experiments. We have cultivated and put it into small ridges, and run a double-mould-board plough through it without any cultivation. We have ploughed it in wide ridges, and have left it without being touched. I am not able to give you any data as yet, but at a future date I hope to be able to give you the results of these experiments. After the roots we put in grain, oats or barley, and seed down

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with clover and timothy. We find it necessary to sow about 12 pounds of timothy and 10 pounds of clover—7 lbs. of red clover and 3 lbs. of alsike—to the acre. The next year is hay. We usually get a heavy crop of clover. Then the sixth year, or the first year again, is pasture or clover or hay as we choose.

By Mr. Gould:

Q. Is that not a heavy crop of seed?

A. It seems heavy of timothy but not of clover.

Q. With us 5 lbs. of alsike would seed an acre without difficulty.

A. Well we do not put so much in. We sow 3 lbs. of alsike and 7 lbs. of red clover. Five pounds alsike to the acre is easily as heavy a seeding as 10 lbs. of red clover.

Q. Seven lbs. red clover and 3 lbs. of alsike would be 10 lbs. to the acre?

A. We have tried it in different mixtures, and that is the one that gave the best results.

Q. Our farmers would think they would not get a crop at all?

A. I am fairly familiar with your county, it is very fertile and grass will naturally catch better. But I have tried it on my own farm and down here and I find that good seeding is necessary. It is thoroughly economical to give a good seeding.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin):

Q. Particularly grass seed more than any other kind?

A. Yes. For the sake of 15 cents to half a dollar for the extra seed you may lose \$10.00 worth of hay.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. If you put on that quantity of clover would you have any timothy the first year?

A. No, very little, but a great crop of timothy the second year. The alsike comes through and there is a great crop of horse hay.

By Mr. Gould:

Q. You think it is good to have alsike for horses?

A. For working horses.

Q. Our farmers are abandoning it. They sow alsike by itself for seed, perhaps use the straw afterwards. I do not like the hay for horses.

A. What kind of horses?

Q. They disapprove of its use as hay.

A. What are their objections?

Q. I do not like to go into particular data; that is our idea.

A. Well, we have been feeding it since I came to the farm, and before that, and we never had any trouble.

Q. Up our way landlords are inserting provisions in leases that alsike must not be sown.

Mr. WRIGHT.—I give a dollar a ton more for alsike hay.

Mr. ROBINSON (W. Elgin).—It is more a prejudice against alsike than anything else.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. It cuts better and makes a better hay.

A. Yes, that is one thing, and then alsike is fine and seems to make a more palatable hay, and our horses like it better.

Mr. ROBINSON (W. Elgin).—And it is better.

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By Mr. Gould:

Q. There is more poison in alsike than in any other hay.

A. Yes, I believe there is an alkaloid in it.

Q. I have lost several head and the veterinary said they were poisoned by alsike.

A. I have never heard of it doing any harm. I have heard there was an alkaloid in it. Of course I am not a chemist, so I cannot say anything about that.

DAIRY CATTLE,—FEEDING, BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.

I think now, with your permission, we will leave the crops and the rotation and go into the subject of cattle.

With the dairy cattle we are following one or two lines. I cannot say we have any results as yet because, as you know, a number of years are necessary to get definite results with any kind of cattle. We are working with three breeds of cattle, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Short Horns. We are trying to gain some information as to the relative value of these cattle on an average farm. We are studying milk secretion as influenced by different classes of food, and studying the individuality of animals as economical milk producers. We were able last year to raise the average milk product of our dairy herd by 1,000 pounds just by careful feeding and by making a study of the individual animals. I do not think I should give you any particular results along these lines unless you ask for them.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. What do you mean by 1,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs. of milk?

A. Yes. The year before last, 1899, they gave 5,300 lbs. of milk and last year 6,300 and some odd pounds on the average. We raised it 1,000 lbs. or over.

Q. Each?

A. Each, and they were the same cattle exactly.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. What was the increased cost of the food?

A. Nothing.

Q. Nothing?

A. It was because we studied the animals. You see it is quite possible to feed a cow so as not to get much profit. I won't say it is the fault of the Farm, but you are probably aware that there was no agriculturist at the Farm until two or three years ago and the herdsmen went ahead and fed as he pleased and was not very careful to study the cattle and feed them according to their individual needs. I changed this and studied each animal, and watched them; you know it is possible to give a cow 15 or 20 cents worth of food a day and only get 10 cents worth of milk, and you could give another animal the same amount and she will give you 30 or 40 cents worth of milk.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. That is more in the animal than in the feed?

A. Yes, it is more in the animal, but you must study the animal. One cow last year made something over \$90 worth, which was something over \$2.70 worth for each dollar of food. Another cow barely gave dollar for dollar. This latter is the kind of cow we must get rid of. This shows the economy of different animals as well as the differences according to the various breeds and grades.

By Mr. Kidd:

Q. How many averaged this?

A. Twenty cows.

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By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Was the food alike ?

A. Oh, no, we have to watch each animal. You cannot tell by looking at an animal or from the milk what suits her best. Some do best with oats, some with a mixture of oats and pease and some will not do well on anything but bran.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you been in that system long enough to give us any idea on general principles what is the best feed for milk ?

A. The grain do you mean or the roughage and all ?

Q. The grain and the roots ?

A. The first great principle in feeding dairy cows we find is variation. Give a change and vary the food, giving them enough all the time you know, but to keep changing the food. We find better results from roots than from ensilage, although ensilage gives very good results.

Q. What kind of roots are most satisfactory as far as milk is concerned ?

A. We cannot feed turnips you know. We feed mangels. I think we could feed turnips, but we have some very particular patrons and they know what is being fed and as soon as they know that turnips are being fed we hear about it. I do not believe there is anything in it.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. You speak of varying the food. What will be the result provided the food is mixed ?

A. That would last longer, that is please the animal for a longer time and have a better effect than any one food fed the whole time, but they get tired of the mixture. We find the best results from ensilage, then roots, then hay, then straw, as well as a change of grain.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Do you keep your cows in during the summer ?

A. In July and August we stable them during the day.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. On account of the flies.

A. Yes, and let them out at night.

We have also been doing some work in studying the milk secretion as to the effect upon it of long or short periods of milking.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Can you feed turnips without tasting the milk or butter ?

A. I think so.

Q. You can ?

A. I think so, yes.

Q. I know some people who cannot.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you kept an account of your profit on these cows, that is on your dairy farm ?

A. Yes. Last year, we kept a profit and loss account with each animal. The profit and loss ranged from one cow which gave a profit of £56 to another which gave us a profit of nothing. That is, she just paid her board and that is all.

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Q. I am talking about the herd now ; of course we have got experience in farming.

A. We were able to make a profit ; do you wish the exact figures.

Q. Approximately ? That is the pith of the whole thing. Scientific farming if it does not pay is no good to me ?

A. Our profit on our dairy herd last year was \$588 on twenty cows

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Did you allow the wages of the men who take care of the herd ?

A. It takes one man to look after the cows and one to help with the milking, and we have just estimated the value of the food. The labour we estimate is counterbalanced by the manure. At the figures we have to pay for manure it is more than the cost of the labour, but we have let it go at that. If we take the labour off the above amount there would still be a profit of \$200 besides the manure.

Q. And you valued the grains you fed and other stuff at current prices ?

A. At the market prices in Ottawa. That is after paying for the labour, but that is not counting the manure. I think the manure on any farm is quite equal to the labour, because without the manure you cannot hope to farm.

Q. Do you find the farmers generally value it so highly ?

A. I know they are quite willing to pay it around Ottawa ; they pay the same prices as we do, we do not buy any on the farm, but they buy it for the orchard and the farmers around us buy it as well, therefore, I believe farmers value manure quite as highly as we. It is evident that they put a high value on it, and so they should.

Q. That is the better class of farmers ?

A. Well, the poorer class of farmers do not put the true value on it.

Q. The poorer class, I thought there were no poor farmers ?

A. Anyway, they generally farm with a poor class of cows and seem to farm for the pleasure of it. Probably there is no poor class of farmers, but there are farmers who do not make their farms pay.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Before leaving that question of the dairy do I understand you to say that you were able to raise the milk one thousand pounds last year over the year before ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any cows the year before that you were keeping at a loss or that did not pay for their board.

A. Yes.

Q. And were you able this last year to make these cows pay for their board ?

A. In most cases ; in one or two we were not. Breeding is very important in dairying I admit. It is generally conceded that we must have good sires and breed with a certain standard or ideal in view, but I think the most important point of all is proper feeding, not heavy feeding, but proper feeding of the proper class of food, and to the right animals.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. In making that increase was that done by studying carefully the nature of the cow and giving her proper food ?

A. Yes, and by giving her all the food she could convert into milk. Some cows can stand heavy feed and others can not. If you give them all the same feed, dish out six or seven pounds of meal each day to the cows, some cows will give good results and others will not.

Q. You give a cow all she can properly digest, and give no more than what she can digest.

A. No, that is not right ; many cows can digest far more than they can convert into milk, they can digest it, but they cannot put it into milk, what they do is to put it on their backs. Give a cow what she will convert into milk not what she will digest.

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We have recently been doing some work along the lines of milk secretion, studying the effect of the different lengths of time between milking. We started first by milking at 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 at night, and then at 6 o'clock in the morning and 4.15 at night to see the effect of the change in the period of milking and of milking regularly at these different periods. We found that where the cows were milked at equal intervals, say 6 in the morning and 6 at night, the two milkings were practically the same in amount of milk and similar in quality. Where they were milked at unequal intervals, we found that the milk yielded in the morning, say at 6 o'clock, was poorer in butter fat, while the milk yielded in the evening at say 1.30 p.m. was richer, that the short period was richer but considerably less in amount, and that in the morning there was a larger flow but the milk was much poorer. At the period of change in hours of milking when there was excitement, that is the change from 6 at night to a quarter past four, we found that some cows would fail and others would maintain the flow. There was a great variation from day to day in the quantity of milk fat. This shows strongly the advisability of milking cows with regularity if we are to reap the best results. We have carried on two experiments like this, and it is to be repeated next summer. That is to say, we carried it on in the fall and winter and shall now try it in the summer.

We are also carrying on work in the line of dairy calves studying the form of the calves and seeing how certain they are to keep this form throughout life if they are properly fed. Also studying the animal to see if the calves which come of a poor form, that is not what we call dairy form, are likely to develop the full character, that is if they come from a good sire and a good dam. We have very little data on that line as yet, but are working on it.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Is this department solely under your control ?

A. It is under my control subject of course to the Director and to the Minister.

Q. I suppose you have really all to do with it ?

A. I have most to do with it.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. There is one thing I would like to know ; with us in Nova Scotia, we get a better yield of grass with wheat, next barley and oats are poorest. I do not know what is the experience of other people.

A. Well, the yield of grass with any crop depends upon two things—the condition of the soil and the manner in which that crop has been seeded ; that is whether it has been sown thickly or thinly. We find that where you sow a good variety of wheat a variety that will stand up well, there is no difficulty in getting a good stand or a variety of oats ; rather thinly sown, and they stand up well, we have no difficulty in getting a good catch ; but where you sow them thickly and they grow so rankly that they fall down there is no doubt a difficulty in getting a good catch of grass. It is not the kind of grain that is grown but the way in which that grain grows as far as I can make out.

THE PRODUCTION OF BEEF.

With regard to the work we have been carrying on in beef production of course we have to give general results, we cannot discuss the feeding of individual animals, or anything like that, but I will give you the cost and say what certain lines of experiment will show. The cost is estimated upon current market prices of the feed in Ottawa, I have the list of prices here and will read them if you wish it.

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By Hon. Mr. Fisher :

Q. It is not necessary?

A. We have been carrying on two or three different lines of experiments. One on the comparative economy of producing beef from calves, yearlings, two year olds, and three years olds. Another line is the comparative economy of feeding dehorned steers loose, dehorned steers tied, and steers tied up without being dehorned. Another line is the feeding of steers in large or small numbers in box stalls. In these experiments we had groups of three different sizes, three steers in one box, six steers in one box and nine steers in one box. The experiment was conducted for the purpose of determining the comparative economy of feeding a large or small number together.

Under 'baby beef' I shall take up still another line of work we are doing in steer feeding. The results obtained from feeding different aged beef animals are as follows: We took five steers, calves, their first weight on 15th May, 1900, was 751 lbs., the finishing weight on the 1st of April, 1901, was 3,510 lbs. They gained in weight in 320 days, 2,759 lbs., the average total gain per steer being 552 lbs. The daily gain per steer was 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. almost. The gross cost of the food was \$75.86, while the cost per 100 lbs. of gain was \$2.75. Now the all important point I think in the whole of this series of experiments is the cost per 100 lbs. of gain made. When we have that then we are able to arrive at some conclusion as to the class or age of animals that should be fed.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. Do you find any difference between dehorned cattle and those which are left with horns on?

A. If you will permit me I will take that up later. I am just coming to that in a few minutes. In the case of the yearlings, which were taken about 18 months old and fed until they were two years old, the result was as follows: There were nine steers in the lot and their weight at the beginning was 7,275 pounds, and at the finish they weighed 9,193 pounds. They gained during the period of 192 days 1,918 pounds. The average gain per steer was 213.1 pounds, or a gain per steer per day of 1.11 pounds. They cost to feed \$95.87 and the cost of 100 pounds gain was \$5. You will notice a great increase over the cost, of a like gain in the calves. The cost per 100 lbs of gain with the calves was \$2.75, and with the yearlings it was \$5.

In the case of the two year olds they were taken at 28 or 29 months old and fed till three years of age.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. These are cattle?

A. Yes. There were 9 steers in the two year old lot and their weight going in was 8,635 pounds, while their finished weight was 11,074 pounds. The total gain during 181 days was 2,439 pounds, the gain per steer on the average was 271 lbs, or an average gain of practically 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 1.49 lbs., per steer per diem. The total cost of feeding this lot was \$151.78, and the cost of each 100 lbs. gain in flesh was \$6.20, another rise. As the steers got older we found that it cost more to feed them.

There were 9 steers also in the lot of three year olds, when we began to feed at 40 months of age and fed till they were about four years old. We found the following results. The 9 steers weighed 10,065 pounds when they went in, and their finished weight was 12,655 lbs. This made a gain during 188 days of 2,590 lbs., and the average gain per steer was 287 lbs., or an average gain of 1.53 lbs per steer per diem. The total cost of feeding these steers was \$176.27 and the cost of each 100 lbs. gain was \$6.80.

This, I think, is about the best point in feeding steers that we can make out on the work we have carried on. The comparative economy and the great advantage of feeding young steers, as against old, has been made quite plain. It is so much cheaper to produce flesh on yearlings than on three year olds that we can afford to pay nearly as much for the yearlings and still make a larger profit.

Q. Is the beef as good?

A. It commands quite as high a price on the local market, but you cannot export it.

Q. I do not like it myself?

A. It is a fancy beef.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. You mean to say as high prices for the smaller cattle after fattening as for the larger ones?

A. We do here, but we cannot export them.

Q. You cannot export them?

A. No.

Q. Taking that difference into consideration, you think still that the benefit will be in feeding the young cattle?

A. I think so, for a reason that I shall bring out shortly in my evidence.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Will the large dealers here, like Matthews, buy the small animals?

A. Well, Matthews does not deal in cattle here; the large dealer here is Slattery, who will give as good a price for well finished small steers as for large.

Now in the next experiment we fed dehorned *vs.* not dehorned steers. The dehorned steers were fed loose and there were nine steers in the lot. Their first weight was 8,650 lbs. and their finished weight was 10,895 lbs. They made a total gain of 2,155 lbs. in 184 days, a daily gain per steer of 1.30 lbs., or not quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The total cost of feeding them was \$140.58, and the cost per 100 lbs. of gain was \$6.50.

By Hon. Mr. Fisher :

Q. What age were these cattle?

A. Two years old. They were all the same age. In the lot which were tied up and dehorned there were 9 steers also. Their first weight was 8,655 lbs. and their finished weight was 10,905 lbs. The total gain in 184 days was 2,250 lbs., and the daily gain per steer was 1.36 lbs. In the loose steers it was 1.30 lbs., a gain of $\frac{6}{100}$ of a lb. per steer per day in favour of those which were tied up. The total cost of feeding them was \$133.17 and the cost of 100 lbs. gain was \$5.90, as compared with \$6.50 for the loose cattle.

Q. What did you sell these for per hundred?

A. \$4.60.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. That is only the comparison between the dehorned cattle, loose and tied up?

A. Yes. We had another lot, not dehorned and tied up. The 9 steers in this lot weighed 8,635 lbs. at first and their finished weight was 11,074 lbs. The total gain in 181 days was 2,439 lbs., the daily gain per steer was 1.49 lbs., the gross cost of the feed was \$151.78 and the cost of 100 lbs. gain was \$6.20. You will notice that the steers that were fed dehorned and tied made the cheapest gain, and those that were fed dehorned and loose made the most expensive gain. Now at the same time at Nappan, Brandon and Indian Head experiments similar to this were carried on. The result at Indian Head and Brandon was practically the same, but the result at Nappan was different. The steers fed loose made a somewhat greater gain than those which were fed tied up. As to the economy of feeding them in that way there I am not prepared to say.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. What time do you cut the horns?

A. In the autumn.

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By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Does it really make any difference whether you dehorn them or not?

A. The point we tried to bring out was whether dehorned cattle fattened best tied up or loose. With the horns on we could not feed them loose.

Q. This experiment shows you that you cannot feed them at a profit?

A. Why?

Q. You sold them for less than they cost, apparently.

A. We bought them for \$3.35 a hundred and we sold them at \$4.60.

Q. What is the difference on the general price after feeding?

A. Well there was a net profit of \$1.25 on each hundredweight we bought.

Q. But it costs \$6.00 a hundredweight, say, for what was put on?

A. But you must remember that there was an increased value given to the weight which we had bought. Suppose that we bought 1,000 lbs of beef at \$3.35, there would be an outlay of \$33.50, and we sold 1,300 lbs. at \$4.60, there would be a selling price of \$59.80, a cost for feed of \$18, total cost, \$51.50, profit, \$8.30.

Q. I fancy the margin would be small?

A. I have the exact figures here for some lots. The yearlings made a profit of about \$9.

Q. Per head?

A. Per head. The two year olds made a profit of about \$7, and the three year olds made a profit of between \$4 and \$5 per head.

Q. After paying for everything?

A. After paying for everything.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. That is not including the labour?

A. The manure is well worth the labour; there is a profit after that.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. A small one?

A. The profit lies, especially in late years, in the market in which you buy and in which you sell; it depends entirely on the bargains you are able to make.

Q. And allows nothing for the oversight of the boss?

A. No, you have to be very careful, stockers and feeders are so very high. I believe they are going down this year and there will be more chance this way.

By Mr. Kidd :

Q. Stockers have been high in proportion to what the beef sold for in the spring this last two years?

A. Always too high. You have to pay the strictest attention to every detail in feeding steers in these years if you want to make a profit at all, in fact if you want to clear yourself. There are many feeders I know of, who last year fed at a loss.

Q. The profits have been with the men who raised the stockers?

A. The market in the States has been so great that stockers have been away up, stockers have been very very high, and they have gone over there.

By Mr. Halliday :

Q. They have had to pay $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty?

A. And they can get a dollar or a \$1.50 more than we can for 100 live weight. They have a great advantage, and we have to pay the piper here.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Your experiments here, in connection with beef cattle show that the advantage is in tying them?

A. So far as economy of cost of feeding it is, and this year the results will be practically the same, I think.

Q. And was an experiment conducted at some other experimental farm that showed the reverse?

A. At Nappan it seemed somewhat different. I cannot say as to the cost at Nappan, but I know the cost here and at Indian Head.

Then as to feeding a large or a small number in a box I thought that the small number would do better, but this year the work here shows the reverse. The ones where there is a large number in the box are doing considerably better than the small number.

BABY BEEF.

Now there is another line of experiment in beef production that we are carrying on. It is what is on the order paper under the head of 'baby beef.' We took last spring ten bull calves and made steers of them. We fed during the summer, a slightly higher ration to one lot of five, than to the other. At first we gave both lots milk and a little bit of grain, but after a short time we cut off the grain from one lot and have kept on feeding the other lot well. Our aim in this experiment is:—

First, to ascertain if possible the economy of feeding well from birth to block.

Second, to study the influence of age on cost of increase in weight.

Third, to demonstrate the comparative and absolute loss (or gain) of feeding calves as most farmers do.

The two lots of calves we have at the farm are splendid examples of what feed will do. I got them photographed yesterday, lot one fed on the cheap ration, lot two the one fed on an expensive ration. That is, it cost more per day to feed them. Lot one fed on a limited or growing ration started at 119 lbs. each, and the weight of the lot was 595 lbs. They ended at 377 lbs. each on December 31, a total gain of 1,185 lbs. The average daily rate of gain of each was 1.31 lbs. The average cost per 100 lbs. gain was \$2.35 and the cost to feed the lot for twenty-eight weeks was \$30.39. The average cost to feed one steer one day was 3.10 cents.

The rations given them the first week were skim milk 15 lbs., oats $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., ensilage one pound and hay one-half lb. I won't say they ate all that ensilage or hay, but we put it before them and they nibbled at it, or took part of it.

Then in October to give an idea of how the rations changed, we gave each calf one pound oats, $\frac{2}{3}$ lb. of shorts, one pound bran, two pounds hay.

Lot one at present average 500 lbs. and lot two something over 700 lbs. I think to-day they would average 750 lbs.; Lot 2 or the fattening ration started at 150 lbs. each. They were a little heavier because they were a little older, but they were not better steers. The lot weighed 750 lbs., a gain of 423 lbs. in six and a half months. Their total weight at the end of November was 2,165 lbs.; they made an average daily gain of 1.44 lbs., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. almost. The average cost per 100 lbs. gain was \$2.32. The cost to feed the lot for twenty-eight weeks was \$32.84 and the average cost to feed one steer one day was 3.35 cents. These were fed 15 lbs. of skim milk, one quarter of a pound of oats, corn 1 oz., oil meal 1 oz., ensilage 1 lb., hay $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. the first week. In October they got no skim milk, one pound oats, one third of a pound of corn, one third of a pound of oil meal, one half pound of bran, and about two pounds of hay. You will notice there is very little difference in the ration of the two lots thus far, we made very little difference until the end of December, because if you don't feed a young animal and keep it growing while young, you never can hope to do anything. I have recently visited a number of farms in this section, and I think the advantage and necessity is quite evident. If you make a comparison of our poor lot of steers with the calves of many farmers in Ontario, animals that have not been fed on very much except whey, you would be convinced of the truth and importance of what I say. The results with animals so fed are deplorable.

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By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. Are these allowed to run in the stable yard?

A. In the fall they were.

By Mr. Harwood:

Q. Were they in the stable the whole time?

A. In the cool of the evening we let them out in the yard. Since the first of December we have been feeding them in an entirely different manner. The first lot, that is the growing ration lot, have been getting about 15 lbs. of roots, 35 lbs. of ensilage, 1 lb. hay, and a pound of straw a day, without any grain, while the other lot, have been getting about one half pound oats, one-half pound oil meal, one pound bran and about a pound of gluten meal a day, in addition to 20 lbs. roots, 25 lbs. ensilage, a pound of hay and a pound of straw per diem. The cost of feeding for the light ration lot, that is the small ration lot, from December 1, 1900, to April 1, 1901, was \$30.39, the total gain in the period was 730 lbs. and the cost to produce 100 lbs. live weight, \$4.16. The daily rate of gain per steer was 1.02 lbs. and the average cost to feed one steer one day, 5.02 cents. Now the other lot have made a total gain in that time of 1,345 lbs. They have cost to produce 100 lbs. live weight, \$3.19. Note the difference, the steers which were fed well have cost only \$3.19 per 100 lbs. while those fed on what may be called a cheap ration cost to produce 100 lbs. \$4.16. The cost per day there has been considerably greater, as in the case of the poor lot it cost 5.02 cents per day and in the other 7.11 a day. The details of the feeding of the two lots week by week, are as follows:—

Period Week ending	Oats.	Barley.	Bran.	Shorts.	Roots.	Ensil- age.	Straw.	Hay.
Dec. 1.....	35	17½	35	17½	105	70	.....	35
" 8.....	35	17½	35	17½	175	140	.....	35
" 15.....	35	17½	35	17½	315	280	.....	35
" 22.....	35	17½	35	17½	350	315	.....	35
" 29.....	35	17½	17½	17½	490	455	.....	35
Jan. 5.....	17½	.....	17½	17½	525	525	.....	35
" 12.....	17½	.....	17½	.....	350	525	.....	35
" 19.....	17½	.....	.....	.....	875	525	.....	35
Totals	227½	70	192½	105	3,185	2,835	.....	280
Jan. 26.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	700	35	35
Feb. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	700	35	35
" 9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	700	35	35
" 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	700	35	35
" 23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	875	35	35
Mar. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	875	35	35
" 9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	875	35	35
" 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	1,225	35	35
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,125	6,650	280	280
Mar. 23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	1,225	35	35
" 30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	1,225	35	35
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,175	9,100	350	350

Total cost of feed December 1, 1900, to April 1, 1901, was \$30.39. Total gain in period 2,505—1,775=730 lbs. Cost to produce 100 lbs. live weight \$4.16.

General statement for whole life of steers:—

Daily rate of gain per steer, 1.02.

Average cost to feed 1 steer 1 day, 5 $\frac{2}{100}$ cents.

Average 100 lbs. cost for 10½ months or 320 days, \$3.13.

Period Week ending	Oats.	Corn.	Oil Meal.	Bran.	Shorts.	Roots.	En- silage.	Straw.	Hay.	Calf Food.
Dec. 1.....	35	35	.....	35	.....	105	35	.....	35	14
" 8.....	35	.....	35	35	.....	105	140	.....	35	14
" 15.....	35	35	.....	35	.....	210	175	.....	35	.....
" 22.....	35	35	.....	35	.....	315	280	.....	35	14
" 29.....	35	35	17½	35	.....	455	420	.....	35	.....
Jan. 5.....	35	35	17½	35	.....	490	420	.....	35	.....
" 12.....	35	35	17½	35	.....	490	455	.....	35	.....
" 19.....	35	35	17½	17½	.....	700	630	.....	35	.....
Totals.....	280	245	105	262½	.....	2,870	2,555	.....	280	42
Jan. 26... ..	35	35	17½	17½	.....	700	630	35	35	.....
Feb. 2.....	52½	35	17½	17½	.....	700	630	35	35	.....
" 9.....	52½	35	17½	17½	.....	700	630	35	35	.....
" 16.....	52½	35	17½	17½	(Gluten)	700	700	35	35	.....
" 23.....	17½	.....	17½	17½	35	700	875	35	35	.....
Mar. 2.....	17½	.....	17½	35	35	700	875	35	35	.....
" 9.....	17½	.....	17½	35	35	700	875	35	35	.....
" 16.....	17½	.....	17½	35	35	700	875	35	35	.....
" 23.....	17½	.....	17½	35	35	700	875	35	35	.....
" 30.....	17½	.....	17½	35	35	700	875	35	35	.....
Totals.....	297½	140	175	262½	210	7,000	7,840	340	340	.....

Total cost of feed, Dec. 1, 1900, to April 1, 1901, was \$43.02.

Total gain in period: 3,510—2,165 = 1,345 lbs.

General statement for whole life of steers:—

Cost to produce 100 lbs. live weight \$3.19.

Daily rate of gain per steer 2.22 lbs.

Average cost to feed 1 steer a day 7 $\frac{11}{100}$ cts.

Average cost to produce 100 lbs. gain during 320 days = \$2.75.

Lot 1, fed on what is supposed to be the cheaper ration cost \$3.13 per hundred pounds, while lot 2, which was supposed to be the expensively fed ration cost us \$2.75 an economy of 38 cents per hundred pounds, and as to the relative values, lot 1 we could sell to-day at \$15 each, while lot 2 we could sell to-day for about \$35 each.

By Hon. Mr. Fisher:

Q. \$35?

A. We could have got that yesterday, that is \$35 apiece. That kind of meat is worth \$5 a hundred pounds; it is good beef, I do not know whether you would call it beef but it is good meat any way. The point we hoped to find out was the cost of producing meat, and one lot cost us about \$75 to produce. That is the cheap lot, the expensive lot has cost us about \$100. On one lot we would just pay for the keep, and on the other lot we would make a profit of \$75. There I think is the point worth noting in the feeding of calves. I think we in Canada to-day, and especially in this part of Canada must come to feeding our calves well from the beginning and keeping them going right along. This is the kind of beef that can be produced at a profit and gets top prices in all the markets, and when we can get them up to 1,200 or say 1,400 pounds as I have no doubt we can have them by next spring, I think we can have them weighing 1,400 pounds next May, they would then be heavy enough for export and command top prices as exporters. I admit that the cost of putting on an extra pound of flesh from this on will be perhaps considerably greater than it has been, but I do not think it will nearly counterbalance the large profit that has already been paid, or that it will bring it down to any great extent.

Q. There is nothing I think to indicate that the cost of putting on a pound of flesh will be any greater at three years than it was at two years old?

A. No.

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Q. On the contrary it may be a little less?

A. It will not be greater probably. At present, however, they are putting on from 2 to 3 pounds a day. The growth seems to come in waves as it were. During the latter part of January and February the gain was found to be 4 pounds per day, and during the latter part of March they fell off and made only 2 pounds a day for three weeks.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. How often do you weigh them?

A. We weigh them every two weeks when there is no change going on, but more frequently when there is a change. Now they are raising again, at the last weighing they were making $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and judging from the condition that they are in, I think they are making more than that at present.

Q. You intend to keep them on all summer?

A. Yes, we are sowing rape and we shall keep them protected from the flies. Of course there is somewhat more labour in the summer than there has been so far, there has been practically no more labour than with the others as they are side by side. They are not dehorned and by the way we are going to leave them as they are. The lot we are starting this year we are dehorning. Of course, I do not think there is any difference; but we shall have the data anyway. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that closes the discussion on my evidence on the beef line.

THE PRODUCTION OF PORK,—EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FOODS.

Now I have something to say on pork. I think Mr. Shutt the chemist was here some time ago and said something about the quality of pork. Our work at the experimental farms is along two lines with pigs, that is studying the economy of producing pork and secondly, studying the effect of feed on the quality of the meat. I shall not say very much about the latter as the work we are doing at present has probably been discussed by Mr. Shutt. I was not here to hear his evidence, but the information will appear shortly in any case. The feeds we are working on, are milk, meals (different kinds), roots, grass, rape, and pumpkins. These all seem to have more or less effect upon the quality of the meat. In almost every case where milk was fed we had a good quality of meat, and where meal was fed, that is where oats, barley and pea meals were fed we had a very superior quality, but where corn meal was introduced the quality was generally speaking not so high, except where it was fed in conjunction with the milk and in such case, it was about as high as the others. Where grass, rape or pumpkins were used, while the cost of production was very low, the quality was of a medium character. Then we found that another factor which enters into the quality was the age of the animal. The pigs which were killed off very young and immature, as it were, were generally speaking soft. Another factor was the health of the animal. I noticed that where we shipped animals in some cases where the sows were in season and in other cases where there seemed to be an indisposition to eat the feed, or some slight ailment, the pork generally speaking was of an inferior quality. As to the manner of feeding, where they were fed regularly and kept growing from the beginning, where they were fed regularly from the day they were started, until the time they were finished, we found in most cases that we had good pork in spite of the feed we were giving them. These are a few of the points we have observed with regard to the effect of other than the purely food factors on the quality of the meat.

Q. You did not say that corn-fed meat was good meat, did you?

A. It made good meat for common market use, but not good for bacon except where it was fed in conjunction with skim milk.

Q. But where it had too much corn or was all corn?

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A. It was soft. Where we fed the corn and skim milk together the pork came nearly to the top, but where we fed corn alone, it ranked near the bottom. This is the case every time.

Q. Did you have skim milk enough to feed all your hogs?

A. Not enough for all, but we had it for special lots.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. Have you made experiments by feeding pigs with one kind of corn for a short time and then another kind of grain, and another kind of grain, changing it that way, or by feeding them with a mixture of grain continually?

A. We have tried it both ways.

Q. What was the result?

A. We found that they were almost equal, whether fed different grains or whether we fed them mixed grains. That is, when we fed them with one kind of grain for a while and then changed to another kind. The mixed grains seem to be sufficient to keep their appetite up so long as they live, it is only long lived animals that require to have a change of feed, and hogs are not generally long lived.

In the economy of the production of pork we have worked along three lines; the value of green food, the value of roots and the value of skim milk. We should like also to work with whey, but we have not any on the farm; it is however just possible that we shall be able to make some arrangements this summer to carry on experiments in feeding whey. We have never had it on the farm and therefore of course could not feed it.

In the comparative economy experiments in the production of pork, we took one lot where meal alone was fed, and I will give you the figures for that lot so that you may compare it with the results from other rations. Where we fed meal alone to a lot of pigs the meal in every case was valued at a cent per lb., whatever kind of meal it was. For the lot of pigs, fed on meal alone, it cost us to produce each 100 lbs. of pork \$3.37. This lot weighed at the beginning 438 lbs. and ended up when finished at 1,068 lbs. for a lot of six pigs. A lot that were fed on mangels, consumed 5,492 lbs. of mangels, 501 lbs. of meal, 1,008 lbs. of skim milk, the milk is valued at 15 cents per 100 lbs., the mangels at \$2.00 per ton, and the meal at 1 cent per lb. This lot cost us at these values \$3.81 to produce 100 lbs. of meat.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Is that dead weight or live weight?

A. Live weight in each case. There is a point there I want to bring up later.

To another lot we fed turnips, valuing the turnips at the same price as mangels. They cost us \$3.36 per 100 lbs. Now this lot fed on turnips had only 3,014 lbs. turnips and 494 lbs. meal while the other lot had 5,492 lbs. of mangels and this brought the cost up to \$3.36 in the case of the turnips and \$3.81 in the case of the mangels.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. The first lot fed on meal, how much did they consume? The first lot of all?

A. 2,123 lbs.

Q. There is very little difference between the cost of the first and third lot?

A. Yes, very little, but the third lot had only 494 lbs. of meal.

Then we fed a lot on sugar-beets. That is on sugar-beets grown for fodder. They cost us \$3.00 for a 100 lbs. gain. We fed 3,370 lbs. of sugar-beets. Now you will notice that in the case where the beets were fed the cost of production came down and the amount of meal went up slightly to 517 lbs. of meal. The turnips were about the same, about 494 lbs. of meal, but in the mangels where the cost went up so high, it took about as much meal and cost a great deal more. Now I think the point that is brought out here is that it will not do to feed too much roots or grass if we are to hope to make economical gains. It is all right to feed a certain amount of roots as a stimulant or

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health insurer or appetizer or variation. We observe the same thing in milk, milk and roots and grass seem to act as stimulants, they will stand a certain amount and make a good profit, but the moment you get beyond that certain amount and begin feeding fully or principally on these, up goes the cost.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. On which rations do you produce the best quality of pork ?

A. It was all of medium class, except the grain which was first.

Q. For the ordinary market ? the others would do nearly as well.

A. But not for bacon.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. The practical point I take it, is this, that it is necessary to feed pigs a sufficient quantity of roots or grass to keep them in a healthy state ?

A. Or milk.

Q. And if you go beyond that you have a loss ?

A. Yes.

Q. That is my experience. •

A. Some farmers who are advocating feeding a large amount of roots seem to put no value on the roots or grass. We have to value these as high for this purpose as for anything else and put on a profit besides.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. So would any business man.

A. Looking at the amount of grain in the first lot we find there was 2,123 pounds of it, in the next lot only 591 pounds, but that is not all they had : they had all those roots and that put the cost up.

Now, we have another lot fed on sugar-beets special ; that is to say, cultivated for sugar production. We grew beets on the farm that way last year and have been carrying on feeding experiments this year, and found it cost \$3.21 to produce 100 pounds of pork. The cost of growing these beets was very little different from the other kind.

Q. Did you grow beets on the farm last year to experiment in making sugar out of them.

A. Just for feeding experiments. We grew just as for sugar.

Q. Is it more expensive to grow that way ?

A. Not a great deal more, they cost about 25 cents a ton more, about \$2.50 an acre.

The green foods we experimented with were rape and clover. The clover experiment proved ineffective as we are not able to finish off on that. The pigs on rape made a total gain of 769 pounds and cost to produce 100 pounds of pork \$3.03. Rape I think is the ideal pasture for pigs. We sow it in drills about 28 inches apart and sow about two pounds of seed to the acre. The land has to be prepared as it would be for a grain crop and very little hoeing has to be done. When it has been sown four or five weeks it is ready to have the pigs turned into it and if the pigs are not too large the rape will grow rapidly enough to feed them. Last year we had five pigs on a quarter of an acre, and the quarter of an acre was able to keep them going with about one pound of meal a day and we took them off the rape at last, about two or three weeks before killing. This seemed to harden them up, finish them off, and they made very good quality indeed.

The cheapest gains we were able to make were with meal and skim milk. We took corn meal and this corn meal was fed with milk. It gave a good quality of meat and as I said gave us the cheapest gain of the whole series, \$2.25 a hundred pounds.

Q. That would not make bacon though ?

A. Yes, it made bacon, it was not the very best but still it was good quality.

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Q. That was very cheap?

A. Very cheap indeed.

Q. You would make about 100 per cent on feeding that?

A. Yes, on feeding pigs with that ration.

Having read over the preceding transcript of my evidence I find it correct.

J. H. GRISDALE,

Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm.

THE EXTENSION OF MARKETS

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THURSDAY, March 7, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 o'clock, Mr. J. H. LEGRIS, Chairman, presiding.

MR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, was present by request of the Committee and made the following statement :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I find myself invited to speak on the extension of markets for agricultural products and improvements in transportation. 'The Extension of Markets' is one of the divisions in the branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying in the Department of Agriculture. The general object of the work of the Commissioner's Branch is, as far as possible, to render assistance in the improvement of all agricultural products and of the means for their production, transportation and marketing, particularly of those that are food products.

The improvement of the quality of the products towards superior excellence seems to me to be the first step in the direction of extension of markets. In all markets I find a glut of inferior products of all sorts. I do not know a single market in Great Britain, the United States or any country to which we send our goods that is not filled up most of the time with a second and third rate grade of products.

To extend the markets profitably it is important to meet the actual needs and preferences among the best paying of our present and possible customers. That is a way by which we can bring about an extension of demand, an extension of markets.

GENERAL SCOPE OF THE COMMISSIONER'S WORK.

There has been progress in recent years, but the improvement in methods and in management have not yet reached nearly all the people who are engaged in producing foods for home consumption and for export. It is difficult for any movement—agricultural, educational, economic—to reach all the people in a country like Canada, where so many of them, living comparatively isolated from each other, are engaged in doing, singly and separately, work which would be done best in co-operation. No less than 45 per cent of our whole population belong to families which are engaged in the occupation of farming. There are a large number engaged in industries arising out of agriculture, and with these the Commissioner's Branch has a good deal to do. For instance, there are flour and oatmeal millers who have a hand in preparing the products of grains for the home and foreign markets; and there are the curers and packers of meats and the manufacturers of cheese and butter.

Then there are those engaged in the transportation and commerce of grain, hay, live stock, meats, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, fruit and other products; and our department has to do with these, as well as with the people who live on the land and

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work on the farms. There are those engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables, which has become a large industry ; and those engaged in raising poultry and eggs, an industry which is becoming increasingly important.

CAPACITY FOR PRODUCTION.

Even those of us who have lived in Canada a long time hardly realize the difficulty of covering it so as to reach all the people with information. Our country stretches one sixth of the way around the globe at this latitude, and we have a belt known to be suitable for the production of foods, not less on the average than 250 miles wide. In that zone the land cannot be surpassed for yielding food products. Canada is not only well adapted to every form of agriculture which can be followed in a temperate latitude, but our people are among the most intelligent, resourceful and energetic of workmen ; although there is still room for plenty of improvement by the development of more skilful and economic ways of doing things and by a wider knowledge of, a clearer understanding of, the scientific principles which underlie the most profitable methods and systems of management and work.

In soil and in climate—the two physical conditions that control the sorts of food that can be produced—in these two regards Canada is unsurpassed in suitability for turning out fine qualities of the main foods of the northern peoples of the world. For instance, cattle and cattle products are better in northern than in southern countries ; and the further you go south the more the robust and food yielding qualities disappear. The cereals grown in our northern regions are better than those grown in southern climes. Our wheat contains more gluten than that grown in countries further south ; and the flour made from it also contains a higher percentage of flesh-forming or nourishing parts. These are advantages which depend not only upon the ability of the people but upon the soil and climate of the country. I may state one other fact which is significant at this time of the year. A good many people are given to thinking and saying that the long winter in Canada is a decided drawback to the prosperity and progress of the country. It may be in some regards. On the other hand it is well known that in England the rains from November to March drain out of the land into the sea more nitrates per acre than are required by a crop of wheat,—the nitrates are the most valuable constituent in the soil needed by the crop. Our land is frozen up during those months ; the death-like grip of the frost holds those important nitrates in place till the icy hand lets go in the spring and leaves them ready for the growing crop. It should not be lost sight of, that nature in Canada locks up the valuable plant food and preserves it in the land during the long winter.

DIFFICULTIES ARE INCREASING.

To those people to whom I have referred, the 45 per cent of our population, the difficulties in carrying on their work are not growing less, but are continuously increasing in numbers and in seriousness from their standpoint. Perhaps one instance will suggest others. Take the carrying on of the dairy business. When dairying has been followed in any locality for five or ten or fifteen years it becomes increasingly difficult to make fine butter or cheese in that place, notwithstanding the increased ability and skill of the dairymen gained from experience. Take an instance in the North-west, where we started work at one creamery in 1895. One patron delivered cream to us in splendid condition every fifth day, because the atmosphere was pure and there were few bacteria to fall into the milk. Now a patron from that place sends cream every second day, but the condition of it as to sweetness is not as good as when the business was new and it was sent once in five days.

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Take again the increasing prevalence of weeds ; the increasing virulence of plant diseases, particularly the fungous forms which attack plants in the fields and orchards ; the increasing live stock diseases ; all these call for increased intelligence and ability on the part of the people or we could not carry on our business at all profitably.

The changes and improvements in the methods of farm work increase the difficulties of the farmer.

FARMING EFFORT NOT ORGANIZED.

Meanwhile the help which agriculture has received from those who are outside that particular line of occupation, has not been as efficacious or suitable, as the other industries or employments have gotten during the past twenty or twenty-five years. For instance, think of the change which has come over the carriage-making industry of Canada. The cross-roads blacksmith has no longer any chance to successfully engage in wagon-making or carriage-building. The large factory with its organized management and men has absorbed the business. That is the case also in the making of agricultural machinery. The roadside or village artisan has no chance, for the work has passed into the hands of firms who have large establishments equipped with all sorts of labour-saving machinery and devices, and manned by an army of skilled operators, each worker in his own place at his own task, and all under the direction of a few men of a superior commercial intelligence and industrial talent, and specially trained. The changes that have come in farming from adopting mixed farming instead of simply growing grain have been great also, and the farmer has been compelled to change his methods by the new conditions which have arisen ; but agriculture has not got the same class of help from the consolidation of capital, securing and employing the services of specially skilled and trained men to give personal direction to the operations on a large scale. I give those instances to indicate that in the midst of the increasing difficulties, the farmers also require help to assist them in the many things they now have to do, and do economically, to meet the demands of the markets, which year by year grow more exacting. A superior class of goods is demanded : we are getting more fastidious every year. Butter that could find a ready sale fifteen years ago is now ruled out altogether. Apples that were thought to be very palatable a while ago people will not have at all now. They are accustomed to finer flavours, more crisp and luscious qualities than formerly. We used to wrestle with beefsteak and bacon, and do it very well ; but now we 'go for' the butcher or the grocer or somebody unless our foods are tender and exquisite in flavour every time.

That all comes back on the farmer : he must meet the demands of the market in order to extend his markets, and to do so—calls for greater effort on his part and a wider range of intelligence and ability. Many of us are not giving that man half the consideration he deserves. He is a man who carries on his work alone, with small contact with those who know the requirements of markets better than himself ; and his market contact, which should be educational, is as a rule with the buyer, who too often contends, 'haggles,' to get the product as cheap as he can, regardless entirely of its suitability to the best market it could serve, or the desirability of avoiding the making of a low grade product.

I do not think it desirable that agriculture should be organized exactly like huge manufacturing and business enterprises, even if it could be. The welfare of the individual farmer requires that the best information available, as applied to agriculture, should be at his service. It has appeared also desirable that he should receive encouragement, direction and, where necessary, the co-operation of governments at the beginning of his organized co-operation with other farmers, with merchants, with railway and steamship companies, for the improvement of products, the extension of markets and the improvement of transportation. The Department of Agriculture is trying to provide those forms of help.

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The improvement in the transportation facilities all over the world has brought the farmer of Canada face to face in the markets of the world with the farmer of every other country. So that the ryot, the poor man of India, faces the Canadian farmer in the London market with his wheat; and the Moujik, the farmer from the steppes of Russia, is becoming one of the keenest, strongest and greatest competitors in the market of the world to-day. In grains, poultry and butter and now in cheese, Russia is coming forward as our great rival.

THE BEST FORMS OF HELP.

Since this branch of the Department of Agriculture has been charged with the duty of giving what assistance it can with respect to these matters, its objects, aims and methods have been of an educational sort. That seems to be the safe and effective way of helping the farmers to meet these new conditions that surround them, I mean such forms of help as will result, (1) in increasing the intelligence of the farming population in regard to their own business, (2) in developing practical ability and (3) in bringing about co-operation. Man for man we in Canada have as intelligent a people as can be found anywhere. The average man in Canada, in general intelligence, as I meet him, is ahead of the people in nearly all other countries I go to; but in specific knowledge regarding agriculture he is in very many cases very far behind the man in other countries who lives on the land his father lived on before him, and who acquired almost by inheritance, the information with regard to the best methods of management, which a man in a new country and place can not find out for himself in any one lifetime. The increase of intelligence with regard to agriculture in all its branches is a purpose and object which the department continually has before it. Illustration stations with regard to dairying and poultry fattening, are designed not merely to assist in increasing the intelligence but the practical ability of the men to bring about certain results.

I am pointing out these things to the Committee as far as I can do so, Mr. Chairman, to enable the Committee to understand the objects and methods of the department in order that by counsel and otherwise, they may be disposed and able to give efficient help. Many men who are thoroughly intelligent are quite deficient in regard to practical ability; a man may know all about a thing, without being able himself to do it properly. We have found that by giving a man object lessons, as well as information, and then letting him try for himself he will develop practical ability. One of the needs of our country is that the boys' capacity and ability to do things with their own hands should be developed and trained from the earliest years by actual practice. Until the boy leaves school and goes on the farm and works there, whatever else is neglected, his desire and power to do something should be guided into right directions and developed by practice. Another object which the department has in view is to bring about co-operation between all the interests and persons concerned in having the farm work and the marketing of the farm products done in the best possible way, to get the transportation companies and the commercial concerns to co-operate with the farmers looking towards getting better prices and a larger consumption in our home markets, and a larger place and better prices in the big markets of the world than are obtained by our competitors.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE BRANCH.

The Commissioner's Branch has now four divisions which include part of the general work of which I have spoken. It is growing and will doubtless become organized into more. The Division of 'Live Stock' comes more particularly under the administration and care of Mr. F. W. Hodson, who is Live Stock Commissioner. The Division of the 'Extension of Markets' so far, I have kept under my personal charge; and also the Division of 'Cold Storage'. Then there is the 'Dairy Division', of which hereafter, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, who has come back from New Zealand and has rejoined our staff, will be chief. It is necessary that a capable man should follow and study the

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work of each division constantly. It is not only necessary that a man bring diligence and accuracy of observation and method to his efforts; he must bring those to any undertaking if he wants to help the people; and he should bring with those, some ability and opportunity for serious and continued meditation on what he has observed. I want to lay that down as something that the public service needs in all its work.

In the address of the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in England last year, Sir William Turner, pointed out that the advances made in science have been made by men who have brought to their task, habits of diligence, and accuracy of observation and expression, and have had the mental qualities and time to think deeply and constantly on what they have seen. That is why I think it a good plan to have the work in divisions with a man at the head of each who will follow it carefully. I look for good results from the appointment of Messrs. Hodson and Ruddick as the chiefs of these divisions. I think a very great advantage to the country will result from the course that has been followed in this respect.

POSSIBLE NEW MARKETS.

I do not think there is much possibility of extending our trade very largely at present with countries to which we do not now send our products. The market of markets to which most of our products can go is Great Britain. I think there is much more room for extension there by taking a larger share of that market, and getting a better place in that market than by trying to open up new markets in countries to which we do not send now; but at the same time I do not think it desirable or necessary that these other new openings should be neglected. Although it may be some years before these new markets are worth much, by beginning now we may make sure of getting a good share of them when the supply of and demand for our products become greater. The new markets which are opening up and which are the best worth cultivating, in this manner at present, are South Africa, China, Japan, the West Indies, and part of South America. These countries produce largely of things we want, and we produce largely of things they import and cannot produce themselves. It is for us to enter into competition with other countries and see whether by the excellence of our goods, and by our way of doing business, we cannot get an increased share of trade with them in their markets.

The export commerce of the country in most of the farm products is increasing at a very rapid rate. The following comparative statement of the value of the exports of some of the farm products of Canada during the years 1890 and 1900, shows the growth in that short period of ten years, and indicates somewhat of the great possibility for further extension of this trade.

VALUE of some Canadian farm products exported in years 1890 and 1900. (Years ending June June 30.)

VALUE of products of the same sort imported into the United Kingdom from all countries in year 1900. (Year ending December 31.)

	1890.	1900.		1900.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.
Wheat.....	388,861	11,995,488	Wheat.....	113,461,215
Flour.....	521,383	2,791,885	Flour.....	49,098,383
Oats.....	256,156	2,143,179	Oats.....	25,448,947
Oatmeal.....	254,657	474,991	Oatmeal.....	2,545,498
Pease.....	1,884,912	2,145,471	Pease.....	3,791,470
Cattle.....	6,949,417	9,080,776	Cattle.....	43,798,263
Cheese.....	9,372,212	19,856,324	Cheese.....	33,232,111
Butter.....	340,131	3,122,156	Butter.....	81,809,114
Pork, bacon and hams....	645,360	12,803,034	Pork, bacon and hams....	85,007,091
Sheep.....	1,274,347	1,894,012	Sheep.....	2,965,207
Eggs.....	1,795,214	1,457,902	Eggs.....	26,273,257
Apples.....	997,922	2,789,125	Apples.....	3,951,833
Totals.....	24,680,572	72,554,343	Total.....	476,382,389

Last year Canada exported in round figures \$72,554,313 worth of these food products, and in 1900 Great Britain imported \$476,382,389 worth of the same products. Notwithstanding the extension of the exports of our products, we sent to Great Britain less than one-sixth of what she imports in these lines. We may feel assured that there is no danger of over-production from Canada if we keep the quality better than our competitors. That, I think, is a fair record of progress for our people—in ten years from \$24,000,000 in round figures, to \$72,000,000—about 200 per cent of increase, or three times more exported last year of these things than we sent out ten years ago. The bulk of these products went to the United Kingdom. Not taking any particular year or any particular product, but the trend of trade, we have been sending from \$10 to \$13 worth of agricultural products to the United Kingdom for every \$1 worth we have sent to the United States. That is about the ratio in the exports of food products.

DRESSED BEEF TRADE.

In addition to these products I have named, there are some others which are imported in large quantities into the United Kingdom, of which Canada, as yet, sends almost none, but of which we might send a large quantity with profit to our people. One of these items of food, which Great Britain imported in large quantities, is dressed beef, dressed fresh meats. Several years ago, after studying the situation in United States and in Canada and in Great Britain, I was firmly convinced that Canada should begin sending dressed beef to England, and should do it then as being the best time to begin. The effort I made had some educational value, but there has not been much definite action taken in the way of starting the business. If we take the course of this trade in the United States, the results from shipping live cattle and shipping dressed beef have brought about a great change in the relative magnitude of the two businesses. In 1891—I shall give you the round figures, and the details I shall furnish in the report afterwards if wanted—in 1891, the value of live cattle sent out from the United States was about \$30,000,000 (\$30,445,219), and the value of the dressed beef was about \$15,000,000 (\$15,322,051), that is about one half at that time. The amounts of exports in these two lines kept nearly in that proportion for four or five years. Then it seemed to me as though it was time to go in for the dressed beef trade from Canada. You will find on the records of this Committee for one of these years, how much I said on that point. From that period the exports of dressed beef from the United States began to increase much faster than those of live cattle, so that last year, 1900, while the exports of live cattle from the United States had hardly risen at all, but were still about \$30,000,000 (\$30,635,153), the exports of dressed beef had risen to \$29,643,830. You see the exports of dressed beef had almost doubled in ten years, and the live cattle business had about stood still. I am informed on reliable authority (and I mention this to call attention to what seems the better way of carrying on this business), that the firms in the United States which have been in this business of exporting dressed beef have been growing tremendously rich. Take the Armours and the Swifts and all those people, and the common impression is that they have been growing enormously rich out of it; and at the same time, in the cattle markets of the United States, the animals for this purpose and for export alive, have fetched, on the average, from five to eight dollars per head more to the farmers than the same animals would have fetched in Canada as we have been carrying on our business; and the shippers of live cattle from Canada are not reputed to have been making fortunes. I put these two things together, and if the men who handle the beef are making a great deal of money, and at the same time leaving the producers a better price for their animals, that is the better method or system of carrying on the business. Without going into a discussion of the details, that, to me, is a phase of the subject which demands the consideration of our business men. This winter there is more dressed beef going forward from Canada than before; and I learn that a large company has been formed lately to take this up in a thorough manner in Canada, and to give the dressed beef trade to England a trial for a year or more.

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WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Now Mr. Chairman, I shall revert for a moment to the list of products of which there are large imports into the United Kingdom and of some of which we send a comparatively small share from Canada. In the matter of wheat, when in England I did not find that our wheat from Canada is known as such, known in the trade generally. When you go to the corn merchants they know very little about Canadian wheat. There is room for a very searching inquiry, as to whether the best wheat we have for export ever gets to the millers in England as it was when it left our Canadian farms, or even our elevators. Current commercial rumours say it is commonly used to grade up other wheat. If that be true it is a condition of things that should not be continued; it is a national question; the individual farmer can not touch it at all; but if we had as good a name for our wheat as its excellence of quality merits, that might lead to a better demand for our Canadian wheat as compared with others.

By Mr. Ross (S. Ontario):

Q. Do you refer to wheat grown in Manitoba and the North-west or to wheat in Ontario?

A. Manitoba and North-west wheat mostly.

Q. There is a great deal of wheat grown in Ontario?

A. A good deal of that is being ground in the province and Manitoba wheat mixed with it to grade up the quality of the flour.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. Would it not be a better plan if we did not export wheat but sent our flour?

A. That would be the better course to follow. But again our Canadian flour is hardly known in England as Canadian flour; and the finest of our flour hardly ever goes there. The bulk of the exports from Canada is flour of 'strong bakers' grade. I am informed by the millers that they get a better price for the 'patents'—the best brands in Canada. Going into some of the large bakeries in England I find that the baker makes his bread from 4, 5, 6, or 7 brands of flour, so that he can keep up a uniform quality of bread. If he depended solely on one brand, and that brand should give out, the change would affect his customers and he would lose his trade. In bread, as in many other things in England, uniformity is appreciated much more highly than particular or individual excellence. The Englishman likes his bread, his beer and his doctrines to be served up, without vexatious variations. We have done something in the way of informing the bakers that there is no flour that can be obtained at all that will strengthen the whole mixture as much as Canadian flour of the best sort, which contains by actual analysis about one-tenth more of albuminoids than the best quality of Hungarian flour, and the albuminoids or gluten is more tenacious and therefore yields a dough which rises better, and holds its position in the baked loaf. These two things are well known to the millers here but, it is worth something to our people to have them proclaimed in England through the press and otherwise, so that the people over there will say: 'Why cannot we have bread from Canadian flour if it contains more nourishment and has that quality of excellence?'

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND BEEF.

I have a word or two to say on the cattle export trade. In observing cattle in Montreal and on the railway cars and ocean steamers and also in England—though I did not see them when I was in England last year—I find as a rule that Canadian

cattle shipped to England are not fed to a finish as in the United States ; our cattle do not go forward in the best condition. It is a great mistake for our people to send animals of large bones and frames without the animals carrying all the meat they can. Part of our educational campaign is not only to get an improvement in the breeding of cattle, but an improvement in the feeding and finishing them off, so that more of them will be sold for more per head ; and they will satisfy the buyers better. I look for good results from the work of the Live Stock Commissioner in Canada, in trying to co-ordinate and bring together the work of the provincial live stock associations which have been doing good work in the past, but doing it apart from each other and not in the way to achieve the best results.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. When you endeavour to introduce this matter of carrying on a dressed beef trade in places of a moderate sized town of 10,000, 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants, you are met at once with the objection that you are not able to dispose of the offal ; how would you get over that ?

A. That is being got over with several sorts of offal, across the line ; for it has been found that it can be frozen and when so frozen shipped to England. The same thing is done in Australasia and the Argentine Republic. That is not as great a difficulty as it was in past years.

Q. It is said that in cities there is a large demand for it as food.

A. I know that the exporters of dressed beef send kidneys, oxtails for soup and several other parts in a frozen state to England. Cold storage provides a way of disposing of the parts which cannot be consumed in the vicinity of the abattoir. There is a saving in the shrinkage of weight in favour of dressed meat as against cattle sent over on the hoof. The saving in deterioration in quality would be also quite large. If there is a rough voyage, the tallow around the kidneys gets yellow, which is not desirable, whereas with mechanical cold storage meat can be carried safely even under the worst conditions of weather. Then in our case there would be more freedom from the misrepresentation which still dogs our commerce in the retail shop of the old country. It is the common practice to be thoroughly honest in name and thoroughly otherwise in the practice of the shop. I mean that there will be hung up at the side of the door, a side of the very best Irish or Wiltshire or Canadian bacon with a label on it, and on the counter will be cut up other bacon. In the shop window will be the finest Canadian cheese properly labelled, and on the counter something else will be cut up. There is the alluring of the customer into the shop by the label and then the selling to her of some thing off the counter which is not labelled and which is a different article. We have had agents observing that in the shops for a couple of years ; and their reports indicate that there is no selling of stuff improperly labelled as Canadian, but there is a great deal of selling of products which are not labelled, at the same time using the label on the genuine article as a decoy.

A point I want to make here is this, that if our dressed beef went to England in good condition it would be more largely known as Canadian dressed beef. Meanwhile our cattle are slaughtered over there and are known as English dressed beef ; and the poor quality of the beef from other places is very often sold as Canadian, to our great loss in reputation and money.

By Mr. Guthrie :

Q. What is the price of dressed beef as compared with the price of live cattle ?

A. That varies. I find some of the imported dressed beef has been selling in recent years quite as high, but when you go back six or seven years the imported dressed beef was selling wholesale for a penny or even two pence per pound less than the home grown or home killed.

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By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. Do they freeze or chill the beef which is shipped into England from other countries?

A. It is chilled from the United States, and frozen from Argentina and Australasia. They have defrosting rooms where the beef is placed under a current of warm air which takes the frost out, and which at the same time taking the moisture off the surface, gives the meat a fresh appearance.

THE BACON TRADE.

The next matter I wish to deal with is the condition of our bacon, ham and pork business. This is one of the businesses in Canada in which there have been brought to its extension and development, very similar aids to those taken up by the large manufacturing concerns I mentioned some time ago: that is the commercial talent of capable managers in large packing houses. In such a case you find a man who has devoted years to the study of this business in Canada, the United States, England, Denmark and Ireland, where they do these things well, and his talent is there as manager for the whole output of that factory, whereas you could not have 100 men scattered over the country, at different places doing equally good work. That has been of great use to us in the bacon industry. The industrial skill of trained workmen, labour-saving machinery, and scientific management of curing rooms have been combined. The old notion that the phase of the moon had an influence in the curing of meats has given place to the weighing scales, a clock and a thermometer, all for the guidance of intelligent workmen. The losses which were sustained have punished superstitions out of practice *in the pork-packing business*. The profits to be made are calling in intelligence and scientific methods. Humanity is obedient to the lessons of material profits. The growth in this one department of our agricultural trade has been marvellous, and still not so marvellous in the light of the growth of the whole trade in our products. In 1890 the value of the pork, bacon and hams exported from Canada was only a little over half a million dollars (\$645,360); and the value of the exports in 1900 was \$12,803,034. That is something like twenty times more exported, and a very much better place in the markets of Great Britain. Throughout all these years the department has been endeavouring to give the farmers systematic helpful information on the bacon hog, co-operating with live stock associations at the fat stock shows, and giving information as to the effects of feeding, on the quality of pork. The experimental farms and others, with the large packing houses, have been investigating for years, finding what effect different sorts of feed and methods of feeding had on the softness or firmness of pork. All this information has been given to the farmers and it has been backed up by the merchants and the packers when they discriminated in the price. The packers make much more money from the right sort of hogs and are anxious therefore that the farmers should translate the knowledge into economical practices in rearing and in feeding.

I venture to say before the Committee that there is not a department in the whole of our agricultural commerce in Canada where any marked improvement has been made—an increased production accomplished and an enlarged export trade developed—except along the lines (1) of increasing the intelligence of the producer (2) of enlarging his practical ability for productive, constructive work, and (3) of bringing about co-operation between the operators in manufacturing, the operators in commerce, the managing operators in transportation and the producers. It has been along these lines that advance has been made in the products I have referred to: and it is by the application of these fundamental principles to the other lines of our work that we may expect to bring about equally good results.

THE CHEESE EXPORTS.

Coming now to our cheese trade, in 1890, the value of our exports was a little over \$9,000,000 (\$9,372,212); and a large number of men at that time predicted that our cheese trade was as big as it should be or as it could be. Again I venture to say here that a good many dairymen, particularly in the province of Ontario, were not well pleased with the endeavours I made in those days for the establishment and the extension of our cheese trade in the other provinces, as they were led to suppose that by so doing the cheese trade would be stolen from Ontario. The value of the exports of cheese from Canada last year was \$19,856,324, a gain of considerably over \$10,000,000 in these ten years, and cheese were sold in Ontario last year on the average for higher prices than in any year I know of for the last 10 years. If we meet the market in a business-like way I think we cannot over-produce in this industry; not yet, because I believe the consuming capacity of the British markets in many of these things has not been reached. While the cheese trade has been growing, it has not been getting into quite as satisfactory a state as some of us would like to see it. The business to-day is not in a very good way, it is big but it was not profitable last year for many men engaged in the commercial part of it. Last year the Minister of Agriculture agreed to appoint an official referee for the city of Montreal to give information and try to adjust disputes between sellers and buyers in the city of Montreal, where the largest part of the export cheese trade is done. He was not to be an inspector in the usual sense of going about and inspecting cheese and butter, but was available when called upon whenever any dispute as to quality arose between the buyer and seller. He was a competent man who would know the cause of the defects, which might appear in the cheese and butter. He would write a letter to the producer when he found defects, giving the reasons which, in his judgment, caused the defects and pointing out how improvement could be brought about. The friction which existed in past years was also a bad feature in the trade. The salesmen very often would assign a falling market instead of a defect in the goods as a reason for refusal by the buyer to accept the cheese or for a cut in the price. That did not lead to any improvement in the quality. Sometimes the falling market was rightly assigned as the cause for cutting the price, but oftener I think the real cause was that the cheese was not first-class. Therefore the course to follow was to get at the man who made the cheese, in order to have him make a better article and thus avoid having prices cut. Out of 510 separate lots of cheese, about which there were disputes and which were examined last year, only 24 lots were passed by the official referee as finest. These 510 lots would not represent more than 5 per cent of all the cheese handled in Montreal. Salesmen are willing to admit that the official referee was one of the most useful men in connection with their business. They are aware of the defects and that we have taken steps to remedy these defects. The department can do this better than any private individual,—that is translate into information for the producers the complaints which the merchants or the consumers make regarding the quality of the goods. I use the word 'translate' or 'interpret' because if we passed on to the producer precisely what the buyer said, he would get no benefit from the information. The commercial man often does not know the true cause of the defect. When I go to England and meet a merchant who complains of our butter, he does not quite know the true cause of the defect; he evolves some reason which often is quite wrong. Therefore the department must translate these complaints, it must investigate and ascertain the cause which gave rise to those complaints, in order to help the producers to avoid a repetition of the faults.

As the report of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, who was official referee at Montreal in 1900, contains much useful information of value on these points, I submit it to be included in my evidence before the Committee.

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REPORT OF OFFICIAL REFEREE.

'I received instructions to take up this work in the month of July, and began my duties in connection therewith on the 19th of that month, continuing until November 30.

'It was the original intention to examine only those lots of cheese or butter over which there was an actual dispute as to quality, between the buyer and seller. It was soon apparent, however, that if this plan was adhered to, only in a very small number of cases would the referee be called in, consequently there would be few openings for corresponding with the cheese-makers or factory representatives, and thus what it was hoped would prove one of the most useful results of this work would be almost entirely lost. It seemed desirable, therefore, that examinations should be upon the request of either party, and our experience so far has confirmed the wisdom of adopting that course.

'When examinations were made the forms given below were used for the reports. One copy was handed to the buyer, another was sent to the manufacturer, and the original was filed in the office: whenever it was possible to do so the copy sent to the manufacturer was covered by a letter giving the writer's opinion as to the cause of the defects in the quality, with suggestions as to how such defects might be remedied.

'Form of report on cheese:—

No., 502

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Telephone Main 4154.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MONTREAL.....

At the request of.....
 I have this day examined..... Boxes of cheese
 marked.....
 shipped by.....
 to.....

REPORT.

Flavour.....
 Body.....
 Texture.....
 Colour.....
 Finish.....
 Boxes.....
 These cheese are classed as.....

Official Referee.

‘Form of report on butter :—

No. 1

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Telephone Main 4154.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

COMMISSIONER’S BRANCH.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MONTREAL.....

At the request of.....
I have this day examined.....Packages of butter
marked
shipped by.....
to.....

REPORT.

Flavour
Body or grain
Colour.....
Salting.....
Finish.....
Package
This lot of butter is classed as.....
.....
.....

Official Referee.

‘Examinations were made of 510 lots of cheese and 60 lots of butter. Out of this number 24 lots of cheese and 4 lots of butter were passed as “finest,” but in the other cases the claim of inferior quality was found to be fully justified.
‘The following definitions of “finest” cheese and butter are given in order to show what standards were followed in the grading. These definitions are not arbitrary ones laid down by the department, or by any person or association, but are simply the outcome of the combined commercial experience of those who deal in these products on the Canadian market.

Definition of “Finest” Cheese.

‘Clean in flavour, good body and texture, even in colour, fairly good finish, good rinds, clean surfaces, not too large for boxes and packed in strong close fitting boxes.

Definition of “Finest” Butter.

‘Clean in flavour, fairly good body or grain, even in colour, good salting, fairly good finish and neat clean packages.
‘The above standards do not by any means imply perfection, for we have cheese not only clean in flavour, but showing that rich nutty flavour, which is, in fact, demanded

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in a strictly fancy article. The same thing is true of butter. Slight allowances are made in the body and texture of "finest" goods which are not admissible in the higher grades. The month of manufacture is taken into consideration, and concessions are made to particular districts, which do not yet receive the highest current price for dairy produce.

'The following terms were used in describing the defects in the quality of cheese, when making reports of examination. They are arranged in the order of the frequency in which they were used.

'Open, not clean in flavour, loose body, weak body, "off" flavour, acidy, "fruity" flavour, pasty, bad appearance, pin holes, cracked surfaces, dry and stiff, badly boxed, rancid, sour, stained surfaces, mottled, stuffed with bad curd, and rust spots.

'For the sake of clearness a little explanation of some of these terms may be advisable. For instance, "not clean in flavour," includes all bad flavours not otherwise classified. "Fruity" is a term used to describe a flavour which resembles fermented fruit more than anything else. It shows some variation and in some cases has a sweet strawberry sort of character, and again it is very like champagne cider or some kinds of wine.

'This flavour is not in itself offensive, but like any other foreign flavour is very objectionable in cheese. Investigations are in progress at the present time with a view of finding out if possible the specific cause of this peculiar flavour. "Off" flavoured cheese are very commonly known in the trade as "stinkers" a name which is very expressive if not very elegant. It is the sign of early putrefaction and does not usually appear until the cheese begins to "break down."

'It is much more common during hot weather than it is in the fall months, that is to say, it develops more readily when the cheese are cured at high temperatures: certain cheese will go "off" flavour at a high temperature, which if cured at 60-65 degrees would not show this defect.

'*"Stained surface"* refers particularly to a magenta colour which appears on the ends of the cheese. Other terms used are sufficiently well understood to make further comment unnecessary.

'In making reports on butter the following expressions were used, and they are also placed in the order of the frequency with which they were employed.

'White streaks, not clean in flavour, mottled, salvy, white specks, undissolved salt, too much milky moisture, bad finish, strong flavour, tallowy, fishy, dirty packages, stale and mouldy.

'White streaks must not be confused with "mottles," the former refers to white thread-like lines running through the butter, while the latter is used to describe a marbled appearance in colour.

NOTES ON THE QUALITY OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.

'The most common fault in the cheese which were examined was undoubtedly bad flavour of one kind or another. As would naturally be expected, "unclean" and "off" flavours were more in evidence during the hot weather, than they were later in the season. Being due to filth germs which find access to the milk, their development is more pronounced at a comparatively high temperature. Moreover, the use of a "starter" is more common during cold weather, and this means, judiciously employed, is helpful in overcoming these particular flavours. Fruity flavours and rancidity were more common during the late months of the season. Why this is so, is not easily explained. When we have an opportunity of investigating the origin of these flavours, no doubt the reason will be more apparent. It is almost certain, however, that they arise from the growth of some kind of bacteria, and it is very probable that the use of bad flavoured starters are responsible in some measure for the rancid flavour.

'It may be laid down as a general rule that all bad flavours in cheese are due to bad milk, and unless it can be shown that the cheese maker has contributed by lack of cleanliness in the factory, or the use of bad starters, he should not be held altogether responsible for defects of this character. Open, weak, and loose body are very common faults, for which there is little excuse, being due as they are either to a lack of skill or carelessness and indifference on the part of the maker. Openness in cheese is caused by insufficient development of acidity in the curd, and weakness may be described as the extreme of openness, accompanied by some excess of moisture. The fact is the maker often mistakes the softness or mellowness of the curd induced by the extra moisture for a sign of proper maturity in the curd. Many cheese show evidence of not being well pressed. While it is true that some curds will never make close cheese under any amount of pressure, it is also true that no cheese is ever solid and close unless heavy pressure has been gradually and persistently applied. The term loose is commonly used to describe a condition due to lack of pressing.

'Pasty cheese are most common in the months of September and October, not because the weather is cold, as it is often erroneously supposed, but because it is more difficult to expel the moisture from the curd when the milk is richer.

'Pin holes or gas holes were frequently met with. They are the result of gas-forming bacteria having got into the milk. The gas as it is generated forms bubbles as it were, which appear in the curd during the time it is maturing. When a certain amount of acidity is developed, the power of these germs to produce gas is destroyed, and the holes flatten out, but if this point has not been reached before the curd is salted and put to press, the formation of gas goes on for a time in the cheese and the pin holes are there to show for it.

'There were a great many "acid" cheese during September and October, when the milk is naturally sweet. The trouble was, no doubt, caused by making cheese only every alternate day, and possibly the excessive use of "starter."

'There is great need of improvement in the boxing of cheese. In the first place much of the box material is made too light and thin to stand the handling which a cheese receives before it is finally disposed of. There would be a much smaller percentage of broken boxes, however, if they were all made to fit the cheese more closely. Of course they should not be tight enough to prevent the cheese from coming out freely. A serious fault in the boxing of cheese is to have the cheese higher than the box. The part which projects above the box is flattened out when the cheese are piled five or six high in the warehouse. It is pure carelessness to make the cheese too high for the boxes. It is sometimes carelessness or laziness which results in projecting corners on the cheese, but often it is because the presses are in such bad shape that it is impossible to give the cheese sufficient pressure. Whatever the cause it is a very serious objection, and many cheese otherwise fairly well made are condemned as "under finest" on account of this defect.

BUTTER.

'The most common fault in the quality of butter was the presence of white thread-like streaks. It was not always easy to lay one's finger on the exact cause of this defect, but it is undoubtedly due to errors in the salting and working of the butter. If the salt is added to the butter while the latter is still in the granular condition, and not in too large quantities at a time, so that it may dissolve quickly and be distributed throughout the mass of butter to some extent before working begins, there will not be any trouble from streakiness. On the other hand if working is begun before any salt is added, as is sometimes the practice, the salt is then thrown on the smooth surface from which the water has been removed and the result is that the salt does not dissolve readily, but remains for some time in a partially dissolved layer between the surface of butter. There is probably a sort of bleaching of the butter by the chemical action of the salt in such strong solution, which effect remains behind in the shape of white streaks when the undissolved salt finally disappears.

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‘The foregoing statement must not be confused with the cause of mottled butter, which is a different thing, although, paradoxical as it may seem, it is also the result of not having the salt evenly distributed throughout the mass of butter, either because of careless addition of the salt, of insufficient working, or working at unsuitable temperatures. The parts which contain the most salt have the deepest colour, because the addition of salt to butter in proper quantities has this effect. The action is probably physical, affecting the rays of light. It is only when the salt and butter come together in layers and remain so for some time that the bleaching occurs which causes the white streaks.

‘A good deal of the parchment paper used is not of good quality, and much of it is too light in weight to give sufficient protection to the butter.

‘There is no way in which the commercial value of Canadian butter could be more easily advanced, than by having more attention paid to finish and appearance. The slovenly manner in which some butter is put up, and the untidy appearance of the packages is a disgrace to the responsible parties. There is very much room for improvement in the making and stencilling, and I would point out that it is a mistake to use red ink for such purposes, because that colour designates the “milled” or “ladle stock” sent to Great Britain from some countries.

MARKING INFERIOR DAIRY PRODUCE SEPARATELY.

‘If the factories would follow the practice of putting a distinguishing mark on all packages of dairy produce which is inferior in quality, it would be greatly to their advantage. Many a shipment of cheese or butter, of passable quality except for a few “culls,” is condemned as a lot because in the examination by the dealer some of these inferior samples happen to come under the trier. These culls are sometimes included among the other in the hope that they may get through without detection. Apart from the dishonesty of such an attempt, I would point out that there is very little chance of its being successful. Practically every cheese is turned out of its box, and the men who do this work day after day become so expert that it is rarely anything inferior escapes their notice. Of course it is well known that all makers are not sufficiently good judges of cheese or butter to discriminate always between “finest” dairy produce and under grades. Proficiency in judging is a matter which is very largely learned by comparison, therefore, the maker who seldom sees anything but his own make, and has no other standard to go by, does not have the opportunities for acquiring skill in this respect. There are, however, many batches of cheese, or churnings of butter, which the merest beginner must know are not up to the standard in quality.

CONCLUSION.

‘I have to thank the different dairy produce exporters for giving me every facility for making general examinations of cheese and butter in their warehouses, thus affording me the best possible chance of securing definite information regarding the character of the output from the different sections of Canada. This information will be very useful in future work looking towards the betterment of the dairy industry.

‘On several occasions during my absence from Montreal the duties of official referee were performed by Mr. A. W. Woodard, who has been a member of the staff of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for a number of years. It is needless to say that the work was performed in a very satisfactory manner, Mr. Woodard’s ability and experience fully qualifying him for such duties.’

(Signed) J. A. RUDDICK.

Ottawa, November 30, 1900.

In Montreal we had one man stationed to observe the way in which cheese and butter were handled and loaded into steamships, and there was another inspector to observe the condition in which the apples were loaded into the steamship. There have been very grave complaints that these products particularly have been damaged during their trans-Atlantic transportation. The report of the inspector who was there to observe the handling of cheese and butter is not the reading that would give a man any warrant to boast of the practical ability of the men who had the handling of the cheese in the transportation of them. Let me point out some of the information obtained and let me say that every means has been taken to disseminate the information to the factory men through the newspapers, by circulars, by letters, by addresses to the farmers, and to the dairymen's conventions.

The following is part of the report submitted to me by Mr. A. W. Woodard, who was deputed to watch the handling of cheese for export at Montreal :—

‘The object was to learn whether some improvements could not be introduced into the method of handling, loading, and carrying cheese in the steamships, that would prevent the great damage to boxes which has been complained of, and also the heating during the voyage across, which has on many occasions caused a good deal of damage. The same would also apply to the storage and carrying of apples.

BROKEN BOXES.

‘As the matter of broken boxes in itself is one of great importance, I proceeded to gather all information possible, to determine the damage caused (1) by the railway carriage from the factory to the Montreal warehouse, (2) from the warehouse to the wharf, and (3) from the wharf until stowed in the ship.

‘When I speak of broken boxes, I mean those actually broken and not coopered. When broken boxes are complained of in England, it might be taken to mean those actually broken and not coopered, or those broken together with those coopered. If the boxes coopered with rope are objected to by the buyers on the other side, there is all the stronger ground for complaint.

‘The following is taken from my notes to show the actual condition of the boxes when landed on the wharf by the truckmen :—

88 cheese landed from trucks on wharf, 22 coopered, 6 boxes broken.							
150	“	“	“	19	“	20	“
90	“	“	“	19	“	8	“
155	“	“	“	16	“	11	“
68	“	“	“	19	“	7	“
85	“	“	“	6	“	1	“
150	“	“	“			32	“
<hr/> 786				<hr/> 101		<hr/> 85	

‘Other instances could be given showing a still larger percentage, but the above is sufficient to show the large amount of damage to boxes in trucking from the warehouse to the wharf. To satisfy myself of the exact condition in which these cheese left the warehouse, I was present many times, and in every instance there were no broken boxes delivered to the truckmen, although the coopering was not all that might have been expected. I might say in almost every case I saw boxes broken in the act of loading at the warehouse.

‘I was able to arrive at a satisfactory estimate concerning the amount of breakage from the cheese factories to the Montreal warehouses. To do this I took the number of coopered boxes coming from the warehouses. Although this was not an exact way of ascertaining the number, since many of the broken boxes were replaced with whole ones in the warehouse, it was as correct as I could get, and will serve to show the great damage to boxes from the factories to the warehouses.

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'The results of my observations may be summed up as follows: 20 to 22 per cent boxes broken from the factories to the warehouses. These are coopered or replaced. Ten per cent were broken from the warehouse to the wharf, and from 10 per cent upwards from the wharf until stowed in the ship, or upwards of 20 per cent from the warehouses to the stowing in the ship. Should the damage be as great from the ship to the warehouses in Great Britain as from the warehouses to the ship on this side, the breakage would reach 40 per cent, which when taking into consideration the number of coopered boxes is shocking.

'The largest per cent of broken boxes was found in lots where the boxes did not fit the cheese, being from one-half to one inch too large in diameter. This I am sorry to report was very common. I think I am safe in saying that from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the cheese passing through Montreal are shipped in too large boxes. In every case where the boxes properly fitted the cheese, the percentage of breakage was very small. During the late fall the per cent of too large boxes was much greater. This might be accounted for from the fact that the hot weather causes the cheese to spread, which does not occur during the fall curing.

'In trying to remedy this it is necessary that reform begin at home, or with the manufacturers. While it is important that the railway and steamship people exercise more care and attention in the handling and transporting of cheese to prevent the great damage to boxes, it is of equal importance that the cheese manufacturers see that the right kind and proper fitting boxes are delivered to them at the factory. The principal defects in the make of the boxes are that they are too large and the headings are not properly nailed. It is worthy of notice that in two thirds of the broken boxes, the breakage occurred around the heading, or where the heading is nailed to the rim of the cover. There are also other defects, such as too light and brittle stock, rims of covers too narrow, although the latter is not general. The makers should give more attention to the size of the boxes and the boxing of the cheese.

'There is a lack of discretion on the part of the steamship people in receiving the cheese at the wharfs. Owing to the keenness in freight competition, not enough attention is given to the condition of the boxes. If more care were brought to bear on the shippers and truckmen regarding the condition of the boxes when delivered to the steamship people, and they in turn sent a man to watch the loading of the cheese into the ship, a large amount of breakage would be saved. Nothing is handled with care by the longshoremen unless carefully watched. I know from my own experience that if one is on the spot greater care is taken, and consequently less breakage.

MANNER OF LOADING.

'Cheese are loaded into the ship either by the use of shutes or slings. The damage to boxes is about the same in either case. With care, however, on the part of the operators, less breakage occurs when the shutes are used. With the sling it is almost impossible to keep the cheese from bunching, striking against the hatches when lowered into the ship, or breaking on landing in the hold. In other words when the sling is used, breakage is inevitable, with the shutes it is a matter of care and attention on the part of the operators. Anything that would prevent the bunching of the cheese would almost entirely prevent the breaking of boxes when lowering them into the ship with the sling.

'I also paid careful attention to the stowing in the ship. To do this it was necessary to go down into the ship's hold. I made it a practice to visit the ships while in port, two or three times, in order to note any variation that might occur during the loading. As to the stowing of cheese and apples, with the exception of one or two instances where the cheese were irregularly piled, and the apples stowed away with the barrels broken, no fault could be found.

VENTILATION OF STEAMSHIP HOLDS.

'As I had special instructions from you to observe carefully where cheese and apples were stowed in the ships so as to ensure good ventilation, I made an effort to inspect each compartment and note the kind of ventilation possible to obtain. If the cheese are stowed 'tween decks good ventilation is possible, as nearly all the ship's 'tween decks are ventilated by shafts. With the exception of one or two ships, the holds are not ventilated, and when the hatches are closed down all circulation is practically cut off. Among some of the steamship people I found it a common practice to stow cheese in the hold on top of lumber and grain, where it was impossible to have good ventilation. A convenient method of loading and stowing was more to them than a desire to land goods on the other side in good condition. Stowing in the hold was more prevalent with cheese than apples, although the character of the goods regarding weight might have had more to do with it, than a desire on the part of the steamship people to carry apples in such parts of the ship as would ensure good ventilation. So long as the shippers on this side do nothing more than find fault, the steamship people will continue the same practice, and all the department may do will be useless. The shippers must try to help themselves by offering goods to the Line providing the best accommodation for transporting perishable goods, such as apples and cheese, and must see that the arrangements are carried out. Nearly all the Donaldson line steamers are provided with exhaust fans. Some others have the fans but seldom use them unless asked for. Other lines could easily procure them if the shippers would only demand them. I have one instance in mind where a certain line asked for a consignment of apples, and the shipper would give them only on one condition: that the company provide and fit up in the steamer two exhaust fans to increase ventilation. This the company readily agreed to. For the shippers to demand proper stowage and ventilation, and see that it is given, is the only way to adjust this matter.'

(Signed.) A. W. WOODARD.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

I find from the reports of our agents in England that in many instances 50 per cent of the cheese boxes were broken last year when unloaded from the ships. That has been the cause of great complaint from the big importers in England: and we have been using every endeavour to get the cheesemakers and the box manufacturers to remedy this state of things. Let me point out the advantage of getting a business started on right lines. In Prince Edward Island all the factories were started on right lines in the matter of factories, methods of manufacture, boxes and branding. Lately, a young man who knew the cheese trade from Prince Edward Island returned from England and told me he was astonished to find in England that hardly any of the cheese boxes had the weight stencilled, but only scribbled on. Before the visit he had only seen the cheese in Prince Edward Island, where the boxes are generally strong and sound, with the figures of the weight put on neatly by a stencil. Our reports show that only three per cent of the cheese boxes from Prince Edward Island were broken, as against 40 or 50 per cent from some other parts of the country.

The boxes from the Ingersoll district and a few others are also reported as being strong. Some factories there have paid from one to one and a half cents a piece more for the boxes to obtain them stronger and better nailed. The extra original cost is only a bagatelle compared with the business advantage in selling on the British side. It appears to me that the making of bands for cheese boxes from elm wood should be a

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thing of the past. Much stronger and better boxes are made in some places from birch wood bands. They are brighter looking, tougher and neater. The elm bands split readily unless they fit tight on the cheese. It is not good business and is discreditable that reports should show about 40 per cent of broken boxes in England.

By Mr. Ross (S. Ontario):

Q. Is that for the total of the factory shipments, 40 per cent?

A. It was a percentage not uncommon as applied to all the cheese discharged from steamers on different occasions.

Q. Does that come from rough handling in loading the ship?

A. Only partly from the loading and unloading.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Is not some of the injury from the roughness of the sea?

A. I daresay in cases where the stowing had not been well done. But in cases where the boxes were well made, and fitted the cheese closely, only a small proportion of the boxes were damaged when they were delivered in Great Britain. One great cause is that the boxes do not fit closely to the cheese.

Q. Are there any manufactories started for the dressing of beef?

A. Three firms are shipping small quantities now, and the Harris Abattoir Company of Toronto is being reorganized by some business men in Toronto for that purpose.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. You say the boxes made from birch are better than those from elm. Are they of the same thickness?

A. The bands of the birch ones are perhaps a trifle thicker.

Q. Would you not think the elm tougher than the birch?

A. Not the soft elm. The bands are made from a sheet. They are peeled off the log as a veneer. They split easily one way.

By Mr. McEwan:

Q. Are these boxes you speak of all birch?

A. Only the bands and the rims of the covers. The tops and bottoms are made of other woods.

By Mr. Gould:

Q. Is not some of the damage due to carelessness in loading and unloading?

A. Partly, but in the instance in Montreal I referred to, 23 per cent were damaged before going on the ship.

Q. That may be due to rough handling on the railways?

A. Partly. We placed four men in Great Britain last year to watch the unloading and handling of Canadian food products at the ports of Liverpool, Manchester, London, Bristol and Glasgow. We found that one cause of damage was putting the cheese in a rope-net sling, so that when the net was lifted the cheese were all huddled together. Only one line of steamships was using a platform unloader, that is a platform with ropes or chains from the four corners. The cheese were stacked on the platform carefully, then hoisted up and were coming out in good shape. We said to the agents of the other lines:—‘If you do not use this better method we will publish the names of your ships, and a report on the condition of the boxes.’ A very great improvement was effected. It may be only temporary unless it is followed up. These platform unloaders are now used generally.

These agents of the department went to the wharfs and said to the men in charge: ‘These men are breaking boxes, and that should be stopped.’ The inspectors of course could not be there all the time and the workmen were sometimes in a hurry.

Some cheese came up out of the hold in broken shape, not only the boxes but the cheese themselves were broken. In a case of that kind the steamer would pay the importers for broken boxes and broken cheese, perhaps £20, but £20 does not compensate this country for the indirect loss through damage to our business and reputation. By watching the loading at Montreal and following the matter up on the other side we have collected a body of information exceedingly useful for the guidance of the department in following up a line of action to prevent damage to our products during transportation. We have had no legal status at all in the matter of inspection; we have simply used moral suasion and the ordinary commercial methods of saying 'we will publish the facts if improvements are not made to prevent and avoid damage.' Some people have asked why we did not seek stringent legislation; but I think that this is a more excellent way—the way of encouraging co-operation by all concerned, and showing the commercial advantage that will accrue. Thus we get the sympathy, support and co-operation of the steamship companies and railways, instead of having them fighting with the department and the farmers.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. I see you say in your reports there was no cheese sent over in cold storage?

A. Cold storage is not desirable for cheese on steamships. I shall deal with that when I speak regarding the transportation of cheese in ventilated holds. We have had four agents of the department at ports in England, making reports to us regularly as to the condition of the cargoes when discharged, and I think we are making substantial progress.

I have a letter here from the Bristol Provision Trade Association—one letter among many others from Great Britain—in which they write that unless there is more care taken in Canada to send our goods in better packages than last year we run a serious risk of the trade going to other countries and of losing the reputation we have.

BRISTOL PROVISION TRADE ASSOCIATION.

55 VICTORIA ST., BRISTOL, December 1, 1900.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada,

'DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of this association recently held, the question of the packing and package of Canadian cheese during the past season, and other matters noted below relative to the quality of the present season's make were considered. With regard to the package it was resolved to ask you to be good enough to bring Government pressure, if possible, to bear on all factories in Canada, insisting upon the use of much stronger boxes than hitherto, also that they should be more securely nailed with stronger tops and bottoms, and further that the cheese should all be made to fit the boxes properly, it being extremely detrimental to the safe carriage of the goods that the boxes should be much larger than the cheese. From this cause there is no doubt a large number of boxes have been broken and contents damaged during the season.

'The question of the varying size of the cheese was also considered, but it was not thought desirable that any one standard of size should be accepted, as although the majority of the demand is for cheese about from 70 to 80 lbs., there are some buyers who like larger cheese.'

'With regard to the character of the make it has been found that there has been too much acidity in the cheese which causes them to mature too rapidly, and consequently become tasty at an early stage, and there has also been this year a larger proportion of sour and hard cheese which is thought by judges on this side to be due to

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the same cause, viz., an undue amount of acidity. In this district retailers are accustomed to hold their cheese for some time and it is very necessary to have good keeping, clean flavoured goods, and it was this characteristic which tended to transfer the demand from States cheese to Canadian, and it will be a pity if, by the use of artificial assistance to early maturity the keeping qualities of the cheese should be lost.

'Trusting these matters will receive your favourable consideration,

We are, yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. A. TITLEY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. T. PARKER.
Hon. Secretary.

THE WARNING MAY DO GOOD.

The trade has not gone yet; I am not saying 'Wolf, Wolf' in order to frighten the farmers, exporters and carrying companies; but I say that there never was a time when we were in a more critical position regarding this trade. There was hot weather in September—when we usually have cool weather, permitting the August cheese to be cured cool and the September cheese to be made and cured in cool temperatures. Those hot weather conditions caused a large proportion of the 'fall cheese' to be lower than finest in quality. Those who bought summer cheese at comparatively high prices found the market sluggish and declining in the late autumn and winter. A great many dealers have been losing money; and that makes the complaints against quality and about broken boxes all the more severe. Unless we in Canada take steps to remedy these faults and prevent their recurrence, the confidence of men in the trade will not be easily restored, and there is great risk of low prices prevailing. However, if everybody interested sets about improving the quality, the boxes, and the methods of curing and transportation, we shall go further ahead than ever, with profits to all concerned.

By Mr. Hughes (King's, P.E.I.):

Q. Is not the cheese from Prince Edward Island handled better?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. Would there not be something in the transportation by cars, which is saved in the case of Prince Edward Island?

A. Much of the Prince Edward Island cheese, as well as the Ingersoll cheese, both of which have such a high reputation for good boxes, go to and through Montreal. They are carried just as far and handled quite as often as cheese from other districts.

Q. I thought we had arranged for direct shipments from Prince Edward Island?

A. Yes, but freight follows the channel offering lowest rates; and Montreal merchants have bought a large portion of the output from Prince Edward Island. Part was shipped through Montreal.

MORE VENTILATED CARS.

Among the improvements needed in the cheese business is a larger number of ventilated cars on the railways, so that the cheese will not become heated while in the cars. The traffic of Canada has been increasing so fast that the rolling stock of the

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railways has not been quite adequate to the needs of the country, notwithstanding the immense number of cars which are being built. Anyone who is shipping a great deal knows the difficulty of getting enough cars, and cars of the right sort. We have been urging the railways to put on ventilated cars and to have them painted white. There seems to be an aversion on the part of the railways to put anything on the cars in the way of paint, but what will protect the wood of the car, without regard to protecting the perishable contents. On a hot sunny day the interior of a car which is painted white will be as much as 15 degrees lower than the interior of a dark coloured car, and 15 degrees means much in the keeping quality of cheese and apples.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. The white colour is less apt to draw the heat?

A. Yes, it throws it off.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. You know it from experience?

A. Yes. We have had experience with walls of buildings which have been painted white or whitewashed.

COOL STORAGE ON SHIPBOARD.

Cheese should not be heated while on the steamships, but should be cool, not above 60 degrees while there. Frequently cheese is not sufficiently cured when taken from the factory. An active market demand and fear of a lower price later, make salesmen sell, and sometimes deliver, before the cheese are cured. There is no reason why cheese should not continue to cure on the steamship, when the temperature is right. Perhaps two-thirds of our cheese are carried with the right temperature in the vessel and the surrounding air. Cheese are usually carried on the 'tween decks or main deck. They generate heat by ripening. Provision should be made for thorough ventilation. When they are put directly into a steamship out of heated railway cars they will be landed in the very worst condition, unless adequate provision has been made for ventilation and cooling. I have here a memorandum furnished by an importing firm in Great Britain, reporting on quantities of cheese delivered in a heated condition after August 2, 1900. On August 2, 2,264 boxes arrived with 'scaleboards greasy and appearance spoilt.' On August 6, 2,130 boxes are reported as 'scaleboards greasy and appearance and flavour spoilt, over developed by the heat.' On August 14, 4,429 boxes arrived, 'most of this shipment badly heated, grease coming through the boxes and flavour completely spoilt.' On August 17, 7,893 boxes, 'scaleboards greasy, appearance spoilt; flavour of many of them also completely spoilt.' The report is similar until September when it says '7,138 boxes, some of these have clean scaleboards, but many of them are greasy and general appearance has suffered.' From August 2 to September 26 this firm reports on 45,358 boxes arriving in heated condition *ex* 19 steamships. They add 'in most of the above-mentioned shipments the boxes have also been very roughly handled in transit and have arrived here in badly broken condition.' Their report is dated September 27. Several other reports of a similar character were received, which is bad for the trade.

We have been in negotiation with the steamship people and they say they are willing now to do what can be done to improve the ventilation of the holds and other parts of the steamers and to provide for the circulation of cooled air. Ventilators of the ordinary kind through which air can pass are not sufficient, for often the air is blowing with the ship; and even when the cowl-tops are turned the right way the air does not always pass through, and when it does it is warm air. It is important not only to have ventilators but to have forced circulation of air and of cooled air at that.

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I suppose more than half of the cheese handled at Montreal are placed in cold or cool storage in the warehouses there, and go from them to the steamships. On the other hand the cheese shipped on through bills of lading are often delivered from heated cars on the wharf and put almost directly on board the steamships. That puts them in the condition described in the reports of those 45,358. All that is exceedingly bad for the trade. By putting on refrigerating machinery with the necessary devices for cooling the air and circulating it through the places where cheese are stowed, cheese could be cooled to 60 degrees or under. That would give them a bright, clean appearance when they were delivered. They would fetch better prices and put the trade on a more satisfactory basis for everybody,—the producers, the exporters, the carrying companies, the importers, the retail merchants and the consumers. It is expected that a number of steamers will be fitted up this season with machinery required to provide forced circulation of cooled air.

The same improvement will be applicable to apples also, but that I shall deal with more fully when I speak of the carriage of apples. I may mention here that the temperature of the package itself containing either cheese or apples is often much higher than that of the surrounding air on the wharf. On one occasion when I was down in Montreal the shore captain of one of the lines to whom I was talking about the temperature of the holds, said to me, 'Come down and I will show you a hold where the temperature is only 65 degrees.' I pointed out that when it was filled, the temperature would quickly rise to the temperature of the cargo put in, and therefore ventilation and circulation of the air would be needed. On one occasion one of our agents at Montreal reported that while the temperature on the wharf, when one of the steamers was being loaded, was only 55 degrees, he found it to be 85 degrees inside a barrel of apples then unloaded from a railway car and going aboard the steamer. Packages like that coming out of heated cars would raise the temperature in the steamer to 80 degrees, 85 degrees or even 90 degrees, even though the temperature before they were put in was only 55 degrees; and so the stuff would be ruined. Moreover, apples and cheese when at such high temperatures rapidly generate heat by ripening or curing, and that hastens the deterioration. There is need for apparatus on every steamship whereby the ventilation and the temperature of places where cheese and apples are stowed can be properly controlled. We need means for cooling the air and circulating the cooled air, particularly during the first 48 hours after the steamships are loaded. Circulation of cooled air during the whole voyage would cause the cargo to be delivered with very much better appearance.

THE EXPORT BUTTER TRADE.

The growth of the export butter trade has also been in one sense phenomenal, but not wonderful when one thinks of the possibilities before the people of this country. In 1890 the export butter trade of this country was \$340,131, and for the year ending June, 1900, it was \$5,122,156; that is fifteen times more butter was exported in the last fiscal year than was exported in 1890. There was a falling off since June of last year, a considerable falling off, so that the exports up to June of the current fiscal year will not be so large. That was brought about by the comparatively high prices for cheese last summer; many factories equipped for making both butter and cheese kept on making cheese instead of butter.

Cheese was paying better than butter in June and July and therefore the factory men kept on making it. We stand well in regard to quality in the markets.

BETTER BUILDINGS NEEDED.

What we need in the butter business is better buildings for the creameries, very much better buildings in their construction, in their drainage appointments and in their

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equipment. The average butter factory (there are I think about 600 in Canada), is a very unsuitable building for carrying on the business of making butter. In New Zealand, Victoria and Russia, which are coming forward as competitors (Denmark is still ahead of us), it is not unusual to have a butter factory which costs about \$15,000 for the buildings and plant. It is there for a life time, and with cement floors, from which there is no smell, can be kept sweet and clean. In our butter business we have stuck too long to the little old buildings, with old wooden floors, and drainage that drips through them all about the place. That sort of thing is going to stand seriously in our way. They must be improved or we cannot hold a place in the markets against our progressive competitors.

CREAM SHOULD BE PASTEURIZED.

We need also to provide for pasteurizing the cream from which butter is to be made for export.

There is a constant struggle for survival going on among the various minute and low forms of life which are present as germs in milk and cream. That is like the competition between weeds and useful plants in a cultivated field. The careful farmer tills the soil to kill weeds and then sows pure seed for the crop he wants. The butter-maker follows a similar course when he pasteurizes milk or cream, and then puts into it a pure 'starter' to yield the desired flavour. Pasteurization does not destroy all the germs in milk or cream any more than cultivation eradicates all the weeds; it lessens their number. Sterilization, when efficient, destroys all forms of life; pasteurization destroys all, or nearly all, of those which are injurious to the quality of dairy products. The condition thus created gives the germs of fermentation or souring which are introduced by the 'starter' a good chance to become the prevailing if not the only ones. Consequently the flavours which are the result of ripening or souring are those characteristic of the germs of the 'starter.' So far it is practicable to control the flavour of fresh-made butter. The treatment afterwards, such as cold storage, should be such as to prevent any germs which bring about decay or nasty flavours from becoming active in the butter. That is the use of cold storage for butter.

The process of pasteurizing is one of heating the cream to a temperature of 158 to 160 degrees Fahr., and cooling it rapidly afterwards to the ripening temperature. This has not been generally adopted in Canadian creameries yet, but wherever it has been carried out properly the results have been satisfactory in giving better keeping qualities to the butter and in remedying faults in flavour in cases where taints of various sorts had been troublesome.

When only the quality of the butter has to be considered, it is sufficient to pasteurize the cream after separation, but when it is also desired to lessen the danger of spreading disease by means of the skim-milk, it is necessary to heat the milk before separation, and cool the skim-milk and cream afterwards. The latter plan is expensive on account of the greater bulk which has to be treated, but it has the advantage of increasing the capacity of the centrifugal cream separators fully one-third; moreover, the temperature of the whole milk may be raised higher than seems to be possible with cream without imparting to it a 'cooked' flavour—perhaps on account of its greater viscosity.

A temperature of 185 degrees Fahr. is sufficient to destroy disease germs likely to be found in milk; and whole milk may be heated to that temperature, with proper appliances and handling, without giving any objectionable flavour to the butter made from it.

If the cream only is to be pasteurized, the temperature need not be raised above 158-160 degrees. Rapid cooling to a ripening temperature must follow the heating. This is best accomplished by the use of some special cooling apparatus. It is not practicable to cool the cream quickly enough in the ordinary cream vat.

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There are now on the market several different kinds of pasteurizing apparatus. In those in common use the milk or cream flows in and out again in a continuous stream, being heated in passing over surfaces heated by steam. These machines are made in different sizes.

Another style recently introduced is intended as a bulk pasteurizer. A quantity of cream is put into the receiver which is then closed tightly: and the heating and cooling are effected by the circulation of hot and cold water regulated by valves. Cream treated in this apparatus may be ripened and held in it until ready for churning.

In making butter from pasteurized cream the preparation and use of the 'fermentation starter' are important parts of the operation. A quantity of about two quarts of skim-milk is heated to 205 degrees Fahr., and held at that point for ten minutes, after which it is cooled to 80 degrees Fahr. by pouring from one vessel to another, exposed to the atmosphere of the buttermaking room. It is then left in a tightly closed glass jar at ordinary atmospheric temperature, in summer from 60 to 75 degrees, until it is coagulated and has a mild lactic acid flavour. This is sometime called 'the culture.' This method can only be successful when the atmosphere to which it is exposed is free from germs which cause undesirable odours and flavours. When the 'culture' has been prepared, a quantity of skim-milk, which is pure, sweet and free from taint, should be heated to 150 degrees Fahr. and left at that temperature for ten minutes. It may then be cooled to a temperature of 60-70 degrees, when a portion of the 'culture' as described above, at the rate of five to ten per cent should be added to it, and well mixed with it. That is the 'fermentation starter.' It should be left to ripen at a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees Fahr. When it has become distinctly sour and nearing the point of coagulation, further development should be checked by lowering the temperature. The 'starter' may be added to the cream at the rate of from three to six per cent of the quantity of cream to be ripened.

In any case where the cream has become tainted, if the taint be of fermentation origin, a larger quantity than usual of the fermentation starter should be added. This may in a great measure check the taint and leave the particular fermentation of the starter to be the prevailing one in the cream and butter.

The 'starter' will be most effective if added to the cream very soon after it has coagulated. After that point has been reached it deteriorates in activity as a starter, and undesirable flavours are apt to develop in it.

COLD STORAGE AT CREAMERIES.

A marked improvement has been the construction and use of cold storage places in the creameries which have kept the butter unspoiled after it is made. Over 400 creameries have had these put in according to plans supplied by the Department. This is a means of keeping the butter safe. The bonus that has been given to owners of creameries for putting in these cold storage rooms is to be continued for three years. It has been a bonus of \$50 for the first year the building is put up and kept in use, and \$25 for the second year it is kept in use, and \$25 for the third year it is kept in use according to regulations. A good many men have not got the second bonus for last year's work, and a good many of them have not yet received the bonus for the third year. The conditions were (1) that the construction must be such as was satisfactory to the Department; (2) that the cold storage must be kept in use, and a record of the temperature must be furnished to the department monthly; and (3) that there must be 2,000 pounds of butter made per month. Most of the owners of the creameries that have not been paid the second and third year bonus have not received it for the reason that they made cheese last summer instead of butter.

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The following circular has been issued :—

OTTAWA, 1901.

I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture to state that Parliament will be asked to vote a further sum to promote the construction and maintenance of cold storage rooms at creameries. This sum will be distributed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, towards the close of the summer manufacturing season, as follows :—

Amounts which may be Paid.

(1) Fifty dollars (\$50) as first instalment on the bonus, to all owners or lessees of creameries who provide a suitable cold storage room and keep it in use according to the regulations of the department during the season of 1901. The second and third instalments, being twenty-five dollars (\$25) each, will also be payable to them in 1902 and 1903, respectively, under the same conditions.

(2) Twenty-five dollars (\$25) as second instalment on the bonus, to all owners or lessees of creameries who having provided a suitable cold storage room and obtained \$50 in 1900 (or previously), maintain it in use according to the regulations of the department during the season of 1901. The third instalment, being twenty-five dollars (\$25), will also be paid to them in 1902 under the same conditions.

(3) Twenty-five dollars (\$25) as third instalment on the bonus, to all owners or lessees of creameries, who having provided cold storage and obtained fifty dollars in 1899 (or previously) and twenty-five dollars in 1900 (or previously), continue to keep it in use according to the regulations of the department during the season of 1901.

All subject to ratification by Parliament.

Conditions of Payment.

To be entitled to the payment of any part of the bonus, the following conditions have to be fulfilled :—

(1) A suitable cold storage room should have been provided in accordance with plans supplied by the Department of Agriculture or with an effective and acceptable plan.

(2) The temperature in the said cold storage room should have been maintained continuously during the summer months under 38 degrees Fahrenheit, and a statement of the temperatures recorded day by day on forms to be supplied by the department, should have been forwarded at the end of each month to the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Ottawa.

(3) Butter should have been manufactured at the factory during the summer months at the average rate of not less than 2,000 pounds per month, and an accurate statement of the quantities sent to the department.

Requirements in Construction.

Plans showing the style of construction recommended for the insulation of the cold storage room and the method of storing the ice and cooling the room, will be furnished on application to this office.

These require that the walls of the cold storage room shall have two still-air spaces, with an inside finish of two thicknesses of one-inch lumber, with two layers of building paper between them. The still-air spaces can be made most economically and effectually by the use of a thick, tough quality of building paper between the two thicknesses of lumber. The bottom of each still-air space is to be filled with mineral wool, or saw dust or dry sand, to a depth of at least six inches, to prevent the admission or exit of air. Where the air can enter or escape from the hollow space in a wall, it becomes a flue rather than a still-air space and is not efficient as part of a non-conducting wall.

The hollow and still air-spaces on the sides of the cold storage room are to be continued on the ceiling, without interruption at the corners ; and each thickness of paper used on the sides is to be continued on the ceiling and under the top thickness of lumber on the floor. The floor is to be at least three inches thick, with two thicknesses of building paper between the top and underneath boards or planks of the flooring.

The cooling is to be effected by means of cylinders to be filled with ice, or ice and salt, as shown on the plan, or by some other efficient method, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture.

Cost of Construction.

The cost of a new ice-house and refrigerator room, adequate to store the make of butter at a creamery for two or three weeks while awaiting shipment, is estimated at from two hundred (\$200) to five hundred dollars (\$500) per creamery. At most creameries there is already an ice-house, and at least a room that goes under the name of a cold storage room. The necessary alterations and improvements to those existing buildings would cost probably from one hundred (\$100) to two hundred dollars (\$200) per creamery.

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Reports will be Required.

I specially call the attention of owners and managers of creameries having cold storage rooms, to the necessity of forwarding regularly to this department the monthly reports of the temperatures maintained and of the quantities of butter manufactured. Many have been negligent on this point in the past, and it is intended hereafter to apply the regulations in this respect by declining applications for the bonus which are not supplemented with these reports. This is for the benefit of the butter industry more than for the protection of the department.

Inspectors of cold storage rooms at creameries have been appointed. They will call at the creameries at various intervals during the season, to ascertain whether the requirements have been fulfilled and whether the regulations are being complied with; also to give any advice or information which may be needed.

Benefits to be Derived.

There are at present in Canada over four hundred creameries provided with suitable cold storage rooms; and it is to be hoped that all who are interested in the progress of dairying and in the development of our exports of butter will co-operate with our department in causing such rooms to be provided and kept in use at all points where required. In order to have creamery butter in a perfect state when it is delivered to the consumers in Great Britain, it should be protected in cold storage from one day after it is made. Cold storage cannot improve the quality of butter; but it can preserve its quality without much change for a few weeks. As the Government has arranged for what is practically a chain of cold storage service from the producers in Canada to the consumers in Great Britain, it is necessary that the owners of the creameries, the manufacturers of butter and the farmers who furnish the milk or cream, should all co-operate to bring about the best results.

REFRIGERATOR CARS.

Another cause of improvement and increase in our butter was the starting of a cold storage service on railways. Last year refrigerator cars were running from no less than forty-three starting points to Montreal; thirty-seven of these ran once a week and six ran fortnightly. Any shipper could send his butter in the refrigerator car at the usual 'less than carload rate.' The department made up any deficit between the guarantee to the railway company and the earnings of the car. The guarantee was that the car on every trip would earn two-thirds of the carload rate from the starting point to Montreal. This has been an exceedingly valuable part of our cold storage work. Any one who had only ten or twenty packages of butter could get his butter carried in the refrigerator car at the usual less than carload rates on stated days every week. At first the cold storage service on railways and steamships was intended almost exclusively for butter, as that was the product that needed it. There were few other things in large enough supply to require it on the steamships. During the last few years there has been a demand and need for enlargement of the cold storage service for other classes of products.

OTHER PRODUCTS REQUIRING COLD STORAGE.

For instance there has been a demand recently for cold storage for certain classes of tender fruits, and for poultry and dressed meats, and inquiries for freezing storage for fish. To make the service adequate to these growing needs of the commerce of the country there should be small cold storage chambers on certain ships for products that are just beginning to go over in small quantities. If these are provided, then I believe the shipments will grow larger year by year. The difficulty with the steamship owner or agent, is that he does not want to put in cold storage unless he can get cold storage products to carry all the year round. There would not be any trouble in letting the cold storage space in Canadian ships to Chicago or other United States shippers, because

they can assure cargoes all the year round. Canadian butter is shipped chiefly from June to October. Tender fruits are shipped from August to the end of October. They do not require cold storage the rest of the year. The steamship people say it is hardly fair to ask them to put in cold storage when they can use it for only some three or four months in the season. That has been a difficulty in the way of obtaining an enlargement and further improvement of our cold storage service.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Do you use that with dressed meat?

A. Yes, another thing that interfered very much last year was the fact that many of our steamships were chartered for transportation service in connection with the South African war.

Q. How did you find cold storage do last year with fruits?

A. Particularly well for tender fruits, such as early apples and pears.

Q. Do apples go in cold storage?

A. Very few apples go in cold storage except the early and tender ones.

For eggs cold storage is not desirable on the ocean. What shippers want is that eggs should be carried in a cool place where the temperature will be about fifty degrees before they are discharged from the steamer. When they are discharged from cold storage, moisture is condensed on the shells from the warm damp air. That is injurious. The only serious complaint about the egg trade has been that the packages were too light, in the material used in their construction.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario) :

Q. Do they use the thirty-dozen cases or do they prefer the other style?

A. The thirty-dozen cases are gaining in favour in the British market.

Q. Do they like that size of package?

A. Yes, most of them do. Eggs are being shipped from Ireland in that size of case now.

Q. About butter—in England they are very fond, I understand, of fresh butter, they like it absolutely without salt. How are we going to overcome the difficulty?

A. Our people have been in some cases shipping small quantities of butter nearly fresh, with a quarter of an ounce of salt or less to the pound of butter. They have been able to do that by having the temperature as low as twenty degrees, or twelve below freezing point. I have a chart here showing the register of the thermograph which we put into the chamber in which the butter was carried on the ship *Devona*, sailing for England on August 27. You will notice the inked mark runs along that line, at twenty degrees all the time until it jumps up when the chamber was opened and the butter taken out. We can put butter on the English market in good condition if it is kept at that temperature.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. What temperature do you want to keep the butter at before shipping?

A. Just as close to twenty degrees as possible. If it is to be held for export to England the sooner it is brought, after the first three days, to a temperature of twenty degrees the better.

Q. What effect would it have after loading on the car, if the temperature would rise?

A. Not very much, unless the temperature was high, and maintained for more than a day. Butter from a creamery at a temperature of say 36 or 40 degrees would be in a box, and that would be in a sack. The butter would not get warmed up in a day and a half any more than a degree or two, if the refrigerator car was at a temperature not over 55 degrees.

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By Mr. Ross (South Ontario) :

Q. Do they also sack the boxes that have the pound prints in them?

A. Not always.

Mr. Chairman, unless I am detaining the Committee, the next product I would make some observation on is that of apples.

By Mr. MacLaren (Perth) :

Q. Before leaving butter and cheese, I would ask one question with regard to the manufacture of cheese in the spring of the year. Do you think it desirable to go to work and make fodder cheese instead of butter, as last year?

A. I think it would be most unfortunate, particularly after last year, to have any cheese made before the middle of May. In fact, I think we have injured our trade by making cheese too early and too late in the season. I would counsel the factory men to make butter from the middle of October to May, and use the skimmed milk for raising stock.

Q. It injures the reputation of the cheese,—making early and late cheese?

A. I hold it does, and it would be especially bad policy this year. However, Mr. Chairman, as I am coming before you again, I shall reserve the question of improving cheese factory buildings and curing rooms. I would like to go into that in detail, and also the fattening of chickens. I was reserving these matters for to-morrow.

THE APPLE TRADE.

In the matter of apples, there have been many complaints both from British buyers and buyers in Canada in regard to the packing of apples, the want of skill in packing apples so they will carry safely, and the want of honesty in packing apples so that they will turn out the same from the middle of the package as at both ends.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. They did not want the toppers on top?

A. In many cases last year complaints were made. In one case in particular a Scottish firm, that has more Celtic temper and business push than sentimental Empire patriotism for us, has been weighing the apples out of the middle of the barrel. They report that they found the apples to run eleven to the pound from the middle of the barrel. They have some photographs which we would not like to see published as being in any way illustrative of our Canadian way of doing business. These are exceptions, and the bulk of our apples were packed better last year than before.

By Mr. MacLaren (Perth) :

Q. What did the apples on the top weigh?

A. They did not report. They said some of the small ones were windfalls and looked like small plums.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. How do the men who pack apples in that way make anything? I understood the apples are sold by the twenty barrel lot according to sample, and if they are not up to sample the man would not be paid?

A. In this case the apples were bought with the importer's guarantee that the drafts would be paid. They were trying to get some remedy for the loss they sustained.

When any one ships apples dishonestly packed, even if he loses, the loss is not confined to him. It affects the men who send good apples, well packed, by spoiling the

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reputation of Canadian apples. Even with the best of packing there is room for improvement in the manner of carrying. Apples discharged from heated cars at Montreal have shown a temperature of 85 degrees in the barrels going into the holds of the ships. Such apples are landed in a condition entailing a loss on everybody. I am quite confident if the apples grown in Canada were selected and graded, were packed skilfully so as to be carried safely, and packed honestly so that the middle of the barrels would be practically the same for food purposes as the ends, that by sending two-thirds of the quantity we send now (leaving one-third out as culls to be dried or disposed of otherwise) there would be from one-third to one-half more revenue to the growers from those exported, besides any value the culls kept at home would have. The trade would also be in a healthy condition for growth.

Q. Are we sending more than the trade can consume?

A. No, I think our customers would consume good apples in much larger quantities. A trouble has been that having got apples that do not keep well or that do not turn out well the retail merchant is afraid to handle them in large quantities. The housekeeper who feels cheated does not buy a second time. The same thing applies to the domestic trade in Canada. Ottawa is not an exception, and in Winnipeg several merchants whom I met there last month were particularly bitter against the shippers from Ontario points. They assured me that they were buying apples almost altogether in the United States, because while the apples were not so good in flavour, the apples in the package were all of the same size and in good condition. There is a very large market in Canada to be supplied if the apples are sent in a satisfactory way.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Could that not be overcome by compelling the shipper to put his own name on all the apples. Is it not a fact that it is the custom of shippers to sometimes put in a lot of inferior apples and put on them the name of one of his packers, and then send them, but when they are sending good ones they put on their own name, and so do not injure their reputation.

A. I fear something like that is done too often. To prevent that is one of the objects of the bill which I think is before the House.

Q. I know that it is done and repeatedly done.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. Would it not be better to have an improvement by putting apples in boxes? Could they not be put up as California fruit is put up, in boxes and each wrapped in paper, or is that too expensive a plan?

A. No, and it is being done increasingly every year. I think ultimately the common good winter apples as well as the early ones will go to England in boxes and not in barrels; but in the meantime the wholesale men, the men who handle the apples on arrival in Great Britain, write that they prefer barrels to boxes for the ordinary trade.

Q. Why?

A. I suppose there are fewer packages to handle and they go through the warehouses more quickly.

Q. Take those California oranges and open them up and you find that they are nice in appearance and well graded. We get them in 176's, 212's and 252's, and you get them all of an even average size and the quality right.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. From Tasmania they ship apples in boxes?

A. I think that is the direction our fruit trade will take.

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By Mr. McGowan :

Q. How would it do if apples were shipped in crates ?

A. I think boxes are better. The bill I referred to provides that the apples in the centre shall be substantially as good as those on the faced ends of the barrel.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. How are you going to inspect these barrels here and tell whether they are right or not ; you cannot open up a barrel and pack it again ?

A. I think a few barrels could be examined in each of many lots. This matter of improving our apple trade is one of exceeding difficulty ; there are so many obstacles. Still, by doing one thing at a time we can make progress every year. One thing to be done is to have the packages marked with the name of the packer ; and then to provide that any one shipping apples which are not up to the standard marked on the barrels or to the faced surfaces, shall be liable to a penalty. If any packages opened by the inspector are found to contain fruit substantially inferior to the faced ends the shipper should be punished. That would not embarrass the trade ; and by the end of the year it would have a great effect. If drastic legislation, looking too much toward prosecutions, is adopted it might do more harm than by having suggestions like these carried out. I think that for a year the application of the bill should be rather educational than punitive. We should show the careless and even the dishonest packers and shippers that the best way for the trade and the country is also best for them.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. Where would these inspectors be placed ?

A. We would have one or two at every port of large export and a few travelling inspectors who might be available to inspect fruit at other points. At first it might be well to have a few men available in every province.

Q. What temperature would you prefer to have apples kept at ?

A. If they are to be kept a long time the nearer they are to freezing point the better, providing of course they are not frozen. We had the very best of apples at the Universal Exhibition at Paris last year, which had been kept as near freezing as practicable, from 34 to 36 degrees.

By Mr. Parmelee :

Q. What kind of apples were those.

A. We had some Fameuse and Gravensteins at Paris as late as July. Of course they were kept for the exhibition in cold storage. I would say late winter apples should be kept at a temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees to get the best conditions for ripening them for use in season. Many varieties of apples are not fit to eat on leaving the tree, but ripen during the winter ; and for this purpose that temperature is the best. But for long preservation and holding them over, the nearer to 32 degrees they are the better.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. How did our old friend Ben Davis do over there ?

A. They liked its looks, it has a good appearance and that counts for a good deal.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. What is the average outside ocean temperature in autumn ?

A. Down around the banks of Newfoundland perhaps 50 degrees, and further out somewhat higher. The temperature varies a good deal, according to the direction from which the wind comes. My opinion on this subject is this : if the forced circulation of chilled air which I have spoken of were made during the first two days on steamers

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going down the St. Lawrence, the ocean air afterwards would suffice to keep the cargo in good condition; but if the cargo went down the St. Lawrence heated, the ocean air alone would not cool it enough.

By Mr. McEwan:

Q. Is it true that in Montreal they leave barrels in the sun?

A. Sometimes at the wharf; and I have known apples to be placed fourteen barrels deep in the hold of the ship. Of course the lower barrels were badly crushed by the movement of the ship.

We have had bags of sawdust put down so that the top tiers in being pulled down would not be injured. Very often apple barrels are bruised, wet and soiled through the carelessness of the men loading and unloading.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria):

Q. I have heard there is a combination among the fruit dealers and growers to control the output so as not to allow too many apples going on the market at once?

A. I have not heard of it. I would like to see growers combine to control the output in the way of thinning out the fruit on the trees and producing the best quality and varieties of fruit. To get nearly uniform large apples needs particular care. I am convinced that we do not send one-fifth as many apples as we could send to England, if they were of fine quality, nearly uniform in size, sound in condition and attractive in appearance. My impression is that we are now on the way to get the apple trade into a better position. I see no reason at all why within a period of five years we should not have a similar rate of progress in apple exports to what we have had for the last five or ten years, in exports of cheese and some other products.

POSSIBLE INCREASES.

I have no occasion to say much regarding the transportation facilities of the country so far as rates are concerned. As a rule we do not suffer from higher rates on food products than are paid by producers and shippers in other countries. However, from the deterioration of products and the damage to packages during the transit we are beginning to suffer seriously. We should at once endeavour to secure perfectly safe transportation facilities for these four lines—cheese, apples, eggs, poultry and dressed meat, and if we accomplish this I think that in ten years we shall have not merely as much of an increase in the export trade of food products as marked the last ten years, viz., from \$24,000,000 to \$72,000,000, but that we may have an export trade which will have grown at the same rate and therefore have touched the \$200,000,000 mark by 1910. I know I said ten years ago that I would, if I lived for ten years, see the cheese exports of Canada worth \$20,000,000. I know a great many people did not agree with me at that time because they supposed I made the statement rashly; but I have been over Canada many times and have been in close touch with those who are engaged in the production and marketing of these commodities in all the different provinces. I do not see why we should not aim for an export trade of \$200,000,000 of food products in the next ten years, even without any material increase in the population occupied in agriculture.

By an hon. member:

Q. That is with the growth of population which we may expect?

A. I have not counted much on that in this connection, because I think the growth of our city and manufacturing populations will more than keep pace for ten years with the increase in rural population. There is no reason why our present population cannot

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increase the output of products to the extent indicated, if we adhere to the plan of increasing intelligence, developing practical ability and promoting cooperation along the line of our activities. I hope I may have a chance to congratulate the Committee at the end of that period upon the accomplishment of the hope and desire.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. You spoke about cold storage for apples, but you did not say anything about other fruits. Do you intend to say anything about that at the future meeting? You have been experimenting I understand with tomatoes, grapes, peaches and other tender fruits.

A. I would be very glad, if the Committee give me time, to take that up next day, and give a résumé of the trial shipments of tender fruits.

Q. I think it would be well because there is a great deal of difference of opinion with regard to what we have accomplished.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. With reference to these exhaust fans, are there a number of them on each ship, one for each compartment in which the apples are stored, or what has been done in the matter?

A. Steamers have been equipped,—I am not sure all of the steamers have been equipped,—but 21 or 23 steamers have been equipped with exhaust fans. Most of them have one exhaust fan for every set of holds filled from one hatchway. As a rule there are four bulkheads across the steamers, so that each steamer will have four fans.

Q. And these fans exhaust the warm air and the cold air is drawn in?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. Is an exhaust fan an expensive apparatus to put in?

A. No, but I suppose the refrigerating machinery for cooling the air and forcing circulation of it would be a matter of \$8,000 for each ship.

Q. Is that for the fanning gear?

A. No, that is for the refrigerating plant, the air cooling coils, the fans and the ducts. The fan gear is inexpensive. I think each fan can be fitted up for under \$150, so that it would cost about \$600 per ship for four fans.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence, I find it correct.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

FATTENING OF CHICKENS.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Thursday, March 21, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 o'clock, a.m., Mr. J. R. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Professor Jas. W. ROBERTSON, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, was again present by request of the Committee and resumed his statement as follows:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Before I present a statement on the improvements needed in the dairying and fruit trades, I would like to make a statement regarding the fattening of chickens for export to Great Britain. In 1898 our Department started two chicken fattening stations, (1) to obtain information on the cost of fattening chickens for the British market; (2) to discover the best means of transporting them there in safety; and (3) to learn what prices could be obtained for that class of Canadian poultry in the British markets. In 1899 I stated to the Committee, and published otherwise, that a great change was taking place in Great Britain regarding the classes of food most in demand, and that whereas the English diet used to be called one of beef and bread and bread and cheese, it is becoming in a large measure one of cold ham and chicken. That has brought about a great demand for bacon, ham and chickens. In fact, when one goes over there and observes what he is offered at luncheons and dinners, he finds that the chicken plays a far greater part in the diet of the people than formerly. In this country we have been in the habit of raising chickens and killing them without fattening them. That has not been profitable to those who keep poultry. At my own place in Ottawa I fattened 100 chickens before the illustrations at the Government fattening stations were finished in 1898. I had three chickens of average size and condition selected out of the hundred and had them killed before fattening. I obtained 2 lbs. 6 oz. of edible portion as cold chicken from those three chickens. I fattened the other chickens for five weeks on a ration of ground oats and skim-milk. I had three of average size and quality killed at the end of the fattening period, and from these three I obtained 7 lbs. 6 oz. of edible portion as cold chicken.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. Is that the average per chicken ?

A. The first three had 2 lbs. 6 oz. of meat upon them, while the three which were killed last had 7 lbs. 6 oz. upon them. One fattened chicken had as much edible material on its frame as the whole three which were not fattened. The increase in the bones in the frames of the birds was only 9 oz. for the three, whereas the increase in the edible portion was 5 lbs. Similar results were obtained from the chickens fattened at the two Government stations that year.

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. Are you going to state the cost of fattening ?

A. Yes. Counting the ground oats at \$1, a hundred weight, and the skim milk at 15 cents a hundred weight, the cost was about $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of increase in live weight. That was the actual cost for feed that year. The following year (1899) we began fattening at ten stations ; and shipped most of the chickens to England. I made a statement regarding them before the Committee last year. Those delivered in good condition in Great Britain were sold at an average of 68 cents a piece. Many inquiries are received from farmers and members of Parliament for copies of the evidence I gave before this Committee in the last two years on this subject ; and as these are now out of print, I beg permission to submit some extracts from my evidence of 1899 and 1900 on this matter. These extracts are as follows :—

FROM EVIDENCE OF 1899.

* * * * *

The chickens that are eaten with cold ham in Britain, are specially fattened chickens ; and as different from common thin chickens as the beef of lean steers would be from well fattened flesh, —as different in flavour, tenderness and in the percentage of edible portion in the total amount that is paid for.

WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS.

I did not find that the men who fattened chickens in Britain were poor farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is an idea that it is only poor farmers who can do nothing else, who may raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the best markets. These are the men who have developed the chicken fattening industry, not the far-away, ignorant, incapable and poor farmers, but the men who are in the best position as to locality and soil of any in the British Isles. Then across the channel, in the North of France also, chicken-raising is carried on : so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the richest, we find chicken-fattening. The business is not for the out-of-the-way farmer of Canada alone. I learned also that there is money in the business, and instead of reasoning that out in the abstract, let me tell you in simple narrative what I found when last year I made the acquaintance of a

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chicken fatterer near Uckfield, who is known as one of the best poultry fatterers in Britain. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. He had begun life as a farm labourer without capital. When I visited him he had a fine farm-stead and was doing a prosperous business.

* * * * *

AS CARRIED ON IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Taylor had on an average four hundred dozens of chickens fattening at his place. In approaching his house, I may say that I went down a lane which was lined on both sides with coops, in which there were chickens and around the stackyard and in a few open sheds there were some more. The special buildings required for this purpose were cheap and not at all large. Two-thirds of the fattening was done in the open air. Mr. Taylor did not rear one-tenth of all the chickens he fattened. He had a man who went around on certain routes every fortnight, collecting chickens from the farmers who were in a sense his patrons. The farmers and cottagers brought them up to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. live weight; and then sold them as they ran. The chicken fatterer collected them and paid on an average one and nine-pence apiece for these chickens—12 cents each in our currency. He sent around and collected them from his customers regularly every fortnight. Those who raised the chickens were sure of a regular market and good prices.

The coops in which the chickens were put for fattening were about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and about 16 inches square inside. Each coop was divided into three compartments, and in each compartment there were five chickens, making 15 chickens in each coop. The coops were constructed by using sticks or rods, such as we would call slats; and in some cases small hazel rods such as are used for heavy basket making. A little sliding door in front of each compartment gave a chance for the chickens to be taken out when that was required. The chickens were fed for about three weeks, sometimes a little less, sometimes a little longer, according to the condition of the chickens when received and the activity or dullness of the market. The chickens were fed on oats ground very fine, the hulls being pulverized until they were almost like dust, mixed with skim milk either sweet or sour, preferably sour. The mixture had a consistency about as thick as thin porridge, so that from the end of a wooden spoon it would drop off but not run.

* * * * *

It was fed raw. In front of each coop was a small wooden V shaped trough. The chickens could put their heads through between the slats of the coop and eat out of it.

Q. Was it fed just as it was mixed or was it allowed to stand for a time?

A. Both ways. Sometimes in the morning it was mixed for a day's supply; and sometimes it was fed just after it was mixed. That made no difference. The meal was ground fine; it did not require much soaking to make it soft. The chickens were fed a small allowance of the mixture three times a day at first. A man took a pail and a wooden stirrer, such as would be made in the country from part of a shingle, and spread the mixture along the "V" trough, three times a day. The chickens were kept hungry during the first week. After that they were fed twice a day as much as they would eat. During the last ten days they were fed a small quantity of tallow in the mixture. The tallow was melted and mixed with a small portion of meal. That was readily mixed with the bulk of the food. A pound of tallow per day was allowed to 70 chickens at the beginning of the 10 day feeding time, and by the end of that the quantity was increased to a pound of tallow for 50 chickens per day.

Some time during the feeding period, in his case just before the killing time, the chickens were taken out and a pinch of sulphur rubbed under each wing and under the

tail. That he said, was a sure means of killing all the vermin on the chickens. I tried that on chickens covered with vermin and did not see a single insect on them after the treatment was applied twice. The sulphur seemed also to give a rather nicer appearance to the skin of the chickens when plucked.

* * * * *

After feeding the chickens for about a week on the thin mixture three times a day, they were fed for about a week on a thicker mixture twice a day only; and then they were fed during the last week of the fattening period with what is known as a crammer.

This cramming machine is simply a hopper or reservoir about the shape and size of a large pail, on a stand about four feet from the ground. At the bottom of the hopper is the cylinder of a pump. That may be about three inches in diameter. The piston rod is connected with a lever to be worked by a man's foot. When the foot is pressed down that pumps the stuff out. At the bottom of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about as large as my little finger and about ten inches long. Different sizes of tubes are used for chickens and turkeys. When the cramming process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He opens the chicken's beak with one hand, then slips the tube down the throat. The tube is moistened with the food, the mixture being an oleaginous one. One stroke of his foot, with his hand across the chicken's breast gives the chicken its breakfast or its dinner as the case may be. The point is to give the chicken enough, but not so much as to distend its crop unduly. The foot is lifted up and all pressure is taken off the pump before the tube is withdrawn from the crop, otherwise there is danger of choking the chicken by spreading the sticky food up its throat and over the windpipe. When any food remains in the crop of the chicken, it should not be fed. It should be allowed to miss one meal until the crop is empty.

An expert chicken man with a boy to help him, and in some cases two boys will feed from 300 to 350 chickens an hour. It is not a tedious or expensive operation, nor is it an operation that injures the chickens. The average death rate at a large fattening establishment was reported as less than a chicken a week where about 5,000 chickens were kept. At one of our fattening stations in Canada the woman in charge took a sickly chicken and nursed it back to strength in a few days by using the machine. The chicken assimilated the food and derived strength from it. There is nothing cruel or brutal in the practice. The chickens did not squawk or try to get away after the third or fourth time of feeding. They seemed to know what was coming and seemed quite willing to accept the dose.

* * * * *

KILLING, PLUCKING AND SHAPING.

I found that the chickens were killed by having their necks wrung. They were not bled and they were not drawn when sent to market. Their necks were broken, wrung in the usual sense of that word. It is done by taking the chicken in the hands, stretching the neck, holding the crown of the head in the hollow of the hand, and giving it a quick turn backwards. It is very easily done.

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The object of killing them in this manner is to avoid any mutilation of the chicken. The English buyer is very particular upon this point and will not buy a chicken that has had its head cut off. Chickens that are mutilated might possibly have been killed by some animal. When the chickens are killed they are taken and plucked while warm. It is not a very tedious operation when one is trained to do the plucking properly; and

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those employed at this work do it very quickly. A lad told me that each one of the boys would pluck from 12 to 14 chickens per hour.

It is almost impossible, for those who are not trained, to do the work quickly. In any trade or business a person's fingers become more nimble and far more skilful with practice. I am not at all accustomed to plucking chickens myself, in fact never tried it before; but after we had fattened some chickens, I took one chicken and plucked it. It took me a considerable time, but afterwards I found I could do it at the rate of about six an hour, and I was not at all expert. One of the maids at my house became expert with a little practice and could pluck sometimes eight an hour. The method they adopt when plucking is to pull the feathers slightly outward and away from the tail end of the bird with a quick jerky motion. I never before actually understood the meaning of the expression "make the feathers fly" until I saw the plucking of chickens. They are plucked clean except a ring around the neck about two inches long. Those feathers hide any discoloration at the point where the neck is broken.

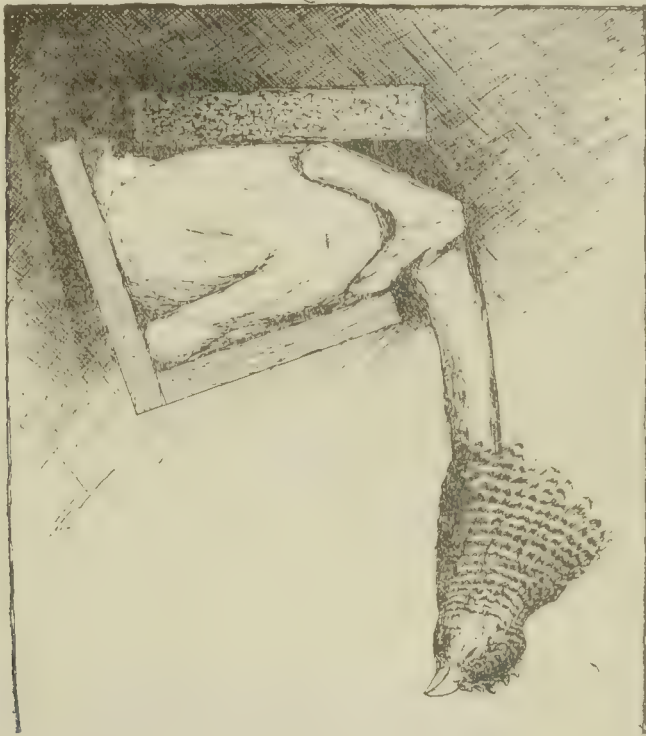


Fig. 1, showing how the chicken is placed in the shaping board.

When the chickens are plucked they are put on a shaping board. That may be a board about six inches wide, placed against a wall and making with the wall an angle of about 90 degrees. Or it may be a V shaped trough with that angle. As soon as each chicken is plucked, its legs are placed alongside its breast. The stern of the chicken is pressed into the angle of the shaping board or trough. Each bird is laid in with its breast downward, a glazed brick or other weight is laid on top, another brick is put alongside to keep it in position until the next bird is pressed closely there. After the row is full the chickens are left lying on their breasts with sufficient weight to hold them firmly and crush the breast bones slightly, but not so as to break them. While they are in this position the body is partly drained of the blood which collects in the neck. They are left there to cool and set, and then they are packed in crates

and shipped to market. The squeezing on the setting board gives them a more compact shape.

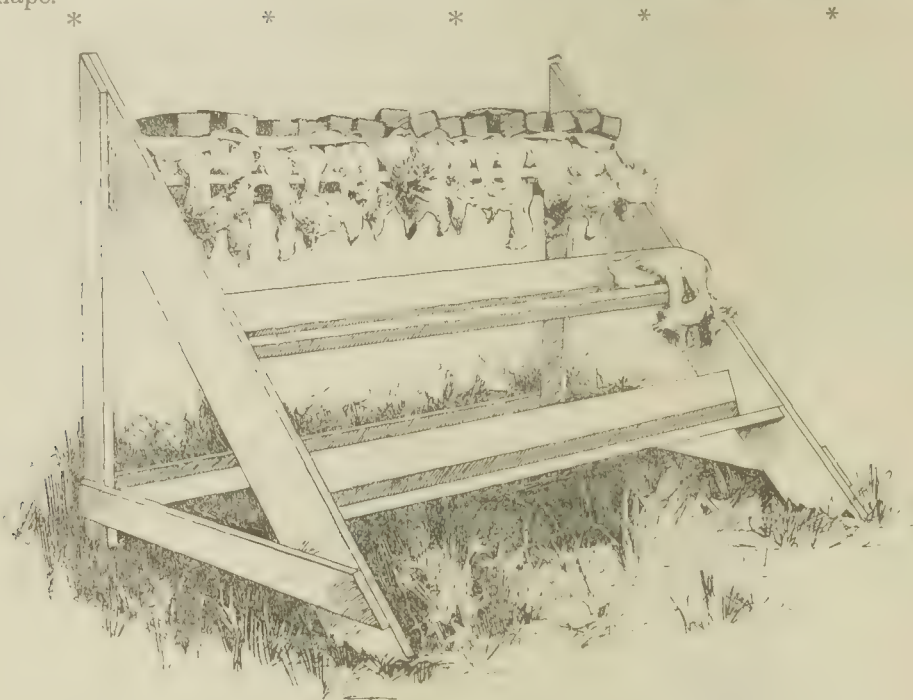


Fig. 2, showing a number of chickens in the shaping boards.

The following tables show the results from the chickens which were fattened at Carleton Place in 1898 :—

On October 11, the 133 chickens weighed 575 pounds.

The following table shows the gain per week :—

1st week ending October 18	57 lbs.
2nd " " 25	74 "
3rd " Nov. 1	127 "
4th " " 8	12 "
5th " " 15	13 "
6th " " 22	58 "
Total gain	341 "

The average gain per chicken was two pounds nine ounces. The chickens began to moult at the end of the third week, and did not thrive well again until the beginning of the sixth week.

The total quantity of feed consumed was :

Ground oats	1,256 lbs.	
" barley	247 "	
" wheat	172 "	
" pease	63 "	
	1,738	" at \$1 per 100 lbs. = \$17 38
Tallow	23	" at 3 c. = 0 69
Skim-milk	2,589	" at 15 c. per 100 lbs. = 3 88
		\$21 95

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The cost for feed at those prices was 6.43c. per pound of increase live weight, or practically 6½c. per pound.

The quantity of feed consumed was 5.1 pounds of ground grain plus 7.6 pounds of skim-milk per pound of increase in live weight.

I may mention here that in feeding 48 smaller chickens at a later date at Bondville, the quantities of feed consumed per pound of increase when the chickens were fed from the troughs were greater than when the cramming machine was used.

The following table shows the quantities consumed per pound of increase live weight.

	Ground meal.	Skim-milk.
From trough (3 weeks).....	6.73 lbs. plus	9.38 lbs.
By machine (10 days).....	5.15 "	6.17 "
In all instances the figures do not include anything for labour.		
*	*	*

FATTENED VERSUS LEAN CHICKENS.

One morning, in 1898, I bought in the market in Ottawa 101 chickens just as they were brought there alive to be sold for food. I did not get the best on the market, and I would not take the worst.

* * * * *

I had some coops or crates as already described. I put some of them in an open shed; and I put other coops beside a close board fence outside with a board protection overhead. When I got these chickens home they had cost me 38 cents a pair. I valued ground oats at a dollar per hundred pounds; and I had skim-milk from a couple of cows. I valued the skimmilk at 20 cents per 100 pounds. I fed them a little over five weeks, exactly 36 days. I did this for my own information and at my own expense. I obtained some information in addition to what was got from the government stations.

For every pound of increase in live weight they consumed on the average 5.44 pounds of ground oats, plus 6.43 pounds of skim milk. At \$1 per hundred pounds for the ground oats and 20 cents per hundred pounds for the skim-milk, the cost was nearly six and three-quarter cents per pound of increase in the live weight, for feed only.

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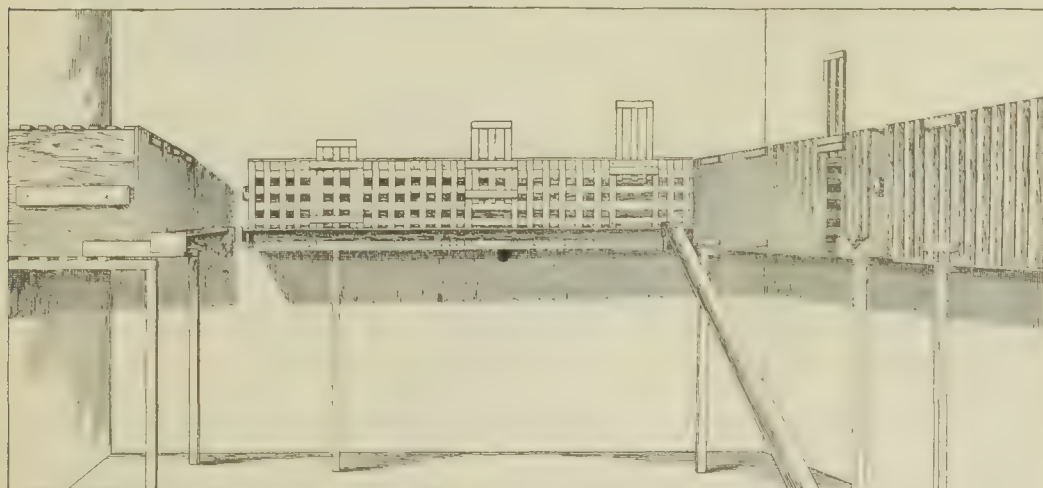


Fig. 3, shows the arrangement of fattening crates in a shed.

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When I got these chickens home I killed three average chickens as soon as I could. I selected them as a fair average of the lot. I had them dressed and steamed until they

were fairly tender. After being steamed they were put aside, wrapped in napkins for two days. During that time they probably lost a little in weight, but not very much, as they were wrapped up. I then took them and carefully removed all the edible portion. I found that the edible portion on these three chickens weighed 2 pounds 6 ounces. They were a fair average of the 101 chickens which I had bought. After I had fed the other chickens in the way I have mentioned (and mine were not fed by the cramming machine) for a little over five weeks, I again selected three chickens, as nearly the average as I could select them, and killed them. I treated them in precisely the same way as the first lot. After removing the edible portion, I found that I had 7 pound 6 ounces off the three. That is, I had more cold chicken for the table **per chicken** from those which had been fattened than I had off the **whole three** that were killed before being fattened.

The following table shows the difference in the weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens killed after being fattened for 36 days :—

WEIGHT OF THREE CHICKENS.

	Before Fattening.		After Fattening.	
With feathers off.....	8 lbs.	8 ozs.	16 lbs.	4 ozs.
Ready for cooking.....	5 "	2 "	11 "	6 "
After being cooked and left cool two days.....	3 "	8 "	9 "	2 "
Bones.....	1 "	2 "	1 "	11 "
Edible portion.....	2 "	6 "	7 "	6 "

This shows that there were three times more edible portion from the fattened chickens than from the others, and every ounce of it was of better quality.

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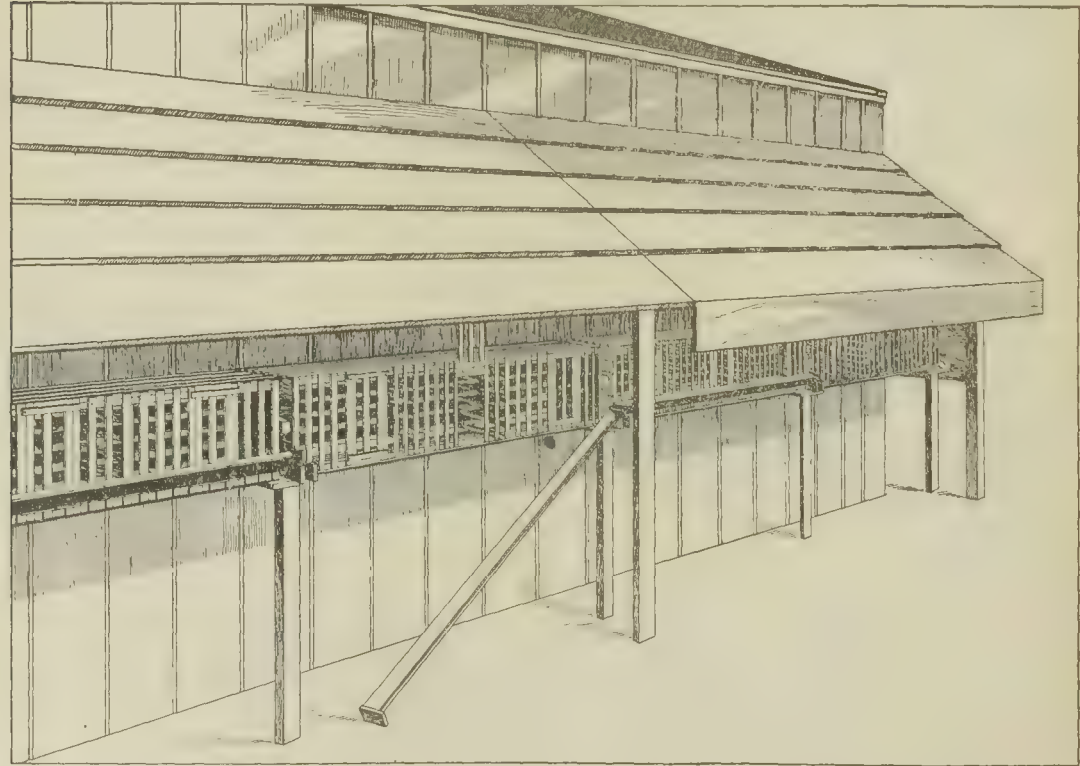


Fig. 4, shows the arrangement of fattening crates beside a close high fence outside, with a rough board shelter against rain.

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EXTRACTS FROM EVIDENCE OF 1900.

In our illustration work in the autumn and winter of 1899, we found that the information gained in 1898 was confirmed; but at some of the stations where the chickens were not of a large or table fowl breed, and where the grain was not ground very fine, the amount of food consumed was greater than the figures I have given; and the cost of feed per pound of increase was proportionately higher.

We put up between one and two hundred chickens at each fattening place, and we had altogether eleven fattening places. Altogether we fattened and handled for shipment to England something over 3,000 chickens last year (1899).

STATEMENT of the first lot of Chickens fattened at Carleton Place; Ont.

(Season of 1899.)

120 Chickens.		Grain.	Skim Milk.	Gain in Weight.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Feed and gain 1st week.....		175	220	93
" " 2nd ".....		220	260	27
" " 3rd ".....		245	290	129
" " 4th ".....		280	375	18
" " 5th ".....		375	430	16
Total feed and gain.....		1,295	1,575	283
Feed consumed per pound of gain in weight.....		4.5	5.5	
Number of chickens.....		120		
Cost.....		8 29 34		
Cost per chicken put in coops.....		23 cts.		
Grain consumed.....		1,295 lbs.		
Skim-milk consumed.....		1,575 "		
Total gain in weight.....		283 "		
Gain in weight per chicken.....		2.2 "		
Cost of feed per pound of gain*.....		6.5 cts.		
Sold per pair in England.....		8 1 51 "		
* * * * *		* * * * *		

STATEMENT of the first lot of Chickens fattened at Bondville, Que.

(Season of 1899.)

204 Chickens.		Ground Oats.	Skim Milk.	Gain in Weight.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Feed and gain 1st week.....		435	545	86½
" " 2nd week.....		565	730	140½
" " 3rd week.....		660	845	153½
Total feed and gain.....		1,660	2,120	380½
Feed consumed per pound of gain in weight.....		4.36	5.57	

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Number of chickens	204
Cost	\$ 47 00
Cost per chicken put in coops	23 cts.
Average gain in weight per chicken	1'8 lbs.
Cost of feed per pound of gain	6'4 cts.
Sold per pair in England	\$ 1 25
* * * * *	

On the whole it may be concluded from our observations on the fattening that :

- 1. Chickens of the smaller breeds, such as White and Brown Leghorns, Spanish, Minorcas, Andalusians, and others of that sort, do not give as good returns in the fattening as chickens from the larger breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Indian Games, Dorkings and crosses of these ;
- 2. Oats or other grain must be ground very fine, practically pulverized ;
- 3. As a rule it is not profitable to fatten for a longer period than four weeks ;
- 4. The use of the cramming machine is not necessary, but by means of it the chickens show a larger gain in weight for the quantity of feed consumed during the last ten days of the fattening period than when fed altogether from the trough ;
- 5. All the directions in the notes for the guidance of feeders should be carried out in every detail.

* * * * *

I found it advisable to starve the chickens for about thirty-six hours before killing them. In England they are not particular to starve them so long as that, because the chickens are sent to the market very quickly after killing. Here we found we should starve them for 36 hours, in order to have the crops quite empty, and thus avoid the risk of leaving any food in the crops and intestines which would ferment and spoil the flavour of the birds. They were plucked but were not drawn. A ring of feathers about two inches long was left at the head of each bird. They were placed on a shaping board as already described.

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PRICES REALIZED.

The fattened chickens were shipped to London, Liverpool and Manchester. The prices realized for them varied considerably. The differences were due to the size and quality of the chickens, to the condition in which they were landed, to the state of the poultry market at the time, and to the selling ability of the firms who handled them.

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Then there was the difficulty of carrying them in cold storage without their becoming mouldy, as we afterwards found out. The first two shipments were landed in splendid condition ; then one was landed in a mouldy condition. We then took means to prevent that from occurring again.

Q. What is the remedy ?

A. Spraying all the paper in which the poultry is wrapped and the inside of the boxes with a ten per cent solution of formalin. That kills the spores of the mildew altogether. We found this difficulty in the cold storage on the steamships—if the chamber is not filled by the products suitable for being carried in cold storage the agents would put in deals, green lumber, and you know what green lumber is likely to cause when put in with poultry or meats. It is provocative of mould.

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SOME RESULTS IN 1900-1901.

In 1900 we again carried on fattening at ten stations for investigation and illustration. A few facts will show the progress that is being made. In 1898, at Carleton Place, the chickens cost 54 cents a pair as bought from the farmers. The cost of food in fattening them—at the rates I have mentioned of \$1 per hundred weight for ground grain and 15 cents per hundred weight for skimmilk—came to 33 cents a pair. The cost of the shipping cases was 3 cents a pair, freight and commission in England 18 cents a pair, making the total cost \$1.08 a pair, and these were the chickens sold in England for \$1.76 a pair. The cost I have given includes nothing for labour, but includes all other outlay.

Coming to the work of last year (1900), the results at some stations were better than at others. The result of the second year's work was much better than the result of the first at every station. The knowledge and ability can be acquired only by experience. In a locality where a station was opened, the first year the farmers had not the right sort of chickens to fatten well. Breeds of chickens like Leghorns and Minorcas do not fatten profitably. The fattening of them is like trying to fatten Jersey steers as against shorthorn bullocks. The Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes give far better results in fattening than the smaller breeds. At Whitby, Ont., in 1900, we fattened 134 chickens, which cost 55.8 cents per pair. The feed was valued at \$1.20 per 100 lbs. for ground oats and 15 cents per 100 lbs. for skimmilk. At these rates the feed cost 22.2 cents a pair; the cost of shipping cases 2.2 cents a pair, ocean freight and cartage 7.8 cents a pair, selling commission 6 cents a pair, express charges in Canada from the shipping point to the sea board 3.6 cents a pair. The whole cost was 97.6 cents a pair, and these chickens were sold in Manchester for \$1.28 a pair, leaving a margin of 30 cents a pair for the labour and profit.

By Mr. Ross (S. Ontario).

Q. Is that at Whitby, Professor?

A. Yes.

Q. Who fattens there?

A. It is Thomas Brant.

These are details for only one lot at one station. I shall give a summary of the lots later.

I want to show the reduction in the cost of handling of the chickens, before I come to the improvements in the methods of fattening them. The cost for cases and shipping expenses and selling expenses of the chickens fattened in 1899, came to 23.4 cents a pair without counting express charges. That is the cost of the cases in which they were packed, the cost of ocean freight and selling charges; all these expenses came to 23.4 cents a pair. The cost in 1900 for the same things came to 16 cents a pair. At first we had heavy, large cases which seemed to be necessary; but now we have compact cases that occupy less space and weigh less. The saving in freight is very considerable as well as the saving in the original cost of the packages. There is also a saving in the express charges. As a matter of fact when the business grows larger there will be no express charges on such goods, because they will go in the regular cold storage cars once a week the same as other produce. Hitherto we have followed the plan of shipping on a particular day by express to catch the steamer. The shipping cases we use now are 17 x 17 x 7 inches deep for 12 chickens weighing on the average from 4 to 5 lbs. each; or 18 x 18 x 8 inches deep for 12 chickens from 5 to 6½ lbs. each; or 19 x 19 x 9 inches deep for 12 chickens weighing from 6½ to 8 lbs. each. We sort the chickens into sizes according to weights, all from four to five pounds in one case, from five to six and a half pounds in another case and then all over six and a half pounds, putting 12 birds in a case. The English like their goods put up in certain grades, so that each class of goods may be sent to the class of customers for whom they are suitable; when different sizes are mixed, the value of the whole is lowered.

I have here an illustration of the style of cases we have been using



Fig. 5, shows the top layer of chickens in shipping case.



Fig. 6, shows nine cases packed ready for shipment.

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COST OF ANOTHER LOT.

Let me present a statement of the cost and of the returns from one lot last year. This was a lot from Andover, New Brunswick, and included sixty-four chickens. The following are the items of cost:—

Original price paid for chickens before fattening	\$17 28
Cost of feed consumed	4 11
Shipping cases	0 77
Express charges	1 44
Ocean freight, dock dues, &c.	2 84
Selling commission ..	2 49

Total cost delivered and sold in Manchester	\$28 93
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The cost of the chickens as above was 90 cents per pair. These chickens were sold on an average of \$1.55 per pair. There was, therefore, a margin of 65 cents per pair for labour and profit. I count that a large margin even in a very small business, and an exceedingly great margin in a large business.

By Mr. Heyd :

Q. When you speak of these chickens, do you mean they were selected with any special care, or were they the ordinary common chickens?

A. They were selected from the farmers around the stations, and the only directions given by the department to the buyers were that the chickens should be about four months old, over three pounds live weight, and that they should have white or yellow legs. The English consumer objects to a black-legged fowl. We gave a preference in buying to chickens of the heavier breeds, although we cannot get these always.

If I may I will just give you the substance and some of the conclusions of these experiments because there is a bulletin now in course of preparation giving all the details with illustrations so as to be out in good time for the fattening this summer.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario) :

Q. You speak of fattening chickens. You would almost lead one to believe you put on fat on the chickens. Is the fact that in making these chickens heavier it is fat or flesh you put on?

A. Mainly flesh.

Q. Lean flesh.

A. Lean flesh, just the same class of increase of edible portion as occurs in feeding a steer.

By Mr. Heyd :

Q. The phrase 'fleshing' them is perhaps better than fattening.

A. In our rural districts, when a man speaks of fattening, he means increasing the live weight by good feeding.

By Mr. Parmalee :

Q. Have you seen any intimation yet that private parties are going to take up the enterprise?

A. Yes, I was going to speak of that. A good many, from the information we furnished, went into it last year, and we helped them with the shipping.

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The fattening process is something like this. A coop is made of slats about six feet long.



Fig. 7, shows twelve Barred Plymouth Rock chickens in a fattening crate.

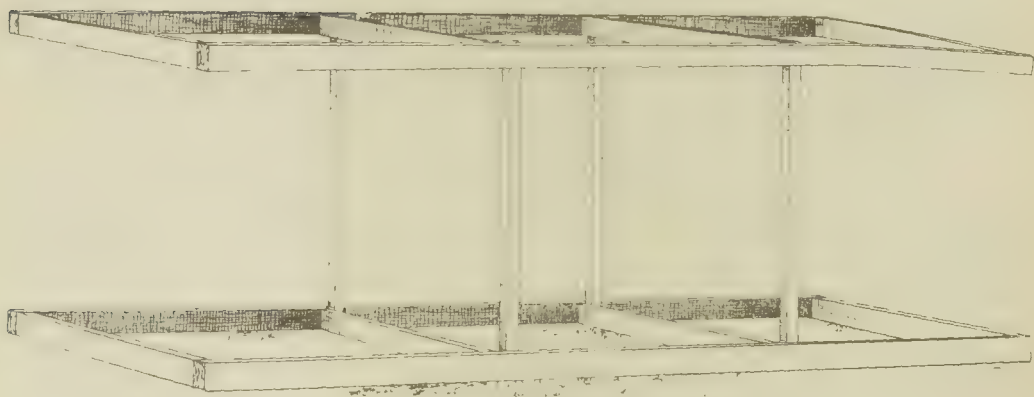


Fig. 8, shows the frame of the fattening crate.

We had them first made sixteen inches high, like those used in England, in three compartments with four chickens in each compartment. They put their heads through the slats in front and fed from a trough that extends the length of the coop. We found, however, that chickens in coops nineteen inches high did better. In the larger coops the chickens could stand erect without being cramped in any way. The larger crates showed a difference of about 10 per cent more profit in feeding.

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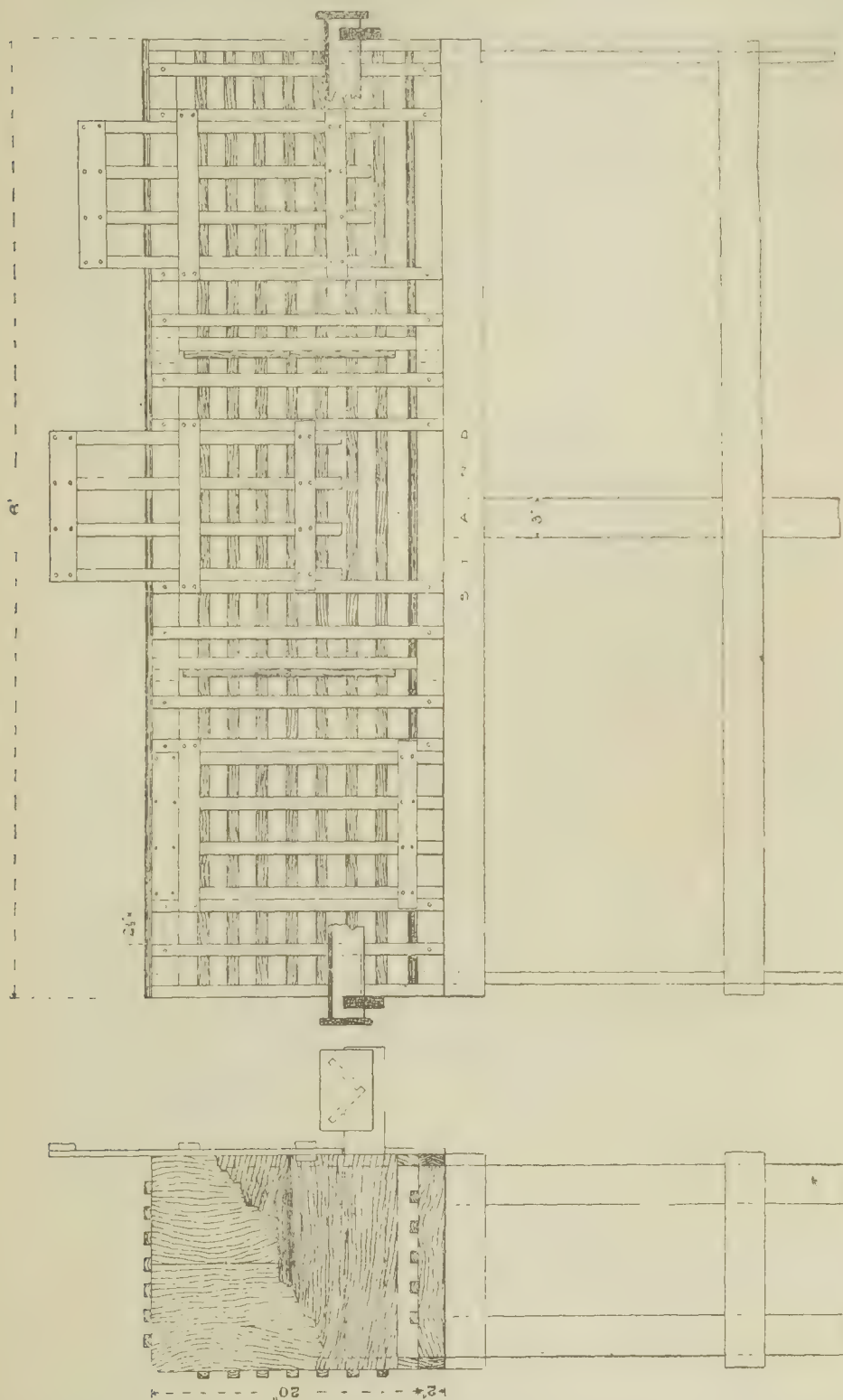


Fig. 9, is a detail drawing of the new fattening crate.

The food is a mixture of ground oats (hulls removed) and skimmed milk, and in the last week of the fattening or fleshing a small portion of tallow is put in. In the last week they get tallow, ground oats and skimmed milk. That gives a quality of juiciness to the breast meat that nothing else gives.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin).

Q. Do you cram them?

A. Some times during the last week of the feeding period. After the chickens have been fed for about four weeks they have not an appetite for as much food as they can digest, so we use the so-called cramming machine, a brutal sounding thing, but not at all harsh in operation. The flexible rubber tube slips down the throat, and the chickens make no resistance after the first experience. They gain more weight in this way than without cramming.



Fig. 10, shows the chicken about to be fed by the cramming machine.

The following is from a sheet issued to those whom we learned were engaged in fattening poultry and also to the men at our illustrative fattening stations.

POINTERS FOR POULTRY FATTENERS.

1. Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Dorking, Cochins, Brahma or Indian Game chickens, or crosses of these, are more easily fattened than chickens of lighter breeds. They

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should be put up at from three to four pounds each. English buyers object to black legged poultry.

2. The most profitable period for fattening is about four weeks.

3. Be careful not to overfeed chickens during the first week. Feed lightly three times a day. Remove any feed left in trough half an hour after feeding. Keep the troughs clean and sweet.

4. After first week give chickens all they will eat, regularly twice a day.

5. The oats must be ground very fine. Oats ground as for horse feed are not suitable. It is advisable to remove the hulls.

6. Feeding skim milk whitens the flesh, which is desirable.

7. Put a little salt in the feed.

8. Give water in the trough, twice a day.

9. Give some form of grit twice a week. Shore gravel will do.

10. Feed tallow during last ten days. Begin with 1 pound per day to 70 or 100 chickens, increased to 1 pound to 50 or 70 chickens.

11. To prepare tallow: Weigh quantity required for three days, melt it, and thicken while hot with ground oats. Mix one-sixth of this paste with the morning and one-sixth with the evening feed.

12. Rub sulphur under both the wings and tail of the chickens to kill the lice.

13. Do not feed with the crammer longer than two weeks.

14. Do not feed a fowl by machine until its crop is quite empty.

15. Remove foot from pedal of crammer before fowl is pulled away.

16. Keep a record of weight of ground oats, and of skim milk fed to fowls per week, and also their gain in live weight per week.

17. One gallon of milk weighs practically 10 pounds.

18. To record feed consumed per week: Weigh each new bag of meal before commencing to feed from it, and place the weight in a book. At end of the week, add together the weights of bags of meal fed, and also weight of meal taken from the last bag.

19. To obtain record of gain in live weight of fowls: Weigh each crate empty, and mark the weight on it; weigh crate when fowls are placed in it, and again on each succeeding week, at same time of day and before feeding. To prevent any injury to the toes of the chickens between the slats and the scales, place two or three thicknesses of bags on the scales.

20. If a chicken gets off its feed, remove it from fattening pen for a few days, allowing it free run.

21. Do not allow fowls any food thirty-six hours before killing.

22. Kill chickens by dislocating the neck. Use care so that no outside blemish is made.

23. Dry pluck at once, while fowl is warm. Pluck clean, leaving the feathers half way down the neck and a ring around the neck joints.

24. As soon as plucked, place chicken on the shaping board to give it a compact, square shape.

25. Chickens are not to be drawn.

26. When cold, wrap in a clean paper, and pack tightly in shipping case to prevent injury from knocking about.

27. See that fowls, paper, and cases are kept perfectly clean.

RESULTS FROM FIVE GOOD LOTS.

Taking the results from five lots at four of the fattening stations where the men managed the work best and had good chickens of large breeds. I find that 365 chickens in five lots gained on the average 2.35 lbs. each; and the average cost for the food consumed was 5.27 cents per pound of increase in live weight. That shows a great in-

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crease, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per chicken, and the cost for food was $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. of increase in live weight.

The following in tabular form shows the results from some of the best stations :—

STATION.	Number of Chickens.	GAIN IN WEIGHT.		COST OF FEED.	
		Total.	Average per Chicken.	Total.	Per Lb. of Increase in Live Weight.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Cts.
Whitby, Ont.	134	263	2	13 55	5.1
"	25	61	2.44	3 27	5.3
Bondville, Que.	50	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.85	7 96	5.6
Truro, N.S.	30	78	2.6	3 38	4.3
Alberton, P.E.I.	126	314 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.5	16 12	5.1
Totals.	365	858 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.35	44 28	5.27

Q. Have any private individuals taken this business up ?

A. Several Canadians have taken this work up for themselves. I will give you one instance near Ottawa. There are also several others, one in Prince Edward Island and others in different parts of the country. At Kenmore, not far from Ottawa, Mr. C. F. MacArthur took this work up after watching what had been done at the Government stations, and on January 24 of this year he wrote me as follows :—

‘Received proceeds from Liverpool, and am very well satisfied. Did better than I expected. Trust if nothing happens to do it on a large scale this season, and if you have anything new to give us, would be pleased to hear from you. I sold fatted chickens in Montreal for \$1.46 per pair, average this season.’

I have this further report :

‘Mr. MacArthur bought 1,200 chickens from the farmers for 35 cents a pair. They were fatted in crates, according to instructions issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The average selling price in Montreal of \$1.46 a pair was at the rate of 11 cents per pound.’

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. He bought them for 10 or 15 cents cheaper than those which you spoke of before as being bought for the stations. You quoted them before at 27 cents each ?

A. That was the cost of the chickens at the station I quoted. At other stations we bought them for from 20 to 25 cents each. Any private individual can buy his chickens at a lower figure than the Government can.

By Mr. Heyd :

Q. The inference is that the Government paid too much in that case ?

A. No, I think we paid only a fair price.

‘The average selling price in Montreal of \$1.46 per pair was at the rate of 11 cts. per pound for these fatted chickens. The price per pound paid in Montreal for ordinary chickens at the same time was 6 cts. per pound. The fatted chickens were sold to

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the Laing Packing Company. There is a tremendous demand for this class of chickens by steamships and packing companies. The chickens Mr. MacArthur sold in England brought 16 cts. a pound.

I may say that the chicken market has been very bad in England the last two months owing, in some measure, to the Queen's death, which has stopped dinner parties and festivities of all kinds. That has lessened the demand in England for very heavy chickens. Prices had gone down to 6d. per pound for good chickens; and for the poorer stuff to still less. Mr. MacArthur is forming a co-operative poultry fattening association among the farmers of Kenmore. One of our men who is engaged in the fattening, and who thoroughly understands the work, went out to help him two weeks ago, and the members of the association expect to fatten 10,000 chickens this fall, as a beginning.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. How does this price of 6d. per pound turn out?

A. It gives a profit, but of course 11 cents in Montreal would be better than 6d. in England. Another firm in Lindsay, Ont., proposes to purchase some 30,000 chickens from the farmers this year. So this work is spreading throughout the country.

By Mr. Brown :

Q. Are all the chickens fattened in coops?

A. Yes. We can fatten 12 chickens in one coop. The coop stands on trestles and the chickens are fed twice a day, the food being placed in the trough in front, and the droppings fall through the slats to the ground. We did fatten some chickens in an open space with wire netting in front of them, but they did not do as well as those in the coops, not nearly as well. We also fattened some chickens on a mixture of mangolds and ground oats to see if we could do without skim-milk. The chickens did not do nearly as well.

Altogether 3,296 chickens were fattened at our stations in 1900. Taking all those which were fed in the regular way for illustration, I find that there was a gain in weight of 1.74 pounds live weight per chicken. The average cost of the food for all these was 6.18 cents per pound of gain in live weight, or in round figures 6 cents per pound of gain.

By Mr. McEwen :

Q. How did you use the preparation of skim-milk and oats, how much of each did you use?

A. The mixture is made as thin as a thin porridge. About twice as much weight of thick sour skim-milk is used as of ground oats in making the mixture, and it is fed as directed in the sheet "Pointers for Poultry Fatteners".

The actual weight consumed at one of the stations was 900 pounds of ground oats to 1837 pounds of skimmilk; at another station it was 985 pounds of ground oats to 2225 pounds of skimmilk. We go on the plan of making the food of the proper consistency. All the food is weighed and the actual food consumed is counted. I think, Mr. Chairman, I shall not talk longer on that particular subject, but I thought it desirable to lay it before the Committee as it is an important industry to the country and one that is going to be one of our great businesses in Agriculture. Our man who is in charge of this work is a good photographer, and I have had him make photographs for me of the chickens in the coops illustrating the different stages of the process, and the members can see those photographs if they desire. I may say these photographs will be used in the report so that the methods will be illustrated as well as described.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) ;

Q. You will make a report on it, will you ?

A. Yes, and I shall put cuts from them in the report of my evidence which will be ready in a few weeks.



Fig. 11, shows crates of chickens fattening under the trees at Bondville, Que.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Has there been any loss by deaths ?

A. There have been very few when the chickens were well managed. The great risk is that the chickens may be fed too much the first week after they are put up. If they are fed sparingly the first week they seem to thrive better afterwards.

By Mr. Clancy ;

Q. How long does this fattening proceed as a rule ?

A. About four weeks ; it does not pay beyond five weeks.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) ;

Q. Do you give them any gravel ?

A. Yes, we give them grit twice a week.

By Mr. Heyd :

Q. Is the manure taken into account in reckoning the cost, and the feathers.

A. The manure is gathered up once a week and used as a fertilizer. The body feathers from the chickens killed at the fattening stations last season were sold in Montreal for seven cents a pound. There is about four ounces of feathers off each chicken.

Q. Do you starve the chickens before killing ?

A. About 36 hours. We have to send them to England with empty crops and undrawn, because a chicken will keep much longer that way than one which has been drawn. As soon as you draw a chicken, you expose the tender membranes which afford

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food for bacteria to work on. If any food were left in the crops it would ferment and spoil the fowls.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) ;

Q. They buy them by the pound in England, do they ?

A. Yes, generally. The crop must be empty ; we have starved them 36 hours. We kill them all in a very simple way by wringing the neck which dislocates the neck just back of the head. When the head is pulled out about an inch and a half, that leaves a place into which all the blood can drain, and the chicken is thoroughly bled. If you bleed the chicken by cutting from the outside, stains are left. The feathers are left around the neck for about two inches from the head ; and the blood is all gathered into that part.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Is the blood left there or is it withdrawn ?

A. It is left in the neck ; no opening at all is made in the chicken ; otherwise the air would get in and cause it to spoil.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence, I find it correct.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

EXPORT OF CHEESE AND APPLES

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
March 21, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., Mr. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Professor Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, was called, and continued his evidence as follows :—

The next matter I wish to bring before the Committee is the improvement of the cheese trade, with special reference to the need of better curing rooms at cheese factories. I need not go into details at length, as there is now in course of publication a bulletin for distribution before the factories open this season.

Last season our cheese trade got the worst set-back from poor boxes and heated quality it ever got. It is now in a precarious position. I do not know of a time when it was in a more doubtful position than it is at present. We got good prices in the summer, but hot weather in August and September caused the cheese to be heated, and much of it was landed in England in poor condition. It looks as if we might receive this summer of 1901 to the extent of \$2,000,000 less from our export cheese trade, because of the bad impression made in England last season by the poor condition in which so much of it was landed.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. Where was this cheese heated?

A. In the factories first, from want of good curing rooms. In many of the factories last summer the temperature went up to 85 degrees in the rooms when it should not have gone above 65. Some of it was heated in the railway cars.

By Mr. Lavell:

Q. Is there provision for an inspection of the water used in these cheese factories?

A. No official inspection.

Q. I know of one or two cases where the water used was bad, and then the cheese were put in curing rooms which were too warm.

A. The Dairymen's Associations have inspectors who go around to the factories, but they do not particularly examine the water.

COLD STORAGE NOT REQUIRED.

Q. Does cheese for abroad go in refrigerator cars?

A. Hardly any of it.

Q. Not in cold storage?

A. Practically none of it in cold storage on the steamships.

Q. Might not this heating be caused in the cars?

A. Yes. However, the exporters do not want cold storage on the steamers. They want the temperature about 60 degrees, so that the cheese will cure on the way over.

Q. The holds should be about 60 degrees and should be ventilated?

A. Yes, which we are trying to arrange for this season.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Is that not a new departure, that no cheese is carried in cold storage on steamers?

A. Three or four years ago, when cold storage chambers were first placed on steamers, some of the shippers tried it, and about 6,000 boxes were sent over in that way in 1898. There was a less quantity sent in cold storage in 1899 and none, I think, last year. When cheese come out of cold storage on the other side they condense the moisture from the air on the surface and look mussy. If cheese is to be held for a long time, like summer cheese for winter use, then they should be held at 36 degrees, but not carried to England at that temperature.

As a matter of fact the boxes of cheese as delivered on the wharfs of England last year showed an average for the whole season of nearly 40 per cent of broken boxes, which to my mind is a most lamentable state of affairs.

By Mr. Parmelee :

Q. Was it not the same in previous years?

A. Not so bad as last year. We had men last year at the ports of loading and unloading watching them. The man at Montreal reported to us that over 20 per cent of the boxes were broken before they went on board the steamships.

By Mr. LaRiviere :

Q. Is not that from the handling?

A. It is from the handling; but if the boxes were made of stronger material and better nailed, and made to fit the cheese, there would be fewer breakages. Take this instance. When we started in Prince Edward Island to make and ship cheese to the British market, the dairymen there were put on right lines from the beginning and last year not three per cent of the boxes which came from that province were broken—and it must be remembered that they came by way of Montreal and so had the double journey—as against 40 per cent of breakages from some other parts of Canada. The boxes which are used in Prince Edward Island are made of birch instead of elm, which makes a tougher and better box than elm. There is a fortune in the business for the man who will devise a real strong light box easily adjustable to the exact size of the cheese to be carried in it.

By Mr. Heyd :

Q. When cheese are put into boxes two or three inches shorter than the box the result is that if you drop them down with force, there being nothing to support them, the weight breaks the box.

A. The boxes should fit the cheese and then they would not break readily. Last year we found great benefit accruing to the trade through our agents at the ports, who made recommendations regarding the way in which the cheese should be handled into and out of the steamships such as the using of platforms instead of rope slings, and having the slides kept full instead of the boxes running down loose and striking against one another. We had that improvement last fall, but other improvements are needed. Better boxes particularly are needed. I get very bitter letters from England from large importing houses, asking "Why do you Canadian people having worked up a cheese trade worth \$20,000,000 a year send goods so badly boxed that 40 per cent of the boxes are broken, and when we bring customers to see them they are not attractive."

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BREAKAGES IN HANDLING.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Has there been any inquiry made as to whether the carrying companies have treated this trade with greater harshness than there is any need for?

A. Our observations last year led me to believe the boxes were being handled with greater roughness than there was any need for : and the reports of our inspectors to the steamship agents and railways companies brought about some improvement. The trouble is that the stevedores and their men are not skilled in the provision or produce trades, and unless there is some one to watch them all the time the things go "chuck." The presence of an inspector at the loading and discharge of the cargoes has been an excellent thing. This year we have it in view to publish a report of the condition of the cargo on every steamer with the name of such steamer.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. Did you have inspectors at Montreal?

A. Yes, two in Montreal and four in England ; we shall likely have five this year in England.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :

Q. In taking it out of the railway cars did the railway companies' servants handle it?

A. Always. The loading and discharging of the steamer is by the steamship men or by the stevedore's men for the steamship.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. How do you do? Supposing you are shipping cheese from Ottawa, the railway company gives receipts for goods in good condition. If they are not landed in good condition at the port of transshipment to ocean steamers, then are they not responsible for the damage?

A. A reclamation is made by the buyer in Canada, or by the consignee in England, or by the importer, for broken boxes.

Q. There is more than the broken boxes?

A. That appears to be all the law will entitle them to claim. The reclamation in one case was £20 (\$100) for broken boxes, and that was charged against the stevedore ; but that £20 did not compensate this country for the bad name its products would get by delivery in a damaged condition.

FODDER CHEESE.

I would like to lay before the Committee a circular letter issued by the Butter and Cheese Association of Montreal, advising the cheese factory owners and butter men in Canada to begin the making of cheese only after the middle of May. The circular reads :—

THE MONTREAL BUTTER AND CHEESE ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL, February 19, 1901.

TO FACTORYMEN.

GENTLEMEN,—The Montreal Butter and Cheese Association desires to draw the serious attention of Canadian dairymen to the undesirability of manufacturing in Canada any cheese at all from fodder

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milk, either at the beginning or the end of the seasons, believing this to be in the interests of all classes, from the farmer to the exporter, connected with the manufacture of full grass cheese.

It requires no argument to prove that if our cheese is to be sold at remunerative prices during the season of production, it is essential that there should be no large quantity of the previous season's production left over at the commencement of the new season. It must therefore be in the common interest of all concerned to see that no impediment is placed in the way of the free sale and free consumption of existing stocks of cheese, during all the period up to the arrival of new full grass goods on the market in Canada, even at the cost of some immediate loss of money. Now, the experience of recent years proves that the average world's production of full grass cheese, which is sold on the English markets, consisting chiefly of Canadian, States and New Zealand makes, besides the English home make, is as large as can be consumed in one season at profitable prices. Take, for instance, the present season. The total shipments from Canada and the States from the 1st May, 1900, to the end of January, 1901, have amounted to about 2,900,000 boxes, while the English make is estimated to be some 15 per cent larger than that of the previous season. This large production has left a stock of Canadian and American cheese on hand at this date which it will take four months full average consumption to clear off. If, in addition to this large stock, a large quantity of fodder cheese should be made from new milk this coming spring, it is easily seen that the result will inevitably be a large surplus of old cheese left over on the English markets in June, which will certainly have the effect of retarding the sale and seriously lower the price of new grass goods this coming season. For these reasons it seems to be only the part of wisdom for Canadian producers, who contribute the largest quantity of foreign cheese to the English markets, and whose produce at present stands highest in reputation there, to submit even to some immediate temporary loss on their fodder milk rather than make any fodder cheese at all, either at the beginning or the end of the seasons, as they will assuredly reap a substantial advantage in the higher prices and increased reputation they will afterwards obtain for their full grass goods.

In advocating this policy this association does not forget the difficulty the farmer is faced with in disposing of his stable fed milk. It would be better if necessary to throw this class of milk away rather than manufacture it into cheese; but such a sacrifice is not necessary. While it seems impossible to manufacture a first class article of cheese from stable fed milk, it has been proved that by scrupulous cleanliness and scientific methods a very fine article of butter can be made from this milk, for which there is always a good demand from domestic sources and a considerable demand for export at good prices. This association therefore strongly recommend the factorymen as far as possible to provide themselves with alternative machinery for making both butter and cheese, and where it is not possible for the farmer to work up his fodder milk into butter it is strongly recommended that he should put it into stock. There is a substantial profit to the farm in feeding to the stock the skim milk from the creamery, or even the full milk where necessary, in the consequent enrichment of the soil besides the price obtainable from the stock itself.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

(Signed) P. W. McLAGAN,
President.

That recommendation of theirs meets with my entire approval, and I say that now before this Committee, in order that it may go before the country, lest people should suppose that the circular was sent from a selfish motive for the purpose only of affecting the present market in favour of holders of large stocks. Here is the condition of affairs. Fodder cheese, which is made from the milk of cows in stables, never is as good as cheese made from cows on pasture; and a small amount of fodder cheese left over depreciates the price of all the season's output. Last year there were nearly 100,000 boxes of cheese made after the cows were taken off the pasture in the autumn. If the cheese season had been shortened at both ends, and butter making carried on, it would have given better prices for cheese and butter also.

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. That latter quantity made in the fall did not suffer from high temperature, did it?

A. No, but it did not have the nice flavour of cheese made from cows on pasture. If we have a large quantity of inferior cheese it depreciates the value of the whole output of the country.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Have you not got the farmers pretty well educated up to that point? Fifteen years ago I heard you advocate this.

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A. Some years they will follow that advice ; but if the price of cheese is high it beguiles them into making it too early and too late ; and the trade is injured accordingly.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. Why not adopt something as we do with the lobsters, adopt a season by law — when you commence and when you close.

By the Chairman :

Q. If you shorten the season of cheese making we shall be compelled to make butter with the milk and of course that butter will be of a poorer quality also.

A. No, the autumn butter, butter made in November, may be as good as any made at any time of the year.

The butter is not so liable to be affected by any stable taint as the cheese.

By Mr. Heyd :

Q. There is nothing in the cheese itself, it is only the taste of the stable?

A. Besides that the curing rooms are not well regulated as to temperature ; they are often allowed to go down to a temperature of 40 or 50 degrees which gives a bitter flavour, whereas for butter the lower the temperature the better.

THE GAINS FROM COOL CURING ROOMS.

In the curing rooms this is what we find after investigation for two years. We have taken all the cheese from one factory owned by Mr. Kidd, a member of this Committee, at Carp. We have taken all the cheese from that factory during three months in summer and put it in three different sorts of curing rooms. One was very well constructed with sub-earth ducts and so managed that the temperature did not rise above 65 degrees ; the other was a curing room of ordinary sort ; and the third was a loft over the making room. If there were nine cheese from one vat and one press, we put three into the controlled room, three into the ordinary curing room, and three into the loft upstairs. All the difference in the quality afterwards would come from the differences in the temperature during the curing. That work was carried on for three months, a committee of experts of the cheese exporters was appointed by the Butter and Cheese Association of the Board of Trade of Montreal to examine the cheese and to report. In their report they say :—

We, the undersigned Committee of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the relative commercial value of several lots of cheese cured at different temperatures, under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, beg to report as follows :—

1. That we have fully examined the different lots and made careful comparisons as to their values upon an actual commercial basis.

2. That the following table gives the general conclusions of the committee :—

	Lot 1.	Lot 2.	Lot 3.
	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.
June cheese.....	10	9½	9
July "	10	9½	9½

3. The committee would add that the lots marked No. 1 have a cleaner, milder flavour, and show a more silky, waxy body.

(Signed) JAS. ALEXANDER,
 " M. J. FARRELL,
 " A. C. WIELAND,
 " ALEX. W. GRANT.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7, 1900.

Lot 1 were the cheese from the controlled room, where the temperature was kept under 65 degrees; lot 2 were from the ordinary good curing room; and lot 3 were from the loft upstairs. The committee put the cheese of lot 1 from the controlled room at 10 cents per lb. to give a basis for comparison of the other lots. They did not report on the August cheese. The differences between the three lots of them were not so marked.

Taking the June cheese those in lot 1 were rated as worth 10 cents per pound, those in lot 2 from the ordinary curing room were valued at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the third lot from the loft at 9 cents per pound. These are the ratings of the value when the cheese were examined in November. These cheese were kept in the curing rooms at the factory for from three to five weeks; they were shipped every fortnight, so that some cheese were three weeks and some five weeks in the curing rooms at the factory. They were afterwards kept in cold storage at 36 degrees. For the July cheese the value of the lot in the controlled room was placed at 10 cents; those in the ordinary curing room, not controlled, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and those which were in the loft at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents. That was the judgment of those large exporters. In addition to that we found by our own examinations and tests that there was about a pound a box, less shrinkage in weight in the cheese in the controlled room. In the increased value per pound and in the weight sold, there was a great saving and gain in favour of the controlled room.

THE IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

The controlled room was not a costly one to fit up. The curing room should be insulated. It should be so constructed that the outside heat will not govern the inside temperature. We advise all those who have curing rooms now: (1) to line them inside with two thicknesses of building paper; (2) to put matched lumber on top of that; and (3) to put on double windows and double doors. These are of as much use in summer as in winter. It is necessary to construct a sub-earth duct with tiles 6 feet under ground, to carry in a current of cool air. We never found it entering the curing room above 59 degrees in the summer; and with the aid of a ventilator through the ceiling we can keep the temperature of the room under 65 degrees.

Q. How long does it need to be, the sub-earth duct?

A. About 100 feet, or 150 feet is better; and ducts, each containing 12 rows of 4-inch tiles, have given good results.

Q. Is that the only circulation of air?

A. We put a shaft 12 or 20 feet high at the far end of the duct, with a very easily moving cowl on top which turns to face the slightest breeze. Observation shows that there is a breeze at that height during 22 out of 24 hours in the summer time. It has been found practicable to keep the curing room at 65 degrees and under, and never above 70 degrees, by this means.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. How large is the shaft?

A. We use a shaft 15 inches in diameter rising from the far end of the duct. It is from 12 to 20 feet high according to the surroundings. We have a cowl on top with a mouth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. It is turned to the wind by a tail.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. How do you protect the outside end of the duct?

A. The shaft rises from it. We have one 12 feet but we prefer it 20 feet, because we find a better current of air at that height.

Q. What is the object of putting the shaft at the outer end of the duct?

A. To help to force the air through the duct. The air is a little warmer near the ground than at the top of the shaft. Then we have an exit at the roof of the factory

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with a cowl turning the other way and sucking the air out. These remarks apply to ordinary curing rooms, which can be insulated by lining the inside—walls, floor and ceiling—with two ply of paper and lumber. To make the improvements to a small curing room for a factory with an output of 300 cheese per month during the hot weather, which is about a 50-ton factory, the cost would be about \$350, varying of course in different localities, according to the prices of the materials and labour.

By Mr. Brown:

Q. Does the Government propose to offer any assistance towards constructing these rooms?

A. Not any money assistance by the Dominion Government. In the province of Quebec the Provincial Government offers a bonus for special construction of such curing rooms, I think. If you take the difference in value between what cheese brings as it has been cured and what it would bring if it were properly cured, (let us put it at half a cent per pound), and the saving in the shrinkage in weight these would represent several hundreds of thousands of dollars last year. The saving in a factory of the size I have mentioned, that is a 50 ton factory, for the months of hot weather only, would amount to about \$400, so that there would be a good margin of gain over the cost in the results of the first year's operations. But the difficulty and it is a rather serious one, which comes in here is that the saving in shrinkage and the increase in value go directly into the pockets of the farmers, the patrons; they get the benefit of the extra price and the extra weight; and the cheese maker or the manufacturer gets nothing of them. Therefore the manufacturer says: "Why should I make an expenditure when I as the manufacturer derive no gain from it, and why should not the patrons meet the cost of these improvements as they get all the gain." The patrons say: "Why should not the manufacturer who is paid to make a fine cheese and to provide all the means necessary to do so, provide the right sort of curing room?" What would seem a fair way of getting over the difficulty would be for the patrons who supply the milk to put up two-thirds of the cost and the manufacturer to put up the balance. That expenditure would be paid back to the farmers in one year, and the manufacturer would benefit by getting a better reputation for his goods.

COOLING EQUIPMENT NEEDED ON STEAMSHIPS.

To my mind the other important point besides improved packages and better curing rooms, is to have improved transportation on the ocean for our cheese, so that they would not be heated on the voyage, or stay heated after they were put on the steamers out of railway cars in a heated condition. As it is now when the cheese are put into the steamers in a heated condition they stay heated and that gives them a damaged appearance as well as injured quality. We have been in communication with the steamship people for some years endeavouring to get forced ventilation in the steamers, and they say that the representations which are made in reference to the damage to the cheese from want of proper ventilation are exaggerations; and that the blame is due to the shippers and not to the steamship companies. However, now, three of the leading lines have promised to fit out some of their steamers this year with proper means for forced circulation of cooled air; and I am quite confident the shippers will see the improvement so clearly that they will soon have all the steamships so fitted with the result that our cheeses will be landed in much better condition.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. Where is the difference between the forced circulation you speak of for cheese and the ventilating fans for fruits?

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A. In part, they are the same. The exhaust fans have drawn out the warm air, and the cool air has been drawn in. Now we are to have refrigerating plants to cool the air before it goes into the places where cheese and apples are stowed.

We had last year a number of thermographs (instruments which record the temperature continuously) put on the steamships, and we find that the cold storages have provided the temperature which has been asked for. A chart is placed upon a drum; the drum revolves at a fixed rate per day; there is a pen point which makes a record upon the chart from the time the instrument is set in motion, thus automatically recording the temperature continuously during the voyage. Take this record for example (showing a thermograph chart): You see that record, beginning on Tuesday, went down on Tuesday night to 25 degrees and then to 21 degrees, and stayed about 20 degrees all the way around till the vessel arrived at the other side, when the chamber was opened and the temperature jumped up higher than the instrument, as set, would register.

Q. Why cannot that be done in holds for cheese and apples?

A. It can be done now; but we did not know that this was practicable until two years ago, when we found that they had these thermographs in use in defrosting rooms in England. The invention is new as applied to this purpose. We have thirty of them now, and are getting more made for the coming season's work.

THE APPLE TRADE.

I have to lay before the Committee some observations on improvements needed in the fruit trade.

MR. LARIVIÈRE—Before you open that part of your statement I want to put in a communication from the Board of Trade of Winnipeg which has been sent to me in regard to the packing of fruit. I lay it before this Committee, as the matter comes within its province. The letter is dated March 7, and is as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of this board, to ask if you will kindly, on their behalf, urge upon the Government, and the Minister of Agriculture in particular, in whose Department we understand the matter rests, to if necessary enact such legislation as will secure the public from fraud in connection with the packing of apples in barrels for sale by the barrel.

There is probably no article of consumption in Manitoba in connection with the sale of which such fraudulence prevails as in connection with the apples shipped to Manitoba, from Ontario principally. It is well within the mark to say that it is the rule rather than the exception when a consumer purchases a barrel of apples to find dishonesty exhibited in the packing, and there appears to be no recourse against the fraud perpetrated by the ordinary packer. It is extremely rare that the apples in the middle of a barrel are anything like those packed at either end, with the evident intent of deceiving the consumer. The necessarily high freight paid on apples from Ontario to Manitoba adds greatly to the cost to the consumer, and the latter pays high prices for apples which, through the fraudulent packing, he does not actually receive.

This board suggests that there should be either an inspection of apples barrelled for sale or that a penalty should be imposed on any packer who does not brand the barrel at the time of packing with the class of apples so barrelled, and his name and address, and such packer should also be open to severe penalty in case he brands the barrels as containing a higher grade of apples than they actually contain, or with the intent to defraud.

Thousands of dollars are lost to the people of Manitoba through fraud in connection with the sale of apples in this province, and this board considers that it is the duty of the Government to protect people in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. M. BELL,

Secretary.

That is an official document, Mr. Chairman, and I think I could not do better than bring it before this Committee in order that we may devise some means whereby the people of Manitoba may not be defrauded in the future—I will not say by Ontario—but by any packers who may deceive them as in the past.

MR. ROSS (VICTORIA)—You will not get it from Nova Scotia, where the name of the packer is on every barrel.

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MR. LARIVIÈRE—I think it will have to be put on every apple, because these frauds are committed not so much by the farmers as by the middlemen.

PROF. ROBERTSON—In laying before the Committee a statement on the improvements required in the apple trade, I would like to include the requirements of both the home and export trade. I think we need as much improvement for the home trade as for the export trade, and the former is one that is well worthy of cultivation by the fruit growers and merchants.

There has been a very great deal of injury done to the fruit trade from the fact that Canadians ship too many varieties of apples. I quote from one of our agents on the other side: 'With heavy supplies being sold at the Liverpool sale rooms varieties have to be sold together, and brokers tell me it means a loss of \$1 a barrel. I have reported this matter before, and I enclose a catalogue which shows very well how these mixed lots are sold.' You see too many varieties mean loss. Then I have a letter from one of the largest concerns there, in which they point out: 'More money than people have any idea of is wilfully thrown away by shippers sending too many varieties.' There is an immense loss to our people through shipping too many varieties of apples. Over there, as with ourselves, the people like good apples, good looking apples, and the growing and shipping of a dozen good varieties would be more profitable than growing twenty or thirty different varieties.

MR. ROSS (VICTORIA)—This is a most important subject, and one which I think interests the Committee at large. Would it not be better to adjourn till we can get a better attendance than we can to-day?

THE CHAIRMAN—Can you come before the Committee again, Professor?

PROF. ROBERTSON—Yes.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
TUESDAY, March 26, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 o'clock a.m., Mr. J. H. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

PROF. JAMES W. ROBERTSON was again present by request of the Committee, and continued his statement as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I am to lay before the Committee this morning some information on the improvements required in the apple trade. Particularly for fruit, there are two sorts of markets in Canada; there is what I may call the personal market—the particular market which exists in every town and city, and which can be supplied by the particular grower or seller taking to the house of the consumer the kind of fruit that is wanted. I believe nearly all the fruit grown in Canada, except apples, could be consumed at home at much higher prices than prevail if that particular and personal market were catered for generally as it is in a few places only. I mention that as a possibility. Then there is the general market, such as exists for wheat and other staples. In it we have a commodity of known quality put up for sale and purchased at the open or general market price. What I have to lay before the Committee this morning will have some bearing on both the home trade and the foreign trade.

I—P

TOO MANY. VARIETIES.

Dealing first with the foreign trade, I may be allowed to repeat what I said before the Committee at its last meeting, just before adjournment, on the necessity of sending fewer varieties of apples to the British market from Canada. We are suffering seriously from sending too many small lots containing many varieties. That does not bring about a demand for a recognized brand and a recognized variety put up in a recognized way or a way that is recognized as being good. In that connection you will allow me, as being perhaps the best way to treat the subject, to lay before you a communication from one of the largest importers of Canadian apples in Liverpool.

Messrs. Woodall & Co. wrote on the 5th of December, 1900 :—

Referring to our numerous conversations respecting the shipment of Canadian apples, more money than people have any idea of is being wilfully thrown away by shippers sending so many varieties; in fact, to put it mildly, the tree agent seems to be the curse of the trade, and in our opinion if 90 per cent of the different varieties were either cut down or grafted with the dozen leading varieties, it would be thousands of dollars in the pockets of exporters. The Maine and New England farmers have realized these facts, and now practically ship nothing but Baldwins, Greenings, Ben Davis and Kings. Doubtless many apples sent from Canada are fine fruit, but are sent in such small quantities that buyers will not be troubled with them. They are, therefore, useless from a commercial standpoint. We believe you will be able to judge from any of the Liverpool catalogues that what we have said is true by comparing the number of varieties in Canadian shipments with those from Maine, Boston or New York. In our opinion, the best sorts to export to this country from Ontario and Quebec, from a commercial standpoint, are:—

Baldwins,	Golden Russetts,
Greenings,	Spy,
Fameuse (Snows),	Rox Russetts,
Ben Davis,	Canada Reds,
King,	Spitz,
Phoenix,	Wagner.

Occasionally, when our crops are a total failure, early varieties, such as Colverts and Jennettings do well, but when we have any crop to speak of a few of these go a long way.

I read that not only for its own sake but because it voices the opinion of the importing commercial people of England in regard to our apples, that we have been sending too many varieties, to establish a good trade.

VOLUME OF EXPORTS.

Taking the whole exports during the last six years, Canada exported some 5,555,864 barrels—a little over five and a half million barrels of apples during the six years. Of these a little over two millions (2,016,018 barrels) went from the port of Montreal: during the season of navigation: the remainder went from various ports, quite a large quantity, of which I have no particular statistics, going from Montreal and other points in Quebec and Ontario during the winter, and being shipped either from St. John, N.B., or Portland, or Boston, or New York. The reports made by agents we had at the ports of shipment, particularly at the port of Montreal, and the ports at which the apples were discharged in Great Britain, indicate that the condition of the apples shipped from Montreal last year (1900), was substantially better than during the previous year, and that the condition and quality of the apples shipped from the Maritime Provinces ports last year were substantially inferior to what they were in the previous year. A good deal of that was due to climatic causes. Last summer was not an unfavourable one for shipping from Ontario and Quebec; and the quality of the fruit in the orchards was better than in 1900. Whereas in the Maritime Provinces, the growers reported that the crop was of poorer quality and the conditions less favourable than the year before.

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By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. The crop for 1899 was not as good as that of last year?

A. Not in Ontario and Quebec, but the crop of 1899 was better in the Maritime Provinces than last year's crop there.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. What progress have we made by way of increase in the last five years shipment of apples?

A. The apple trade is one that goes up and down in a spasmodic way. The apple crop is variable in quantity. In 1895 we exported 853,268 barrels of apples; and 567,182 barrels in 1896; in 1897 we exported 1,664,470 barrels; in 1898 we exported 439,418 barrels; in 1899 the exports were 1,975,068 barrels; and in 1900 we exported 956,458 barrels. The variation in quantity arises from the variation in the crops of those years.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. It would be affected, Professor, a good deal by the port of shipment?

A. These are the total shipments from all Canada, varying all the way from 439,418 barrels in 1898, to 1,664,470 barrels in 1897.

Q. Does that cover Portland?

A. As far as our trade and navigation returns go, they include all shipments the produce of Canada. In taking the figures from Canadian returns one has to bear in mind that they are for the fiscal years ending June 30th, as prepared by the Customs Department. On the other hand, if you take the statistics from the returns of the British Government, they are for the calendar years ending December 31st, and they treat all imports into the United Kingdom as coming from the country in which the last port of shipment is located. Canadian apples going through Portland are credited to the United States in the British returns; and all the American apples going through Montreal from Michigan or other western States are credited to Canada. That is their system of keeping the records. The figures I have given are from the Department of Customs of Canada.

REPORTS FROM AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

I shall lay before the Committee, not long extracts but some summaries of statements from the agents of the department who examined the condition in which apples were discharged in Liverpool, London and Glasgow last year; and then cite the statements of the expert who examined them before they were put on board the steamship at Montreal. These discover in some measure where the fault lay and what remedies may be applied.

BOXES RECOMMENDED.

First of all the practice of shipping apples in boxes is growing in favour notwithstanding the opposition of some of the commission merchants in England. They oppose the importing of apples in boxes. It takes three boxes to hold about as many as one barrel. This causes more labour and trouble to the commission men in handling the fruit.

Q. The apples from Tasmania and other places in Australasia are always in boxes.

A. Always in boxes.

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Q. In shipping in boxes you should put a strap of iron on the out end of every box. We do that you know with the lobster packages, and then the boxes do not press in the centre the one on the other, so the apples are perfectly safe if you strap the end of the boxes. We find that in our experiments in shipping canned lobsters to London and Liverpool.

A. The use of boxes is preferable for tender varieties of apples such as are shipped early in the season. These should be wrapped in paper; the cost is very little compared to the increased value; and a thin layer of excelsior packing or wood wool should be placed between top layer of apples and the top of the box and also the bottom of the box. That will keep them tight, and not press enough to make bruises.

COLD STORAGE FOR APPLES.

As a matter of fact, apples, except the tender varieties like the St. Lawrence, were carried quite as well in ventilated chambers as in cold storage on the steamships. Apples from the cold storage chambers became damp by condensation from the warm, moist air; and that leads to decay and diminishes the value. Except for tender sorts of apples, they need not be carried in cold storage. I shall give you a few quotations which indicate as a matter of fact that the apples not in cold storage have carried better, than those in cold storage. I shall not quote any except what illustrates the points; and you will allow me to say this that any quotations I give you are not picked out to support any theory, but because they really indicate the condition of affairs. I have selected from these voluminous reports some that are particularly instructive. Here is one from Liverpool, September 10th, regarding the Dominion Line steamship *Dominion*: I quote the names now; I did not do so before, because I did not think it fair to bias the shippers against any particular ships. The report reads:

Dominion Line, steamship *Dominion*, large consignments of Canadian apples in barrels, varieties: Duchess, Maiden Blush and Greening, carried in cold storage, opened up on dock in very sweaty condition and felt very cold, temperature too low, almost total loss through being chilled, they wasted away rapidly upon exposure.

That is the report from our agent at Liverpool with regard to the apples in that steamship, and these were apples sent in the usual way of commerce.

Q. Were they carried in cold storage?

A. These were carried in cold storage. We sent a few barrels for experiment, some of them in cold storage, some in a ventilated chamber and some in the ordinary place on the steamer where cargo is carried. The apples in the cold storage were in the best condition when landed; they were firm, but were so much wetter for the first few days that they would not sell well. When kept for four days until they were quite dry they were better than the others. That proceeding of holding them a few days is one which the ordinary commercial man would not follow, and therefore cold storage is not desirable except for tender varieties of apples.

Last year a great many people shipped immature apples and got a bad name for the trade.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. That was on account of the wind which blew down the apples last year?

A. Yes, large quantities of that sort were said to be shipped last year, unfortunately.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. These apples from cold storage warmed up gradually would be much better?

A. Very much. If they were exposed to a temperature of 40 or 50 degrees for a few days, until there was time to warm them gradually they would turn out better.

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By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Is it true that apples carried at a low temperature are more apt to decay?

A. I do not think so, except from the fact that if moisture is condensed on the surface, the moisture brings all sorts of germs causing decay. On the contrary, we had apples sent forward in cold storage in June, apples of the previous year's crop; these were sent in cold storage from Montreal to Liverpool, and were transported from Liverpool to Paris without cold storage, because there was none available. They were put in cold storage again at the Exhibition at Paris, and were shown continuously in Paris until the end of August. Cold storage will preserve the fruit if it is not exposed to dampness which settles on the surface and brings about decay. We had even some Fameuse apples in Paris in August.

By Mr. Ross (S. Ontario) :

Q. Grown the year before?

A. Yes.

Q. They were kept continuously in cold storage, were they?

A. Yes, with the exception of the trip from Liverpool to Paris. After that they would stand the exposure of a show shelf outside the cold storage at the Exhibition, for two weeks. We had one large bin of apples near the main entrance to the Canadian Pavilion which was renewed to some extent from day to day; but many of the apples would stand for two weeks in good condition.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. Was the atmosphere there different to what it was on arrival at Liverpool?

A. In this case we had control of the apples ourselves and gradually warmed them up in the ante chamber before they were exposed on exhibition, and so prevented dampness.

Q. That prevented dampness?

A. Yes.

REPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Take the report from our agent at Liverpool, of September 25, on the steamship *Roman*, which discharged 1,500 barrels of Canadian apples: 'About 1,300 barrels came in cold storage and delivered in very fair shape, but there were some slack and some wet. About 200 barrels were stowed in a well-ventilated part of the vessel and came out in perfect condition and were pronounced by the fruit men at the docks to have carried better than the 1,300 barrels in cold storage. The steamship *Roman* has four cold chambers put in by Swifts, of Chicago, and in charge of Swifts engineer, the Dominion Line simply furnishing the steam. One chamber was filled with apples and the man in charge told me he never allowed the temperature below 35 degrees. The fruit was in better condition than former shipments in cold storage to Liverpool, as they were not wet to any extent. I noticed some St. Lawrence shipped by very badly packed, large fine apples on top and filled in with very inferior fruit.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. For the ventilation of those apples what provision was there made?

A. They were ventilated by an air duct with a cowl on top for leading the cool air into the chamber; and as the cool air enters, the exhaust fans draw off the heated air.

By Mr. Wade :

Q. Not with forced ventilation?

A. The exhaust fans carry out the warm air; and that causes forced circulation when the intake ducts are open.

Q. You exhaust from the bottom?

A. No. The warm air is drawn from the top; and the intake ducts lead the cool air to near the bottom.

Q. And you get that from the outside?

A. The cowls take in the air, from the ordinary atmosphere.

If I might quote one further report in this connection, it is one on the Beaver Line steamer *Lake Megantic*:

Five hundred and twenty-one barrels of apples on *Lake Megantic* were delivered in splendid condition, dry and very few slacks. This fruit sold at good prices, and was reported to have been of good quality. I will send report of fruit sale and prices realized later on.

Q. Had she ventilation?

A. Ventilation, yes, but not cold storage. On the same day, October 6, I have a report of the Allan Line steamship *Corinthian*:

One thousand and forty-three barrels of apples in good condition, dry and few slacks. This lot as well as the lot on *Lake Megantic* came in ventilated deck and not in cold storage.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. Who sent that report?

A. Mr. Grindley, the agent of the department at Liverpool, to watch the handling of Canadian products there. On October 12, he sent a report as follows:

Canadian apples ex steamship *Dominion*, taken as a whole, were a splendid lot. The six catalogues will give you details of what fruit was sold, some lots were not put up.

That fruit was stowed in No. 2 'tween decks, which is a good place. We find that complaints come very often in cases where fruit is stowed below without ventilation and the hatches closed down. The report from our agent at Montreal showed that this fruit was stowed on No. 2 'tween decks with ventilation; and putting the two reports together we have information which we never had before as to the conditions for safe carriage.

On September 4, Mr. Grindley reports:

The Beaver Line have lately been stowing apples with narrow passages between the barrels for ventilation, which is an improvement on the old methods of packing them in one solid mass.

That is an improvement on the practice of the past.

By Mr. Broder:

Q. What is that?

A. That the steamships are packing barrels with spaces to give ventilation, which is a decided improvement.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. A barrel with a bulge helps that?

A. Yes.

Mr. McCREARY.—Before you go on, Professor, as I have to go to the Railway Committee, I would like to have a few minutes to refer to an important matter which affects the west. I got a letter a few days ago from the Board of Trade of Winnipeg, and I have had letters from others also in the west in regard to the shipment of apples. As you know we raise no fruit and consequently have either to get fruit from the west—from Washington, Oregon, Idaho or California—and some from British Columbia and some from Ontario. It has been found that the apples which come there are in a very imperfect condition. I think the average family will use from five to ten barrels in a year. I know my own family uses eight barrels—and we have to pay from \$3 to, I think, \$4.50 now. We find that the apples in the end of the barrels are good, but the balance cannot be used, that the skin is rough, they have worms in them, in fact are what are called 'runts' or wind-falls.

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Mr. Ross (*Ontario*).—Not from Ontario?

Mr. McCREARY.—Yes. Mr. Harper Wilson, a well known dealer who lived for fifteen years in St. Catharines, has told me that it is very hard to get them properly packed.

Mr. Ross (*Ontario*).—They could not come from Ontario.

Mr. McCREARY.—They did. There is no doubt if they are not well packed, Ontario is going to lose this fruit trade, and it is going to California and the Pacific States, where they pack apples in better shape. I went into Mr. Harper Wilson's and asked him where these badly packed apples came from, and he said they came from Ontario. He would show me samples and ask me: 'How can I do anything with apples which come packed like that?'

Q. Mr. SPROULE.—Do you not think that could be changed by having the name stamped on the barrels?

A. Mr. McCREARY.—Yes.

Q. Mr. BRODER.—How do the good apples of Ontario compare with the good apples which come from the United States?

A. Mr. McCREARY.—They are just as good and sometimes better. But I claim that there should be a law passed compelling the Ontario men to see that the apples are good right up to the top. If not you are going to lose the trade of the west. I claim that it is better for Ontario to cater to that trade with the west than the old country trade. I do not know enough about their trade to speak about the practical side of it, but I have had communications from western men who are in the trade.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—Mr. McCreary probably has not noticed that there is a Government Bill on the Order Paper dealing with the packing and selling of fruit, which will, I think, if passed by Parliament tend to remove the difficulties he complains of.

Mr. McCREARY.—Is that to amend the Weights and Measures Act?

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—No, it is Bill No. 32, 'An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale.' The Bill was introduced into the House a month ago, and it would have been pushed forward but for the Budget debate intervening. I intend to take it up after the debate has been disposed of, and I hope for my friend Mr. McCreary's support. I think the Bill becoming law will, to a great extent, obviate the difficulties complained of.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Professor, would you tell me if, in the parts of our country where apples in winter are largely shipped by the Grand Trunk and go to Portland, are these taken into account, do they go through the customs?

A. Oh, yes, they must be entered as exports.

Q. So that if they are on the Grand Trunk and go to Portland they are in the entries at Brighton?

A. Yes, or some other customs port for the Canadian returns.

By Hon. Mr. Fisher :

Q. They are entered at Island Pond, and you will see in the British trade returns that they appear as United States apples

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. What I want to find out is, are all the apples from Canada reported in the customs returns?

A. Yes, I think they are.

Mr. BRODER.—There are thousands of barrels shipped out on what they call an 'outer,' they go through the customs all entered as export apples. And I think if they move from one locality to another they are credited to that locality where they are stored and not to the place where they were grown.

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Hon. Mr. FISHER.—In the trade and navigation returns it is naturally in the return of the port at which the export was made. Such apples as Mr. Cochrane speaks of would be credited as exported to Great Britain leaving this country at Island Pond, or Coaticook, which is the Canadian point where the customs officers are.

Mr. BRODER.—I know myself that a large quantity of apples is stored in Morrisburg.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—Then, do they not go across the river?

Mr. BRODER.—They will go by the Grand Trunk to Portland and be put down in the returns as shipped from Morrisburg. The shippers get an 'outer' showing that they are export apples.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. I was not anxious to know about Brighton or any place else. I want to know if we are getting the figures of the apples exported to Great Britain. I do not care whether they come from Brighton or Morrisburg or where they come from : I only want to know, Professor, do we get the right figures?

A. I think we do.

REPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL CONTINUED.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. You made a reference to 1,300 barrels going over in cold storage and arriving in a damp condition, what process do they adopt for the drying of these apples?

A. None whatever, they are just taken to the auction rooms and gradually dry off ; but in the process some of them decay and settle down sometimes two inches in the barrel. They call these "slacks" ; apples are sold under different heads, the first class apples, "wets", "slacks", and "wets and slacks" ; the wets and slacks sell the lowest, the slacks next, the wets next and the good apples best.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. The slacks are rotten?

A. Partly, sometimes ; and if you have apples drying for a time, some will become rotten.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. Sweating is simply the effect of the hot air on the apple coming out of cold storage?

A. Simply the condensation from the warm air on the cold surface of the apple.

In reference to what I said about the carriage of apples from Montreal, I wish to quote to you the following, from a letter from Mr. Grindley, of November 17 :—

Apples from Montreal have been as a general thing delivering in better condition than apples from Boston. The ss. *New England* discharging yesterday had over 28,000 barrels. These large boats sometimes pile apples 14 barrels deep. That probably accounts largely for poorer condition than apples ex-Montreal boats. There is some splendid fruit coming from Canada this year, a credit to the country, and the shippers get good prices. Under heavy supplies inferior fruit is selling at low prices compared to three weeks earlier.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES.

Then under the date of October 15, I have a report, also from Mr. Grindley, referring to some apples from Nova Scotia, from Halifax, because he examines at Liver-

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pool, fruit from all Canadian ports. The Allan liner *Grecian* from Halifax to Liverpool, carried 2,488 barrels of Nova Scotian apples.

This lot were of rather poor quality, most of them being spotted. There were a large number of slacks and some wets. A lot of this fruit was sold to-day at prices ranging from 11s. to 17s. I did not see Canada or Canadian on any of these barrels. Some with the town where they were packed and Nova Scotia, but a great many simply have variety (mostly Gravenstein and a few Emperor) and the name of the shipper, not even Nova Scotia. A customs official told me that they would pass as long as there was no name on the package that would mislead any person as to where they came from. If Liverpool had been put on the barrels they would have been seized, but no mark passes.

As a matter of fact Nova Scotia fruit is always sold as Nova Scotian, and that from the other places in Canada is sold as Canadian.

Q. What line is the *Grecian*?

A. The Allan Line.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. What part of Canada sends the best fruit?

A. There is some good fruit from all sections. The Nova Scotia fruit last year was not up to the average.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. Our apples were nearly all spotted last year?

A. Yes, the condition of Nova Scotia fruit was much poorer than usual.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Was that in the ventilated compartment or in cold storage?

A. An ordinary steamship without special ventilation. The Allan boats from Montreal to Glasgow have special ventilation but those from Halifax had not.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. What time of year was that?

A. October 15th, at Liverpool, if I remember right.

Q. You see that was a good time of the year.

A. Yes. That was the time of landing there.

REPORT FROM MANCHESTER.

There is some reference you will observe to marking the words "Canada" or "Canadian" on the barrels. Here is a report that has some bearing on this matter of marking. Under date of December 16th, 1900, the agent reports:

In Manchester fruit sale room, some buyers complained that they had bought Canadian apples which had stenciled on one end the name of the packer, while on the other end written in pencil would be the name of another packer. The auctioneer had the sample barrel on sale turned up and the name in pencil did not agree with the name stenciled on the top. This sort of work gives buyers an opportunity to kick and talk of tricky dealings. Canadian packers have written to brokers to pick out certain barrels which they had marked for samples. These little tricks are talked about and throw discredit upon the honest shipper."

There has been a good deal of that sort of thing floating in the air: and I state it here so that people on this side may know that there is nothing to be gained from these tricks.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. There are a few tricks in the trade over there too are there not?

A. Yes, many of them.

Q. I have had some experience with them and I think they have more tricks in the bag than we have.

A. My knowledge of the British commercial man is that there is no man who can skin a customer with the same smiling ease as he can, when he has a chance. At the same time he wants what is ostensibly fair. He is keen enough to take every advantage he can ; and on consigned goods that are at all faulty and in his power his tender mercies are very cruel to the unfortunate shipper.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Did I understand you to say that some apple dealers had sent to their commission man in England a barrel of apples that they wanted to be taken as sample barrels to sell their stock by and that they were not fair samples.

A. They had designated certain barrels to be opened in the saleroom as samples. Even the fact of that being done a few times is raising a suspicion of trickery, especially when the name of the packer is not on the barrels.

Q. I would like to say, I have the information from a gentleman who has been long an apple shipper in our part of the country,—and this shows what a name will do—that Mr. D. L. Simmons, of Colborne who has been in the trade 30 or 40 years, is so well known that his name is worth fifty cents a barrel on apples. A consignment of his apples to Great Britain with D. L. Simmons' name on them would bring regularly 50 cents more in the market than any other packer, which shows conclusively that a man who is honest in selling apples there confers a great advantage on this country.

A. In connection with the barrels there is another point that has some bearing on this and I will read a report on it.

EX-STEAMSHIP MANCHESTER COMMERCE.

Some choice apples in barrels marked, _____, were packed in barrels about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches shorter than other barrelled apples. These barrels were also slightly less in diameter, and were said to hold from 14 to 18 pounds less fruit. The buyers got the impression that the sellers were trying to do them. The fruit was well packed and of extra good quality ;—those small barrels made a lower price than the quality of the fruit deserved.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. Do you know if they brought their real value? That is to say the value of their weight? Being 14 or 18 lbs. less you would not expect them to bring so much as an ordinary barrel?

A. I judge from the report they did not fetch their full value. These small barrels made lower prices than the quality of the fruit deserved.

Q. I have seen accounts of the sale of small barrels when they brought the same as others, although marked in the catalogue as 'small barrels.' But shippers were warned not to send more like them.

Professor ROBERTSON,—Another report refers to the steamship *Turcoman* discharging apples in very warm condition on November 25. Many of these apples were Canadian. That is a steamer that runs from Boston to Liverpool and the weather at that time was warm both in Liverpool and elsewhere and ships that were not properly ventilated landed apples in very bad condition for two or three weeks, whereas steamships with proper ventilation landed apples in good condition during that same period. That is all I desire to say on that point.

APPENDIX No. 1

REPORTS FROM LONDON.

Let me turn for a moment to the reports received from of the Agent the Department on the condition of apples at the port of London. Nearly all the apples from Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces go to London. Last year, as I have said, this class of fruit was landed in rather poor condition. Reports were made in London by Mr. J. W. Welton himself a practical fruit grower and apple shipper.

I have one report speaking of the *Ionia* of the Thomson Line, all of whose boats are provided with ventilation. The report reads :—

Fruit landed in splendid condition. All fruit but Snows bring from 11s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., the best being Golden Russetts, the Snows in this shipment not selling well at all. Dealers say they are not fit for this market, selling very slow and only fetching very small prices, buyers not wanting them at any price. They look very clean and nice, but go off so quickly after being opened. Would strongly advise grading them out or selling on local markets.

Here is the report from another ship going to London, the *Ulunda*, of the Furness Line :

No other cargo, such as lumber, to spoil the fruit. Have seen several hundred parcels and taken collectively opened very good, more particularly some Greenings which opened bright and clear. One barrel of Baldwins to which I had my attention called was disgracefully packed, nothing but rubbish in it, just fit for pig feed, and it cannot be pointed out too strongly to growers that it is ruinous to the business as well as individually to pack stuff in that manner. Fruit must be graded and brought to a uniformity the same as our butter, is now in order to command the best prices.

Then on October 4, Mr. Welton reports :

Furness line ss. *Mediana*, cargo bad for the following reasons : It was received into the ship at Halifax on September 4th and 5th, detained there until the 12th or 13th, taking cargo of deals on board.

By Mr LaRiviere :

Q. Of what line was that boat ?

A. It was a boat of the Furness Line. Mr. Welton goes on :

Had a passage of fifteen days and then another delay of seven to nine days on this side before the apples all got into hands of consignees, making a full month from the time the fruit left the grower's hands until they reached the consumer, every barrel slack and most of them very much so and rotten, and the bulk of them will not bring transportation expenses.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. Which year is that ?

A. Last year, 1900. Then on the same date he reports :

Steamship *Dahome* very much better, apples arriving fairly tight, and got out immediately and put on market. No fault to find with handling, but there is a skin rot for which I do not think the ship at all to blame, but it was very bad and will cause very heavy loss to growers if it continues in future cargoes. Would suggest that Prof. Sears, of Wolfville, investigate it.

Then in a report of November 5, 1900, he says :

Steamship *Dahome*, Furness Line, arrived and discharged cargo of apples in good condition, best that have come to hand this season, being tight and sound and not any very bad ones in whole cargo. Handled from ship in good manner and consignees getting quick delivery.

Then the *Laughrigg Holme*, from Annapolis, is reported on. He says :

Laughrigg Holme, from Annapolis, landed cargo in very bad condition, very many barrels leaking and none of it in good condition. Same trouble as with *Dalton Holme*, part of cargo consisting of lumber, and it must be very bad for fruit to be carried in the same ship as lumber, judging by what I have seen of it here. The prices realized have not paid expenses on a great deal of it, and I wired to Nova Scotia to this effect : Good fruit in good demand at good price.

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Then he reports of another vessel as follows :

Daltonhall, Furness Line, apples landed in bad condition, three barrels being condemned by health officer. Would think the reason to some extent of their bad condition was on account of deck load of lumber being piled about the ventilators so they could not properly be worked, and while the ship docked on Wednesday, there has only been a comparative few delivered to brokers. There is a dock strike on here now which no doubt affects the delivery some, but the steamship people are not in any hurry to get the stuff landed in London, and I feel fully satisfied if we could get our stuff to Southampton it would get here much quicker and better. The brokers complain bitterly about having these vans standing around nearly all day at the docks and sometimes getting back at night without anything. Three of the best firms here say that their apples are cooked on the way. The same trouble with them as before, a kind of skin rot that spreads over every part after the apples are opened. I think I suggested before that Prof. Sears might be able to give some reason for it and suggest some way of stopping it from spreading.

Then he passes to a summary under three heads of the shipments which arrived at that time. He says :

I would say the reason of their bad state might be put under three heads: (1) Lumber is, I think, bad to mix with apples, as the wet is bound to create a steam which gets in the fruit and makes it damp. (2) A large percentage of them were Gravensteins and it is too late in the season for them, this particular variety opening up very bad. (3) The cargo of lumber was piled close around the ventilators, so they could not be properly worked, only a very little of them to be seen above the deck load, and some of the hatches were covered with it, so it was impossible to uncover them in the fine weather, and consequently they did not get the ventilation necessary and they are very bad, as bad or worse than any cargo landed yet.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. If there was an arrangement to have ventilation provided we should exact it?

A. Our department had no control over them.

By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. It was the shippers' own look out, it was between them and the steamship people?

A. Yes. The next report is on December 4, regarding the steamer *Evangeline*. She is well fitted with ventilating conveniences, a new steamer. Mr. Welton reports of her :

Landed cargo in splendid condition and being her maiden trip I inspected cargo and boat very thoroughly. Apples turned out when opened on market very satisfactorily, and fetched very good prices, indeed quite different to some of previous boats carrying part cargo of lumber, and showing good attention on part of Capt. Williams and officers in charge, and showing plainly that proper ventilation and careful attention and quick passage is what is very necessary to ensure good landings. Made the passage in nine days five hours, the best ever made by any of this line of boats. As near as I can gather were also delivered to consignees more promptly than usual, and taken as a whole, is without doubt the most satisfactory cargo landed here this season.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. That is from Nova Scotia?

A. That was from Nova Scotia. You see even where the apples were not in the very best condition when they started, as they were not in Nova Scotia last year, when there was a good steamship and they were well handled, they fetched a good price, whereas when the apples were badly handled in shipment there was not only no price at all for them, but there were reclamations for expenses.

Q. In other words because there was lumber carried?

A. Because there was lumber carried, but more because there was delay and no proper ventilation. Part of the loss was also caused by shipping tender apples in warm weather; and shipping them in a steamer like the *Mediana* finished the job.

By Mr. Gilmour :

Q. A long railway trip is bad for apples or for any sort of fruit?

APPENDIX No. 1

A. Yes, if they become heated. I want to tell you what we found at Montreal, where cargoes are taken out of railway cars in a hot condition and then placed in the steamers, where they continue in that heated state.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. Do you know if any record was kept of the temperature in holds where apples and lumber were shipped together?

A. No.

Q. Do you think even with forced draught, when lumber and apples are carried together, that it could be kept to suit apples?

A. I think it could be ; but lumber in the same hold would make it much more difficult to keep the temperature down. I have been directed to get more of those thermographs which I described at the last meeting and which we used last year in the cold storage chambers.

REPORTS FROM GLASGOW.

The apples at Glasgow were, on the whole, delivered in a much better condition, as nearly all the ships plying there had ventilated stowage for apples. Our reports bear out that. On September 19, our agent there reported :—

Allan line ss *Sarmatian* unloaded about 500 barrels of Canadian apples, mostly from Brighton, Ont. They appeared in good condition and the most desirable varieties brought fair price at an auction yesterday. Culverts, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Cabashas, 20s., and Kings brought from 14s. to 21s. per barrel.

And so on through a good many other reports. On September 29, he reported :—

Donaldson Line ss *Amarnythia* unloaded her cargo on Wednesday, 26th, 640 boxes of apples in good condition. Allan line ss. *Pomeranian* unloaded on Thursday afternoon and night, 170 barrels of apples in good order.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth) :

Q. Did these vessels have fans?

A. Yes and special ventilation. Some twenty-two steamers out of Montreal had fans ; but it was not always possible to get them to put them in. The Donaldson and Allan lines to Glasgow had excellent ventilation. The report continued :

My attention was also called by Messrs Hyslop and McDonald to the excellent condition in which the 640 boxes of apples via 'Amarnythia' arrived. They claim the condition perfect. The Canadian apples are in good demand and the trade state that they note a considerable improvement in the quality over last season.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Will they be packed in sawdust?

A. No, in bushel boxes with a little wood wool at the ends, bottom and at the top. Tender apples should be wrapped in paper. The report goes on :

If Canadians send fair sized red varieties, properly packed, this market will take a considerable quantity at good prices, but poor stock will result in spoiling the market. Messrs Simmons, Jacobs & Co., are the largest receivers of apples in barrels, and they claim the ordinary storage with proper ventilation is better than the cold storage chambers.

So these run all through. Here is another on October 15 :—

Donaldson Line *Alcides*, 3,653 barrels of apples and 605 boxes all in prime condition.

These were reported by our agent at Montreal as having been loaded where there were ventilating cowls and fans. And wherever I find a report from Montreal like that

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I find that the apples were landed on the other side in good condition. The evidence all points that way. The steamship *Ontarian* unloading on October 16, carried 1,029 barrels of apples and 15 cases. Our agent says :

The barrels were loaded on wagons from ship and taken to the fruit bazaar and sold the same day at good prices.

In Montreal we had a report from the special inspector who inspected the loading of the apples, on the steamship *Sarmatian*, in which he said he found the temperature on the wharf at 50 degrees and the temperature inside a barrel of apples, 85 degrees. The barrel had come out of a railway car in that heated condition. Our agent at Glasgow reports of the steamer *Sarmatian*, unloading October 23, thus :

3,158 barrels of apples landed in good condition so far as steamship care could be exercised. I noticed a great number of slack barrels and I attended the bazaar sale and found a good many showed the effects of heat and had the appearance of having been picked some days before packing.

You see they tried to account for the heated condition, which was due to the railway cars. They accounted for it as being due to picking too long before packing ; but our reports show that the apples were heated first on the cars and again in the hold of the vessel.

On the whole apples were landed in Glasgow in better condition than at any other port. On November 16, 1900, our agent reports :

Donaldson Line ss. *Tritonia*, unloading November 10 and 12, had 6,555 barrels of apples.

Thomas Russell, who was the largest receiver via this ship, says :—

They were a good lot, 'I.C.S.B.' being the best. This brand gets a good name here on this market. The weather has been very bad here for the past six weeks and the last ten days especially so, and the fruit market has been affected more than any other of our products, on account of it being to a large extent a luxury. Prices on Tuesday market for best Greenings, Baldwin and Spies, 10s. to 13s. 6d., Kings, 15s. to 17s. 6d., slacks, 3s. less on each variety.

Why I read that is because the cargo was landed in good condition but struck a poor market : our report from Montreal says they were loaded in a cool condition on this side.

Here is a report on packages ex steamship *Castalia* :—

Apples 13,195 barrels and 601 boxes. I found 213 marks from one shipping point in Ontario and 35 from other points of Ontario. The apple barrels and cheese boxes looked very dirty and must have been rolled in the mud at Montreal. This bad appearance would have more effect on a dull market than a brisk one.

That little thing we have been trying to remedy, but it is difficult to remedy because we have no authority, no status to interfere with the handling of the goods. The shipper should follow up his own goods. Still the inspectors have remedied it to some extent by advice and by saying they will report to the Department the name of the ship or the railway or the stevedore at fault.

By Hon. Mr. Fisher :

Q. Did I understand you to say that in that shipment there were 213 different marks all from one point in Ontario?

A. Probably the shipper lives at that one point ; and I suppose he must have collected these lots from different places.

Q. Well even so, is not that an enormous number of marks on one ship?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Gilmour :

Q. Is it the shipper's brand?

A. Yes.

Q. That many different brands sent by the one shipper?

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A. By the one exporter, yes.

Here is a report from the agent of the department at Glasgow, December 5th, 1900, which says :—

Your statement to the Donaldsons *re* my reports bore fruit in the discharge of the *Marina* 100 fold. The apples, (as I stated in one of my first reports in September) if they got the careful handling the eggs were getting, would be enhanced in value to the benefit of the Canadian producer. Both the Donaldsons and the Allans are putting forth a little extra effort *re* the careful discharge of their food products and it is just astonishing what that "little extra effort" has done. The *Marina* apples sold yesterday and I attended the sales and I noted that the percentage of slack was less by 50 per cent than on the last large shipment and this with advance in price partly due to the good care in discharging cargo will make a return of not less than 1s. per barrel extra on 9,450 barrels, all caused by said report. Will give fuller report next mail.

The Allan line ss. *Pomeranian*, December 5th and 6th, apples, 500 barrels and 618 cases, all in good order. The Allans have also adopted the system of letting down top rows of apples in stow on bags of hay and their Mr. Brown who is in charge of dock admits that it is a great improvement.

The same is true with regard to handling apples and cheese. Our agent got the steamship people to adopt platforms to unload the boxes instead of slings and brought about decided improvements. These cover the important points.

DISHONEST PACKING.

There is still one matter I think I should lay before the Committee in regard to this matter of apples. Apples were landed in Scotland in better condition on the whole than elsewhere,

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin).

Q. That will be owing to the Donaldsons having ventilated chambers?

A. Both the Donaldsons and the Allans.

I want to show a Scottish firm's letter because it demonstrates what a little thing may do. There was a small shipment by the Steamship *Kong Huakon* to Aberdeen of 1,280 barrels of Baldwins and Ben Davis. Some of the apples were not in very good condition, and I will read you also a few extracts from letters received by Messrs. Smith & Johnston, of Aberdeen, from their customers about the apples in this shipment. Messrs. Smith & Johnston wrote our agent at Glasgow requesting him to go up and inspect them; and he brought back two dozen Baldwin apples to Glasgow and weighed them. The two dozen weighed barely three pounds. A dozen hen eggs weigh a pound and a half; so that three dozen apples didn't weigh as much as two dozen good large eggs.

James Henry writes to Messrs. Smith & Johnston, wholesale fruit merchants, Aberdeen :—

The last apples you sent me are simply shameful. Mr. Lister was to pick nice ones but I don't think he could have done worse. The first barrel had a few good ones on the top the rest were nearly all nasty looking stuff and the lower half green. The other barrel opened to-night few good ones top and bottom the others size of plums. We weighed one pound and got eleven to the pound, same right to the bottom.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. Does any one know any one like that? Where do these people who shipped the apples live?

A. James Birnie and Son, Stuartfield, write on the same lot to Messrs. Fife & Duncan, Merchants, Peterhead :—

We have gone over the 17 barrels of apples received and find they are not according to order, or as represented to us as good keeping winter fruit, we have returned two barrels very small unripe stuff. Other two barrels Ben Davis sent us in place of Kings ordered. We also found after going

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down, the barrels are so bad, and very much spotted with rot ; several of the other barrels are also mixed with undersized unripe fruit and are much spotted and so that they will neither sell nor keep, and spoil our trade. From the way the barrels are made up it appears to us to be done by the sellers or packers so as to overreach the buyers, and is a deliberate case of fraud, as they are not what they are sold for at all or represented to be. 2 Barrels we have returned to you, other 2 barrels we have commenced to sell but they are at least 5s. 6d. per barrel under value. Other 6 barrels we consider are at least 2s. 6d. per barrel under value, in all 26 shillings. We consider this a very low estimate of our loss. It is not a case of apples gone wrong in transit but a deliberate act of mixing them up with inferior trash, so as to pass them off as good apples at a good price, and cheat the buyer.

I have several more letters from these Scotchmen who use this clear cut emphatic English. They threaten to publish this correspondence all over Scotland. With a few cases like that published as typical ones and with the reports of our inspectors to back up these statements, it will be difficult for us as Canadians to clear our name. There will be great injury financially as well as to the good name of the country.

REPORT OF AGENT AT MONTREAL.

The report of the inspector of apples at Montreal I need not read in detail ; his report is that he found apples in Montreal on the whole better than in 1899. In examining many lots he found as high as 25 per cent of apples in some cars to be wormy. He found a great many others to be heated when discharged ; and he found a great many barrels not well enough hooped. They were liable to break. Barrels with eight hoops hardly ever were seen broken. Seventy per cent of the fruit he examined was fairly well selected, 90 per cent fairly well packed, as far as the packing was concerned, and 90 per cent was marked with the name of the shipper or packer. On the whole progress was made last year. The great injury was from a few lots going through and being cited afterwards as being typical. A few lots dishonestly packed are capable of doing the honest packers serious harm.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

It appears to me that the remedies for the state of things which I have laid before the Committee from these documents need to be applied in perhaps three ways. An earnest and comprehensive educational campaign should be carried on all over the country in regard to the fruit growing and shipping business. I do not mean imparting information on the cultivation of fruit or the grafting or pruning of trees, so much as information on the commercial side regarding the need for spraying, thinning, picking, getting ready for packing, grading and packing. There is a great want of reliable and apt information among fruit growers on those points.

In the second place, it is evident that some legislation should be passed that would assist in getting certain definite brands applied to certain definite grades and to nothing else, and also that the face or shown surfaces of the packages should be representative of the total contents of the package, allowing of course for having pretty apples at both ends of a barrel. The Bill which has been introduced by the Minister of Agriculture allows for 15 per cent difference in that regard as asked for by shippers and growers.

By Mr. Broder :

Q. It would be only a difference in size, the condition ought to be the same ?

A. It might allow also for the colour. By having a paper disc put inside the ends of the barrels like a scale board under a cheese box cover, and then a layer of excelsior on top, the lid could be pressed down without bruising the apples.

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By Mr. Gilmour:

Q. You cannot avoid bruising the apples a little?

A. It is found that by putting in a little excelsior on the bottom and on the top before you put on the cover, that you can avoid injury to the apples.

Q. But the second layer will be bruised by the one above?

A. I think often they have been found with the third layer bruised, but so much pressure would not be needed to keep them tight with this cushion of excelsior packing at both ends of the barrel or box.

The third remedy must be applied to the steamships. If apples come in railway cars in which they have become heated—and I do not think that can be avoided always, because at that period of the year there is a rush for cars and, even if we had ventilated cars, shippers would not be able to get enough of them—I think very serious injury could be prevented if there was some way of cooling them on the steamer. Negotiations are in progress with steamship people looking towards the putting in of apparatus to provide a forced circulation of cooled air to bring the temperature of the holds down to 60 degrees within the first two days after loading.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. That would be excellent, but somewhat costly, would it not?

A. So far as my information goes, it would cost about \$8,000 per ship to put in the refrigerating plant, fans and ducts.

Q. And the expenses of operation?

A. They would not be much. It would take very little steam to run the refrigerating plant. There would be a cooling chamber through which the air would be sucked or forced by fans into the spaces where cheese and apples are stowed.

By Mr. Broder:

Q. Would it not be better to cool the apples off in Montreal?

A. That would mean delay; and you could not get them into cold storage without much cartage back and forward. The cold storage warehouses in Montreal are a long way from the wharfs. This plan would make it possible to land cheese and apples, especially through shipments, with a nice, fresh, clean looking surface, which is worth a great deal, and with the quality uninjured while on the ocean.

The steamship people seem disposed to co-operate with the government.

LETTER FROM WINNIPEG PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Before I sit down I want to refer to the home market for apples. I have a letter from the Winnipeg Produce Exchange in reference to that matter. When I was there a few weeks ago I had a talk with them and they spoke very frankly indeed regarding this subject. They told me that they looked forward to handling United States apples; that whereas the Ontario apples were of better quality, when properly packed and properly carried, they were not of as much use to them as apples from Washington and the other Pacific coast states, which were properly graded, packed and carried. They even sent some of their members there to investigate the character of the fruit and the manner in which it was packed. This is the letter which they sent to me under date of March 1, 1901, from Winnipeg, Man. :—

As promised when we had the pleasure of meeting you last week, we beg leave to submit for your consideration the following remarks. Messrs. Rublee, Scott and Wright, members of the Fruit and Produce Exchange of this city, having attended the North-west Fruit Growers Convention held at Portland, Oregon, at the early part of this month, report as follows: 'We were particularly struck not only with the apples we saw on show at the convention but those handled by commission houses as well. The same thing we found existed in commission houses in Seattle, the apples in this part of

the States are all packed in boxes, although we do not consider that boxes are any better than barrels, but what struck us was the uniformity of the apples, they were apparently perfect, they were all of a medium grade, they were not two layers of fine large apples on top of the box and the balance under grade, but the box was selected fruit throughout, very little variation in size and none whatever in quality. The varieties we saw were Spitzenberg, Ben Davis and New Town Pippin.'

A commission man's life in the apple business in the western states is a perfect paradise compared with our handling of Ontario stock here, and we might say after inquiring into the cause of the fine quality of apples that we found that the trees were young, which would be in their favour. We also found that fruit-growers did everything in their power to protect their trees from insects of all kinds, and carefully cultivated the land in their orchards. There was no carelessness allowed, if a man was guilty of carelessness in taking care of his fruit he was not allowed to ship his fruit along with other good growers who ship together, and that in time worked its own cure. The time is coming when Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho will supply this whole western country with apples, even if we do have to pay a duty of forty cents or even more per barrel, unless the Ontario farmers wake up to the fact that they will have to give us a better grade of apples and pack them honestly. It has been said that Winnipeg commission men favour American fruit-growers in preference to Canadians. This is absolutely false, but we do favour good fruit, from wherever it comes, but in all cases, things being equal, we would prefer doing business at home, but we have had so much inferior fruit shipped to this market by Ontario growers that we are tired of it.

In order to protect ourselves, make a living and a little interest on the capital invested, we must give our customers fruit that they will appreciate, and unless our Ontario fruit men wake up to that fact, they will find the trade diverted to other channels, where more satisfactory stock is procurable. Now the points we wish to bring before you are :—

(1.) A thorough examination into the apple culture, state of trees, etc., all worthless trees to be cut down or improved; (2.) A good inspection act which will arrange for inspection at different points, and a penalty for any infraction of said act. The government has done a good thing for the fruit-growers of Ontario in getting a reduction of rates, now if they would pass an inspection act that will inspect, so that when we buy a car of apples of certain quality we could feel sure we were getting that quality, the government would benefit the fruit-growers, merchants and consumers. This western country are heavy buyers of fruit; price is not of so much importance as quality. Canadian apples are much preferred to stock imported from the States, and it simply depends upon the growers and packers whether they are still to hold this market or whether we are to look elsewhere for our apples. Hoping you will do all in your power to assist the government in getting an honest inspection, we are,

Yours truly,

M. W. RUBLEE, *President*,

JOS. CARMAN, *Sec.-Treasurer*.

I read that communication for two reasons, to give you the information it contains and to let the fruit men of Winnipeg know that their suggestions are being considered. There is no use in prescribing to a body of business men in Winnipeg that they should do business in a certain way to please the fruit-growers and shippers from Ontario. Manitoba and the North-west Territories would consume three times more of our apples than they do if they had them sent out in boxes, of uniformly good quality, carefully graded and well packed throughout. That trade would be more profitable than even the trade with England. I think the apple trade can be improved immensely along these lines.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Do you intend to put these three addresses into pamphlet form, because I think the apple-growers and shippers should get them and profit by them?

A. What I have said has been taken down in shorthand and will appear in the report. It has sometimes been the custom for the Committee to order a special edition for issue in pamphlet form.

By Mr. Gilmour:

Q. How do you recommend growers to pack apples?

A. For all the finer, the tender sorts, I would recommend growers to wrap each one in tissue paper and pack them in boxes; and for all the later firmer apples, I think a sprinkling of wood wool at the ends of the barrels with a circle of thick paper would keep them safely.

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Q. How do you put it on?

A. I would put on a paper disc, then lay a sprinkling of this wood wool—sometimes called excelsior packing—on the top of the box or barrel and then put on the lid. I think the ordinary tremendous pressure is unnecessary; with wood wool put on top as a cushion, less pressure would keep the apples firm. We have hardly found a box delivered in bad condition when wood wool has been used in packing it, top and bottom.

Having read over the preceding transcript of the proceedings of March 21, and March 26, so far as it relates to my evidence, I find the same correct.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

DOMINION TIMBER LANDS

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
TUESDAY, March 12, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 o'clock a.m., Mr. J. H. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. ELIHU STEWART, Chief Inspector of Dominion Timber Lands and Forestry, being present by request of the Committee, was called.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. How long have you occupied this position, and have you made a report yet?

A. I was appointed on the 15th August, 1899, over a year ago. I have made two reports, one a year ago and one just recently out.

Q. Where may they be had?

A. I have a few in monograph form and they appear in the departmental report of the Minister of the Interior.

Q. You do not have a regular departmental report?

A. I have this monograph form, which is just a copy of the one embodied in the departmental report.

I may say that the office which I hold as Chief of the Forestry Branch is a new office, one, as I have said, that has been created less than two years ago, —a year ago last August. The duties are similar to those assigned to forestry in other countries. I do not pretend to look after the commercial interests derived from forestry products, but I direct a supervision over the granting of limits, and I have charge of the forest fire service—forest fire ranging, as it is called: and we are just now doing something towards encouraging tree planting on the plains in co operation with the settlers. The first thing I did, after accepting office and after looking over the records here, was to make a trip to the west. As the Committee may know, I have only to do with the timber on Dominion lands and Indian reserves. Of course this is a large field. There is a popular impression that the whole western portion of the Dominion is prairie, but that is an erroneous idea, as you, Gentlemen, no doubt are aware.

TIMBER AREAS AND RESERVES DEFINED.

The prairie belt is a long stretch of about 900 miles on the 49th parallel, but if we go north from the 49th parallel at the furthest point we will scarcely pass 300 miles north until we reach the great sub Arctic forest, which reaches from there to the limit of tree growth. Then in Manitoba there is a large portion under timber. The eastern portion contains a great deal of timber and the northern part is timbered.

I again visited the west last summer and was about three months in looking over and familiarizing myself, as far as possible in that limited time, with the timber areas:

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that is, what are known as timber reserves and other timber. In doing so my first visit was to the Riding Mountains. This is a large area that very wisely has been set apart as a timber reserve. It aggregates about 45 townships and contains over a million acres of land. The object of setting this aside is principally due to the fact that it is on elevated land and embraces the sources of a great many streams, so that if the forests were denuded from Riding Mountain it would be simply disastrous to Manitoba. The Assiniboine River, which is of most importance to Manitoba, derives most of its water from there, and if that district were allowed to be homesteaded and the timber taken off, the Assiniboine would be a raging torrent in spring and dry in summer, and the small watercourses would also be affected. Not only this, but to the north there are a great number of streams flowing northward into Lake Winnipegosis, which derive their water from the same sources. Very wisely, then, a number of years ago this portion was set apart as a forest reserve.

There is, again, the Turtle Mountain reserve, along the 49th parallel south of Boissevain. This is a similar reserve containing three townships, about one and half townships being fairly well timbered, the other township and a half with the timber burned off, but young timber coming up. The Moose Mountain reserve is another outside the province, in Assiniboia. This is one of considerable extent and has a large quantity of very good poplar growing on it. I was through there as well as through the Turtle Mountain reserve this last season.

There is another district I recommended to be set aside for its timber, and it has been since my visit so set aside, not altogether as a timber reserve but set aside for timber purposes. Now one of the duties of my office, I think, is to look well in advance, and where there is land better suited for the growth of timber and inferior for agricultural purposes, it should be set aside for that purpose, especially as it is necessary in the vicinity of the prairie, where timber is so much sought after. The district I recommended to be withdrawn from homesteading is north of the Swan River, north of Township 38; in fact, it includes all that part of the province lying between Lake Winnipegosis and the western boundary, and up to the northern boundary of the province from the south boundary of Township 38. This is really a timber country. The timber is spruce of a large size fit for lumbering, and it would be a misfortune if this inferior, wet land should be homesteaded and the settlers go in, cut the timber, light fires there and destroy it where it is so much needed.

Another reserve that has been set aside is one at the foothills of the Rockies, south of the Bow River. The portion of Manitoba I speak of as having been withdrawn from homestead entry—as you will see from the map—lies between Lake Winnipegosis and the western boundary, and from the south boundary of Township 38 northwards.

Q. What is the nature of the soil?

A. The soil is a black mould; it is largely level, wet land.

Q. Would it be good for agriculture?

A. It would be good for agriculture after it is drained, but it is so wet and swampy that it is only fit for tree growth at present.

By Mr. Schell:

Q. There have been some limits sold up there in the Swan River district, have there not?

A. There have been some sold on the Swan River, but more particularly for construction purposes for the railway.

Q. I think there are several limits held there now which have been held for some years for commercial purposes?

A. Yes, there is a limit which was sold many years ago, which was known as the Richardson limit, and perhaps some others. The object of setting this aside, though, is not to prohibit the cutting of timber; in fact the idea is this, that this district is a lumber district and that the lumber is necessary for the prairie district to the west which is being settled up.

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By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What kind of timber is it?

A. The best timber is principally spruce, large spruce of very fair quality indeed, not exceedingly large but large enough for lumber.

By Mr. Douglas :

Q. Principally useful for railway ties?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Schnell :

Q. You went over a good deal of that did you?

A. I went along the railway, along where they were building the track, and for about 12 miles beyond where it was built at the time.

Q. There are plenty of trees there that will run as large as 20 and 24 inches in diameter?

A. Yes, quite a number.

I thought it was wise that they should be at least withdrawn from homestead entry, inasmuch as it was better adapted for timber than for agriculture, not, as I said in the memorandum, that it would be necessarily always kept that way, but at present when the timber was so much needed in the prairie district, it was better to keep it in timber than to allow the settlers to go in and burn the timber off.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Would the land not be just as liable to be burned over when the parties who purchased the limits had cut the timber or were cutting it?

A. Of course that is a very important question, and we are trying to guard against that by fire rangers. I will come to that later on. When I speak of the forest fire rangers it must be understood that we have really no such permanent officers, but I will speak later as to that.

The other forest reserve is along the foothills of the Rockies, south of the Bow River, that is south of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the boundary and extending from the summit of the Rockies down to the limit of tree growth. The limit of this is not very clearly defined, it is a very large area, but in some places the prairie cuts into it. The object of setting this aside is, perhaps, twofold. In the first place it is at the head-waters of all the streams flowing east here, and it is necessary, as I said before, that the timber at the watersheds should be kept intact, otherwise the run off would be too severe, and it would not be held back, as that is a reservoir really for all these streams. Another thing which makes it more important is the fact that the Dominion Government, in conjunction with the North-west Territorial Government, are constructing a number of irrigating ditches and canals for the prairie country to the east, and if that timber were destroyed, the value of these irrigation works would be practically nothing; there would be a torrent in the spring and dry in the summer.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. What is the area of that?

A. That is very indefinite, because it simply runs from the summit of the mountains to the prairie, it has not been defined exactly as to the area, it is just the timbered portion.

Q. What kinds of timber?

A. The timber there is largely what is called pine. The *Pinus murriana*. There are large quantities of spruce up in the forest, and I may say there are some poplars there, too. The Hon. Mr. McLaren has a large limit which is really very valuable, and he has a sawmill at Blairmore. It is not the intention to buy out these people and keep the timber or anything of that kind. It is simply that it is withheld from

homesteading. In fact it would be no use homesteading up there, the altitude is too great, and if any person goes in there he could not do so with the expectations of being successful as a farmer, but the ranchers are, a good many of them, making applications for lands, and it is considered well that this tract at all events should be kept as a timber reserve. It is probable that another area in the Cypress Hills will be set aside. That is another that I went to look after, and probably also on the other side of the railway, and east side of the Rocky Mountains will be set aside.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. What timber is on the Cypress ?

A. Poplar and some spruce and some of this pine.

Q. In small clumps ?

A. Small clumps principally. I did not visit that district last fall, I intended to, but came down before I had the opportunity.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF FIRE RANGING.

Now. I spoke of these fire rangers.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. How many of them have you ?

A. I just want to speak of that so it will be understood. The system that I outlined and that was to be adopted was like this. In the first place the system adopted in Ontario and Quebec has been productive of good, that is well known, but the system I outlined and which I put in operation to a certain extent last year differs from that in force here in this province and also in Quebec. We have a certain number of men designated who are to enter the service whenever they are needed. I might read it perhaps, I think I have it here in better form, in shorter words than I could put it off-hand. I may answer Mr. Wilson then that there were very few employed last year, the season was so wet.

Q. Were there any permanently employed ?

A. No, there were not any forest fire rangers permanently employed. You must distinguish between a forest ranger and a forest fire ranger. There are some forest rangers permanently employed, three or four, one at the Moose Mountain, one at the Turtle Mountain, and one is now at Winnipeg in the south-eastern townships.

Q. Are these men living convenient to those limits ?

A. Yes, the one at Moose Mountain is living quite near, just at the border.

By Mr. Douglas :

Q. He lives at the mountain ?

A. Yes, at Carlyle, I think it is.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. And there is one at Turtle Mountain and one at Winnipeg ?

A. The one who is now under Mr. Stephenson's control at Winnipeg has been doing work in the south-east part of the province. He was taken from the Moose Mountain and brought down there and is this year looking after the timber along the Canadian Northern Railway in the south-east part of the province. Here is what I have said regarding forest fires, and I think probably it will be better understood if I read this than if I simply state it.

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"Recognizing the fact that the destruction in the older provinces had been incalculable and that the above named districts were being denuded from the same cause, it was deemed that attention to this matter deserved first place, and a system of protection has been adopted, one feature of which is the employment of forest fire rangers. Owing to the latter part of the last season in the west being very wet, it was not put in operation to the same extent that it would have been had the drought of the early summer continued. That employment of fire rangers in the pine districts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec has been productive of great good, is universally attested and it is believed that a similar service in the timbered lands of the Dominion will have similar results. The system adopted by the Dominion differs, however, in several respects from that in operation in the provinces. It may be briefly stated as follows:—

Forest fire rangers are selected from men residing in or near the district where they are to be employed. They are notified that they will be under the direction, usually, of either the Dominion Lands Agent, the Crown Timber Agent, the regular forest ranger, or the homestead inspector for the land agency in which they are employed. When this supervising officer considers their services are required he notifies them to commence work, furnishes them with a copy of the Fire Act, a copy of general instructions defining their duties, and also with notices for posting up, and distributing, warning the public against the careless use of fires. I have here the Fire Act for the Territories, and also a copy of the general instructions defining their duties which I have got out and which anyone can see."

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Have you any of them for distribution?

A. I could have brought some here if I had thought of it, but I will be glad to give a copy to any member who desires it.

By Mr. Douglas :

Q. May I ask whether these officers conflict with the Mounted Police at all?

A. I will speak of this matter later on, I intended referring to it.

And also they are furnished with a copy of the Fire Regulations and a copy of the general instructions defining their duties, and also with notices, for posting up and distributing, warning the public against the careless use of fires. I have these notices printed, this is one of them, and I have another size, which is larger. Here it is; the members of the Committee can see it. Where horses can be used, they are to supply themselves with them. Their remuneration in such case is \$3 per day, which includes expenses for both man and horse. This differs from the system in operation in Ontario and Quebec, where the timber licensees in conjunction with the government employ a man, each paying one-half of the cost. These men are out the whole season, and a certain number of men are out whether the season is wet or dry. This perhaps cannot be helped here, but it was thought that where some seasons are so excessively wet, it would be a waste of money to keep men out the whole season. Our regulations provide that when the supervising officer considers it unnecessary for the ranger to continue the work, he recalls him and instructs him to make out his account, and on forwarding the same to the department certified to by the supervising officer, and with a diary detailing how he was employed each day, the account is paid. These are the books they keep and the diaries in which they record what they are doing each day. By this system the ranger is employed only when his services are considered necessary, and in case it is very wet he may not be employed during the whole season.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. In addition to these fire rangers you have what you call the forest rangers?

A. Well, the forest ranger is a permanent officer who has in his charge the collection of dues and who looks after the cutting of timber in the winter where there are permits.

Q. Do not some of them occupy a double position? Are not some of the officers of the Interior Department also fire rangers?

A. I do not think the fire rangers act in any other capacity. I may say, however, that every homestead inspector is considered a forest ranger, and that he may be called upon to do duty as a forest ranger.

Q. Is he paid extra for that?

A. Not that I am aware of. I do not think so. A member of the Committee asked something just now about the Mounted Police. That was one thing I did in going through that country last year, I took a letter from Mr. White, the Comptroller of the Mounted Police here, to all the officers. I visited them at the several points, Macleod, Calgary, Prince Albert, Regina, and different places, and ascertained from them what districts their troops could look after, so that we would not need to be under the necessity of appointing any other officers in those districts. But I was told that their force was so depleted last year and they had so many raw recruits, who, they said, were not much use to send out, that they would not be able to do as much as they would otherwise have done. However they are doing great service in enforcing the Fire Acts, I think, as far as I can find out. Last season, however, being very wet it was unnecessary to appoint very many officers, in fact I think there were only seven forest fire rangers appointed during the whole season. If it had been dry, as it was during the early part of the season, there would have been a great many more required.

Q. Have you a memorandum of the time they were employed?

A. Yes, I have a memorandum at my office, they were employed a very short time, I think the longest time of any one was about a month. Any person from the North-west will remember that along in September there were floods there and it would have been very unwise to have kept men there when the whole country was so wet. It is the intention this season to appoint more, in fact I am commencing now to arrange for this season because the fires are often quite as bad in the spring before the leaves come out as they are in the fall. These are the two seasons, the fall and the spring, in which the great damage is done and the system I have adopted I am confident will work admirably; I think so, because under it we can employ a large number of men when necessary, and only a few when there is not need for more.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Might I ask you about these homestead inspectors: are they in such a position that you can utilize them, when you like? Is their other work such that they can give time to your work, or do you know anything about their other work?

A. Yes, they have to inspect the homesteads in order to ascertain when the settler has done his settlement duties, which are required in order to entitle him to get his patent, and they travel through the country, and very often they are in the neighbourhood of the forests. But the difficulty is this, that the homestead inspector is usually employed in the prairie district, and that is not where the timber is. Many of the Mounted Police are also travelling in the neighbourhood of the forests sometimes.

Q. But practically they are of very little use to you?

A. The homestead inspectors were not intended to be fire rangers, but it was simply a departmental regulation which was issued making them forest rangers so that they would be available whenever called on.

Q. I suppose they are under the expense of travelling about and inspecting anyway, so that you are not putting them to any additional expense?

A. No, there is no additional expense incurred.

Mr. DOUGLAS.—In the North-west the homestead inspectors are very frequently called on to inspect on homestead applications where the settler has made application for a homestead, and it may be that the location selected is in a timber district and in that case the inspector is called upon to make a report, and of course when the settler has applied for a location in a reserve which has been set apart for timber it is disallowed.

Mr. WILSON—Will they give any man his patent without first inspecting?

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Mr. DOUGLAS—The man may get his homestead but he will not get his papers, until the inspection has been made.

Mr. WILSON—I presume his duties in that event is to report whether the law has been complied with?

Mr. DOUGLAS—That is the law, but sometimes the settlers, not knowing the law and not knowing the limit of some of the smaller timber reserves, apply for a homestead within the district set apart as a reserve.

Mr. STEWART—I do not know whether there is anything further with reference to this branch of the subject that I need touch on. If there is any question at all that might lead up to something that would be of interest I will be glad to have anyone ask it. I did not prepare any set address to day but have just a few headings here. Another thing I was going to speak of was what we proposed to do with reference to assist in forest tree planting.

By Mr. Douglas :

Q. Before entering on that, I would like to have your opinion regarding the work of the Mounted Police in reference to the fires. They do most important work in the months of September and October especially.

Mr. WILSON—Are they travelling through the timber districts?

Mr. DOUGLAS—They patrol the country and if a fire appears anywhere or a smoke is seen, they are the first on the ground. Really we are very much indebted to the action of the mounted police in that country in protecting the timber.

Mr. STEWART—I may say, it is the intention to utilize the mounted police wherever possible, but the mounted police do not, as a rule, go as far into the forest as is necessary to have fire-laws enforced. You see we have an immense territory north of Edmonton up to Lake Athabasca, forests all through that part of the country, and there are trails, travelling routes, all through it. And it would be necessary to have these notices posted up there, and have parties prosecuted who wilfully set out a fire when travelling through that country. We cannot hope to cover the whole country, it is so immense, but we can send up a patrol along these travelled routes, and water routes too, and do as much as possible to educate the people against setting fires.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION FOR TREE PLANTING.

At the very start, when the office was originated, the idea of doing something to assist in affording the people of the west shelter-belts and wind-breaks was thought of, but it is only recently that a system has been outlined which it is proposed to put in operation. I may say at the outset, that it will not be possible during the coming summer to furnish the plant material that it is proposed to furnish later on, but the other part of the work can be begun. The Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head have been furnishing tree seeds, trees and cuttings to farmers in the west for some years. The farms have done a great deal of good in this, as well as in other ways, but there has been one serious defect—there has been no supervision. These trees were sent out in good condition and received at the station all right, but they were dead in many cases before they were planted, and in many cases they were planted in a soil which was not suited to them. Then in many cases, even when planted in good soil, they were not attended to. Now the plan is to supervise the planting as well as furnish the seeds.

Before starting the work I thought it would be well to go to the west and have a number of meetings to confer with the people there and to outline the proposed scheme, receive suggestions and come in contact with the people generally. I did that, left here in January, was away about six weeks, was as far west as Moosejaw, along the main line of the C.P.R., down to Emerson and Morris, and out through the south-western

part of the province as far as Melita. I held about twenty meetings and asked for an expression of opinion wherever I attended, and at nearly every meeting there was a resolution adopted in favour of the plan proposed. The plan is simply this: It is based largely upon the plan adopted by the Forestry Division at Washington, that is on what the Federal government is doing over there. They have only recently, however, adopted this system and a year ago last fall, when I visited the American Association at Washington, I inquired how it was working. The officers told me they thought at last they had got a system that would work well—they had tried many systems, but found none which were satisfactory—but it was not far enough advanced for them to speak definitely of it. Last fall I again visited the Association at Washington, and had again access to the Bureau of Forestry and saw several of the superintendents of tree-planting. I saw the superintendent of tree planting in North Dakota. I thought that if the system was succeeding there, so near to our southern frontier, it would probably be successful with us. He told me that it was a system which was going to be a success. I worked out the scheme outlined here, though differing in some ways from that which they have in use in the States.

I saw at once that it would be difficult for us to copy any system. It would be easy to go over and copy any of the systems of France, Germany or Belgium, admirable in those countries no doubt, but to import these systems into this country and expect them, or any one of them to be successful on our plains would be as sensible as to import their trees and expect them to do well on the western prairie. I thought the United States, being like us in matter of climate and topography—except Russia, in certain localities—probably it would be better for us to follow their system than anything done in Europe. Then their political conditions are so like ours—in Europe the conditions of holding lands are so different it would be impossible to carry out anything like that here—was another reason in favour of their system.

It is proposed that any owner wishing to avail himself of the co-operation of the Government—in the planting and cultivation of a forest plantation, wind-break or shelter-belt, shall make application to the Forestry Branch at Ottawa. Now, I stated out on the plains that we did not want any more red-tape about this than necessary. It might not be necessary to send that application directly to Ottawa—if we had a superintendent there it could be sent through him—but there must be a central authority to administer the work all over the country, as I will explain later on. On receipt of this application to the local supervisor of tree-planting for the district in which the property is situated, he is directed to visit and examine the lay of the land and its quality, any streams on it, and if he thinks trees can be successfully grown on it he will show the position of the proposed plantation and the kind of trees to be grown.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. That would be a new officer there with a regular salary?

A. Yes.

Q. And what salary?

A. I cannot say, it is not settled yet. The proposition at present is to appoint one for Manitoba and one for the Territories. Probably they will have to have assistance later on, but that will be enough for the present. We must have competent men that are acquainted with the conditions there and acquainted with what trees will grow, and these men will go and visit the farm of an applicant—the applicant's holding if it be a farm, or a lot if it is in a town—in certain cases, the parks that some of the towns are applying for and desire to have an expert go there and lay down a plan by which they can plant trees to the best advantage. I want to say that it is not intended that we are going to furnish ornamental trees, it is simply for shelter-belts and wind-breaks around the farms.

Q. As to the kind of trees I suppose the object is to have simply the kind of trees that grow best, whether ornamental or otherwise?

A. I mean the object is not to furnish ornamental trees for that purpose. We can furnish spruce and birches in these wind-breaks, but what I mean is we are not going to plant out ornamental grounds or anything of that kind.

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Q. You are evidently going to spend a good deal of money for your officers. You multiply them.

A. We will have to have competent officers to take charge of this. In fact that is the one difficulty about the experimental farms, and I think there is no one who will admit it more readily than Prof. Saunders and the local agents—that there is no superintendence after sending the plant material out, and there are many people who are not acquainted with the proper method of cultivation.

Q. I am afraid we are getting a little too paternal. People are not taught to rely enough on themselves, let them take care of themselves?

A. We are not pretending to do the work, we let them do it themselves.

On receipt of this the local supervisor of tree-planting for the district in which the property is situated is directed to visit and examine the lay of the land and its quality, any streams on it, the location of the buildings, etc., and in case he thinks trees can be successfully grown on it he will show the position of the proposed plantation, the kind of trees to be grown, their distance apart, etc. That is, he will make a rough sketch when he goes there.

This sketch, and any other detailed information he may consider necessary, will be sent to the head office, where a working plan will be prepared drawn to scale and showing the general features of the farm as compiled from the notes and sketch made by the local supervisor, and also the position of the proposed plantation and other necessary information. A copy of this plan, along with the agreement, will be sent to the owner. He will keep the copy of the plan for his guidance and return the agreement form duly executed.

According to the terms of the agreement, the owner agrees to prepare the soil for the plantation and to plant and properly care for the same after planting according to the plan under the direction of the said supervisor or agent of the Department of the Interior.

It is not intended that this agent shall be there all the time; he will just visit occasionally; in the first place to see that the land is properly prepared, and afterwards to see that it is properly cared for after planting.

The department will, as far as the means at its disposal permit, furnish seed and plant material for the purpose of planting the said plantation.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. That is, to furnish seed and trees?

A. Principally seed.

By Mr. Douglas :

Q. Trees are of very little use.

A. We will send seed in the first place; it is more convenient to furnish seed or cuttings, and in those cases where it is inconvenient to gather seed we will furnish small trees.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. I understand as far as you have gone it will be purely private enterprise under the government. A man wants a wind-break: he makes an application: a man is sent to view the ground and reports whether it is a place where trees will grow well on. This is sent to the department here and a working plan is sent back, and the seeds must be put in according to that working plan. Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell the Committee why that should be done at all in that country any more than in the province of Ontario?

A. I have nothing to do with the province of Ontario.

Q. I am asking why it should be done there?

A. In the first place trees here are not so difficult to grow as in the west. They grow naturally here. In many places in the west they don't and it is necessary that

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the trees be put in proper places, in properly prepared ground and that the right kind of trees be sent. There is no question but that thousands and thousands of dollars are lost every year by planting unsuitable trees there.

Q. Why should not the people do that independently of the Government?

A. Do which?

Q. The very thing you are proposing?

A. That is a question of policy.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What you say with reference to the trees applies to everything they grow up there. You might as well have a man go to teach how to grow any other crop?

A. I cannot see any reason why this should not be done. The Government of the country is doing a great deal to encourage agriculture. They are spending a great deal of money on experimental farms, furnishing different kinds of seeds to the farmers for experiments; and here is something of vital importance to the people there, the shelter-belts, they cannot raise the small fruits or many kinds of trees, without these shelter belts, and I think it is just as necessary that something should be done to assist a certain measure of reforestation as to assist in agriculture.

Mr. CLANCY—I could understand that on public grounds.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :

Q. What is the size of the trees?

A. One or two years old.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. The man who has enough intelligence to farm intelligently, should be able to see that these things are necessary and provide them for himself?

A. That may be.

Q. You cannot put brains into men's heads if they have not got them?

A. That is just where the necessity for the work lies. In Ontario we know perfectly well that trees will grow.

Q. There is just this to be said, we have these experimental farms in the different parts of the country and they are making experiments and sending out their reports, and it does seem to me that that is quite as far as we should go in that line.

Mr. DOUGLAS—We go further in showing the people in Ontario how to feed hogs and cattle and to make cheese and butter. There is a public aspect to this question. The difficulty of the country is largely the lack of moisture. If we had more moisture its capabilities would very soon become apparent, and it is a public question how we can improve the climate in that respect. It is a settled point that forestry attracts showers and retains moisture, and furthermore, even the swamps hold the snow for the winter and retain the moisture, and in that way it is only in these districts that it is better than in the open. We have a class of people coming from all parts of the world, the Government brings them here, and we wish to give them every encouragement and make their settlement a success and while I have no desire as a member from the North-west to encourage anything like idleness, I think I should encourage thrift, stimulate their information and give them ideals and ambitions, and in this way I think they are capable of carrying out these aspirations, but they need instruction. I have a fair amount of intelligence and I have tried tree-planting, and it is a very difficult matter to make trees grow, trees or slips. My own opinion is that the cultivation of seeds in the wind-belts is best.

Mr. CLANCY—You are giving the thing away now.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I want to stimulate the people to the necessity of having tree plots.

Mr. CLANCY—To do the thing you cannot do.

Mr. DOUGLAS—It requires more knowledge and experience than I possess, and these gentlemen may possibly give me that which I do not possess. But in reference

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to the cultivation of small fruits, one of the difficulties, is the wind, the continual winds, exchanging from the north-west to the south-east, and unless you have shelter around your garden, unless you make your garden where it is protected by the native trees such as we find there, you can scarcely grow successfully small fruits, while, when you have shelter you can grow them abundantly.

Mr. ROBINSON—Do you mulch your trees when you plant them?

Mr. DOUGLAS—Oh, yes.

Mr. WILSON—Tell us why it is Ontario first. What is there in the information furnished by the Government of what they do at the farms that is not equally available for Manitoba and the North-west.

Mr. DOUGLAS—In trees and tree planting?

Mr. WILSON—No, in anything.

Mr. DOUGLAS—You do not require information on tree-planting in Ontario, but it is different in the North-west. Why, we listen here day after day to evidence as to how to take care of our manure and how to blend our rations in order to have the best success in feeding stock, and we are told by Prof. Robertson, and I always like to hear him, because he is so thoroughly practical and gives all sorts of details to help the farmers in Ontario make a success of their calling; and why not lend a helping hand to the great west.

Mr. WILSON—That does not apply to Ontario alone.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Well, it is of special value to Ontario.

Mr. CLANCY—I would like, if my good friend would have the good sense to listen, to ask if this is going down in the evidence. I would like to understand whether an uncontradicted statement such as Dr. Douglas has made is going down, because, if it is not, I do not propose to disturb Mr. Stewart at this stage, but if the statement of Dr. Douglas is going down it is very important we should know it, and if it is, I am prepared to answer him here right now. I want to ask you, Mr. Chairman, if this discussion is to be a part of the evidence or if we are to hear what Mr. Stewart is going to say.

Mr. ROBINSON (Elgin)—We will hear what Mr. Stewart has to say.

Mr. CLANCY—Well my friend is not the chairman, and I am asking the chairman. I have nothing to say except to ask this question, at present.

Mr. ERB—You had better sit down.

Mr. CLANCY—I will sit down when I choose. I want the Chairman to rule whether this is to go down as part of the evidence.

The CHAIRMAN—I think that Mr. Douglas has answered some question that was put to him.

Mr. CLANCY—Very well, then, I shall claim the same privilege. I did not like to disturb Mr. Stewart, and I shall claim from you, if that is the case, the right to make a statement.

Mr. WILSON—I want to say as far as I am concerned, I do not think that Mr. Douglas has made out a case, that anything had been done for Ontario that has not been done for the whole Dominion. The experimental farms are located in different parts of the Dominion, and not for any particular class or province. All our experiments are directed towards finding out what is best and most suitable for the different parts of the Dominion under the different conditions which exist, and there is no special advantage given to us in Ontario that is not given to all the other parts of the Dominion, as far as I am concerned. The only reason I interfered with regard to tree-planting is that I think it is a useless expenditure, and I think we are paying just a little too much for attending to other people's affairs, and it would be better if we would let them learn for themselves by experience. If they will pay attention to the information published and the instructions issued by the experimental farms, they will learn all they need to know if they will intelligently apply the knowledge imparted to them.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I think you entirely misunderstood me.

Mr. WILSON—Well, I am sorry if I did; I did not want to misrepresent you.

Mr. STEWART resumed:

This is a matter that might be indefinitely discussed as to whether we should undertake it at all or not. It has been mentioned that a visit to the experimental farms

would give all the information that farmers would require. But suppose a person visited the farm at Brandon or Indian Head and obtained all the information possible there, and goes home and endeavours to put it into practice, the conditions prevailing in Southern Alberta may be very different from what they are at Indian Head, and the soil may not be capable of growing the same trees. I think it is better that some person should make a visit to the particular location and see what kind of trees will grow in that soil and which are fitted to the climatic conditions there. That is the way the United States Government have tried and found the best, they have tried various systems, and we have tried systems here. We have tried the Tree Claims Act, and those members who come from Manitoba will remember the Act, and any one who knows anything of the working of the land laws of the Federal Government of the United States knows what they undertook to do to assist in tree-planting in their North-west, I think they called it the "trees claims," we called it the "Tree Claims Act," under which by planting a certain number of trees the settler was enabled to earn a certain amount of land. The trees were planted, but sometimes the trees were of a species that would never grow.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Was it not "successfully planted?" Was not the word "successful" inserted before "planted?" Anyway, I suppose they were planted under regulations.

A. That may be so, but I suppose it would be very difficult to define the actual cause why they did not grow. It might be attributed to Providence. At all events it was not a success in either this country or the United States.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. I would like to ask if you made any inquiries in your visit to that country as to the kinds of trees that grow best there, and if they are rather of the common kind or whether special kinds are required for each locality?

A. Different kinds for different localities. For instance, a very good tree in Manitoba is the box elder, probably the best pioneer tree, a tree that will grow from the seed, but it will not grow so well in Alberta. It is claimed by some that there is no use trying it in Southern Alberta, that is the experience of those who have tried it. There are certain areas adapted for certain kinds of trees and certain soils.

Q. What kind will grow in Alberta?

A. Some poplars, and on the valleys of the river the cottonwood grows. On the mountains there is what we would call the jack pine, properly *Pinus murrayana*; and it is a question yet what is the best tree for tree-planting. These are questions that will have to be worked out and ascertained, though for Manitoba and eastern Assiniboia the best pioneer tree is undoubtedly the Manitoba maple.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Is it a kind of poplar?

A. No; it is more like an ash. The proper name probably would be the ash-leaved maple.

Q. Does it cast seeds in the spring of the year and the blossoms blow all over?

A. No; that is the poplar.

Q. No; it is the silver maple. We call it that up our way.

A. That is a different tree altogether.

By Mr. Cargill :

Q. There are experimental farms established in Manitoba and the Territories, and at each of these farms experiments are carried on. Supposing the reports of the experiments which are carried on at these farms are distributed all over the Territories, would that not give the residents of the country all this information you are giving us now about tree-planting?

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A. I cannot say whether they do or do not send bulletins. They make a report every year at each farm, their experiments are there, and they send out a good deal of seeds and small trees as well.

Q. I should think, of course, that the residents there would obtain the information from these bulletins the same as we do in Ontario and Quebec from our experimental farms, and I do not see the necessity of sending a man specially from the experimental farm or any other centre to each particular locality in order to instruct the individual how to plant trees or what trees to plant; that information should all be obtained at the experimental farm?

A. Well, I think that is just what I stated, that the conditions are so different in different localities than they are at these stations where the farms are located that it would not be possible for them to give the information in each particular case.

Q. But do they not give the particular soil adapted for the particular trees?

Mr. WILSON—Certainly, they must give what does the best in each locality.

A. There are other matters to be taken into account, the lay of the land, the rainfall, &c. In fact, Brandon is peculiarly located, it has a hill beside it. If you go into the Foothills in the Rockies, you will see one kind of timber on one side of you and another kind on the other.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. But the people who have lived there know what will grow there?

A. But they have not lived there. They are losing money every year putting in trees of no value. At every meeting I attended they told me that.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Do you not think that it will be the same as under the old conditions?

A. I think with an expert who will know from the lay of the land, the rainfall, &c., what kind of timber will grow best, that there will be an improvement.

Q. Do you expect to find any man of sufficient experience to overcome all the difficulties—call him an expert if you will—who would be able to instruct the people with any considerable measure of success?

A. I had a gentleman with me who accompanied me through Manitoba, who is recognized in that province, and who was waited upon, I may say, at every place we went by settlers begging him to go out and see their locality, with a view to telling them what trees he would advise planting there. Some of these men, nurserymen, have been over that country, but there are a few who have been for twenty or thirty years trying tree-planting, and certainly their advice is of great use to people just starting. The man I speak of has a nursery, and has been travelling through the province giving lectures at Farmers' Institutes and giving trees, and he is in a position to tell whether these localities are suited for a certain kind of tree or not. We must have men of local knowledge and experience.

Q. Is this gentleman, assuming he is an expert, successful or otherwise, an expert in a locality or several localities?

A. He has been engaged in taking out trees and guaranteeing them in different parts of the province, and in that way has knowledge of the conditions in every part of the province.

Q. What is that gentleman's name?

A. Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, well known in Manitoba.

Going back to this agreement we can quite understand that if this system is gone into very generally it is going to tax the department to supply these seeds and supply young trees, where it is necessary to supply young trees or cuttings, and in order to meet this I have inserted a clause which I would call your attention to. It is clause 8:—‘The Department under the agreement reserves the right to enter and take from the plantation’—that is where they have furnished the seeds and where it is planted under their supervision—‘for use elsewhere, any young seedlings that may be growing up and which should be removed in the proper management of the location, unless the owner

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wishes the same to extend his plantation. The same privilege is stipulated for with reference to cuttings and seeds.' The reason we put that in is that here would be a man with, say, 320 acres, we have assisted him in furnishing the seed and having a shelter-belt planted, and he has got his plantation under way according to the plan. If it is sown with Manitoba maples a great many more will come up than are necessary to plant that area, and we ask the privilege of going in there and removing the surplus ones to other plantations.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. But all he has to say is 'I need these for my own use' and that ends it?

A. If he needs them to extend his own plantation that is an end of it. In a few years these will yield seed anyway, and we also ask the privilege of taking the seed and the young cuttings or scions.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. If forests will spring up so quickly as that——

A. They will spring up from seed.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Has the Minister approved of these regulations you have submitted to the Committee?

A. Yes.

Q. These are now the regulations?

A. They are not promulgated yet.

Q. But they are practically the regulations now?

A. I will be frank with the Committee. I submitted this before starting for the west, and the Deputy Minister agreed to it. We hope by means of that clause to overtake what afterwards might be a difficulty in furnishing plant material. It seems wise for this reason, if we find these trees growing well on any farm, it is so easy to move them a short distance, and as it grows there we will be sure that it will grow where the conditions are similar. The two features of this plan which I have outlined to you are furnishing plant material and supervision.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. The main feature of the plan seems to be to find places for men?

A. Certainly it would not be wise for us to send out plant material and have it planted without any supervision.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. We have been sending out grain from the farms for years without sending men to tell the farmers how to plant it.

A. But there is a difference in the case of trees and grain; every farmer has had experience in the growing of grain, but there are very few in the community—in Manitoba and the Territories at least—who know how to grow trees. There are many people in the community who do not know that trees have seeds at all.

By Mr. Erb :

Q. Do your agreements contain any clauses requiring the owner to protect trees from cattle?

A. That is the clause I speak of: 'According to the terms of the agreement, the owner agrees to prepare the soil for the plantation and to plant and properly care for the same after planting.'

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Q. You frequently see people going to great pains planting trees here in Ontario and then allowing the cattle to destroy them?

A. The agreement reads: 'The Department of the Interior shall supervise the work in connection therewith as far as may be necessary.' He agrees in the first place—I think the agreement covers that specially—'according to the terms of the agreement, the owner agrees to prepare the soil for the plantation and to plant and properly care for the same after planting, according to the plan under the direction of the said supervisor or agent of the Department of the Interior.'

By Mr. Johnston (Cardwell):

Q. What if they do not fill the agreement?

A. We have not any penalties yet. I suppose it will come under the ordinary penalties for non-fulfilment of an agreement or contract. There is no special penalty attached.

Q. These gentlemen speaking for Ontario have seen farmers allow the trees in their own plantation to be destroyed by cattle, even at their own expense; they will be more ready to let them be destroyed when it does not cost anything. I would like to make a suggestion. Would it not be advisable for municipalities in any new country to give a bounty for trees in their own country instead of the Dominion undertaking to manage a country with which they are not acquainted and, say in Ontario, the municipalities give a bounty if a tree lived so many years and give to the planter and owner a certain bounty? I think if the Manitoba Government and municipalities would take that matter up it would relieve the Dominion of a great deal of expense.

A. It is for the municipality to do that, you know.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Municipalities are hardly constituted where you are?

A. A great many are not organized.

By Mr. Meigs:

Q. Why do you not put in a clause that the ground shall be fenced?

A. I think that the clause is sufficiently restricted by the provision for taking care of the trees.

Q. It does not say the land shall be fenced?

A. It is no use taking care unless they are fenced in some districts. Besides, the owner himself is so much interested in the work that he will attend to that.

Q. He would not object to have a fence. I know a great many farmers in this country that allow cattle to run in their sugar bush and if they did not do that they would have plenty of sugar trees coming up?

A. You will observe that the clause says it is only so far as they may be able to furnish this plant material.

Q. It is no use planting the trees unless there is a fence around to keep the cattle out?

A. If there is any other question that any member would care to ask, I do not think there is anything else to bring before you.

Q. I do not think there is any use in making remarks if there is no change to be made. We might just as well read it over and let it go?

A. There has been no contract entered into yet.

Q. Well, supposing we make an amendment here that the land shall be fenced and cattle kept out of the ground. Would that be any use?

A. The country is so large there that in some cases it would be a hardship to ask them to fence. You cannot make a law for a country as large as that, explicit. If a fence is necessary then it is necessary to have fencing, but in some parts of the country it would be a very great hardship. Why, there are not even fence posts within 100 miles. To ask a man to fence his land when there are no cattle in the neighbourhood.

Q. The cattle should be kept out?

A. If you speak of cattle they are not the worst by any means. Sheep are worse than cattle.

Q. Cattle and sheep, and hogs too?

A. I think that clause is sufficiently explicit, that they should be properly looked after and properly cared for and under the direction and supervision of a supervising officer.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin):

Q. How do you propose to plant the trees, in groups or one single row?

A. According to the direction of the man who visits the locality. For instance, take this locality of Ottawa, where there is a hill alongside. That will be treated differently from a locality where there is not a hill, and generally there will be a few rows for a shelter-belt. Generally the Manitoba maple on the outside, then the green ash next, which is of very great value for farming implements, axe handles, whiffletrees, etc., because in this territory where they can grow that kind of tree it is wise to do it, and then on the outside you have a row of Manitoba maple, box elder, or ash-leaved maple, whichever name you choose to use for this tree. The botanical name is *Negunds Aceroides*. That is a tree that is very hardy and will grow from the seed, and grow well, especially in Manitoba. The next row might be green ash, and the next perhaps a birch or something of that kind.

Q. How far apart?

A. For a shelter-belt not more than 4 feet.

Q. About 4 feet apart?

A. Yes, along the north and west side generally of the plot. Besides that, any person who knows anything of the action of snow in the North-west knows of the destruction it causes when it blows in and breaks down the trees. In many cases it is necessary to plant a snow-break, for instance of willow—the acute-leaved willow is generally the best—about four rods from where the shelter is on the north and west on the outside, so that the snow will be caught there and the snow drift will lie between that and the shelter-belt. Otherwise the snow will get in and bank up and break down the trees. Then the snow will not go off so early in the spring, being a snow bank, but the land can be planted in potatoes or something of that kind which is late so that the intervening space will not be wasted, or it can be put in pasture.

Having read over the preceding transcript of my evidence I find it correct.

E. STEWART,

Dominion Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry.

THE EVIDENCE

PART II

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
TUESDAY, April 23, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10 o'clock a.m., Mr. J. H. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. FRANK PEDLEY, Superintendent of Immigration, was present by request of the committee and made the following statement :

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN, the committee will remember that when last I was before them the matter that I dealt with covered the twelve months ending on the 31st December, 1899. A change has been made since the committee rose, and the annual report of the department, so far as the immigration branch is concerned, deals now with the first six months of 1900, from January 1 to June 30, this change having been brought about to make the report of the department harmonize with the fiscal year.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. That will give the report for how long this time ?

A. So that my report this time covers only the six months from the 1st January to the 30th June.

Q. The 30th June, 1900 ?

A. The 30th June, 1900.

Q. Well then, there is another year right now almost up since that ?

A. Yes, the fiscal year will terminate on the 30th June and the next annual report that we issue will cover the twelve months, being the same as the fiscal year ; so that if the material that is before you on this occasion is not as much in quantity as you had last year you will understand that it is because of the shortened report. I do not know that the quality will be much improved, either, because a great deal of our work is done in the fall and does not appear in the present report.

Q. I understood your financial year was the same as others ; you keep your finances the same as the other departments ; it will be for the year ?

A. The appropriation that is made by parliament is for the period from the 1st of July to the 30th June, and the appropriation for the immigration branch has to be spent in accordance with the resolution of parliament.

Q. Consequently you deal with the year's finances ?

A. Our expenditure of money made from time to time may be classified as the department sees fit, but the appropriation voted by parliament lapses at the end of the fiscal year, and we must then start on a new one, but the classification has been made as far as possible to harmonize with the calendar year.

Q. The calendar year ?

A. That is the classification of our expenditure.

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Q. That is not the way I moved for it ; I moved for the fiscal year as given by the Auditor General?

A. When you moved you specified what you wanted and we endeavoured to give it to you.

Q. I asked for the calendar year and when I went to the department to see about it, they said it would give a lot of trouble to make up that statement and that if I changed it to the financial year it would be easier to get?

A. Probably I do not understand you. Our report formerly covered the calendar year and very often we had to make a report to the committee or to some member as to the expenditure. In that way we had to invade two appropriations, one for each half of the year, which was very difficult.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. As to the immigrants brought in, does that cover the fiscal or the calendar year?

A. The expenditure must be made by the fiscal year from the parliamentary standpoint.

Q. But the immigrants, are they shown by the calendar year or the fiscal year?

A. They have been reported according to the calendar year, but that is changed and henceforth it will be shown for the fiscal year. During the six months ending the 30th June, 1900, there was arranged and carried on a very active propaganda by the immigration agents of the government in securing settlers for Canada as a whole. Considerable time and effort was spent amongst ex-Canadians settled in various parts of the western states, and as a result a large number of Canadians returned to Canada last year.

IMMIGRATION ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCES.

In order that the various provinces of the Dominion may profit from the efforts which are being made by the Dominion Government to induce immigration, and also that they may co-operate in such efforts, a letter was addressed to each of the several provinces setting forth the above, and asking them for a statement regarding provincial agricultural lands available for settlement. When this information has all been received it is intended to have it incorporated in the immigration literature of the department to a greater extent than has been the practice in the past.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Have the several provinces agents in the old country seeking for immigrants?

A. Well the Ontario Government has an agent in Liverpool, and I think one or two of the Maritime Provinces have agents also.

Q. One has, I know.

A. I would say that is probably right.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. Nova Scotia has none?

A. No, and I am not quite sure of Manitoba.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin) :

Q. Who represents Ontario?

A. A gentleman by the name of Byrne.

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By Mr. Kendall :

Q. The Nova Scotian Government has an agent in England but his work is not immigration.

A. No, I suppose he is a general representative of the province and his work is not of that particular character. In the province of Quebec the work of colonization is being carried on by the Société Générale de Colonization et de Répatriement and La Société de Colonization du Lac St. Jean, both of which receive a grant from the Dominion Government, and which were responsible for most of the immigration into the province. In addition to bringing in the settlers from the United States through their efforts they were able to prevail on many in Canada, who might otherwise have drifted across the border, to remain and take up land. We have several agents whose work is more particularly confined, from the nature of the case, to inducing settlement in Quebec.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Could you tell us the original nationalities of those immigrants who come from the United States?

A. Well, it would be very difficult to give the full particulars.

Q. But as to general nationality there must be a large number shown?

A. Well, the records of the immigration department may not particularize the nationalities, but on consultation of the report of homestead entries you will get a pretty fair idea of those coming in from the United States.

Q. No, it only gives them as from the United States.

A. Well, the individual entries will have that; I do not know that it is detailed in the report. I shall endeavour, as far as I can, to ascertain if that information is given, and will, if possible, lay it before the committee. My own impression is that the settlers coming from the states, so far as the eastern part of the states is concerned, will be mostly repatriated French Canadians.

Q. But the bulk of them come from the western states do they not?

A. Coming from the western states there will be a fair percentage of Scandinavians, Swedish and Germans, and quite a number of ex-Canadians, and also quite a number of Americans proper.

Q. If you can get that we will be glad to have it.

A. In the province of Ontario, we have Rev. R. A. Burriss, whose headquarters are at Port Arthur, and whose work is chiefly devoted to settling what is known as the Rainy River district in northern Ontario. He has been most successful in settling a large colony of people chiefly from the United States.

Q. Does he devote his whole time to it?

A. To this immigration work?

Q. Yes?

A. Yes.

Q. And what is his salary?

A. Well, his salary at first was \$50 a month and his commissions. By an arrangement entered into for a short time last year, he was paid \$50 a month by our department and \$50 a month by the Ontario Government as they were taking a considerable interest in and developing considerable activity in settling that section of the province, and we formed a joint arrangement with them which lasted until December 31.

Q. What do you mean by commission?

A. The usual commission of \$3 for every male over 18, \$2 for every female over 18, and \$1 for all others.

We sent Mr. Burriss down to the United States during the winter months, and then he was under the sole jurisdiction of our department—the arrangement with the Ontario Government having come to a termination. Then he was being paid \$100 a month and his expenses. He has now returned to his work at Port Arthur, and his remuneration has not yet been fixed. He came back in April and will likely continue

under that arrangement till the end of the month, and it will be for the department to say what his remuneration shall then be.

Q. How long has he been receiving \$100 a month?

A. From the month of January till the present time.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. And the commission as well?

A. No.

Q. He receives travelling expenses though?

A. He received travelling expenses while in the United States.

Under Mr. Burriss' jurisdiction are the following townships: Thunder Bay district, Rainy River valley, township of Gillies, township of O'Connor, Whitefish valley, township of Marks, township of Lylester, township of Dorion, township of Olmr, township of Gorham.

I may say with reference to this work that very satisfactory reports come as to the nature of this country for settlement, and as to the progress that is being made now, so far as number and quality of settlers are concerned.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Is this what is called new Ontario?

A. This is part of new Ontario, commonly known as the Port Arthur and Rainy River section of it.

In addition to Mr. Burriss' work, the province of Ontario has a Bureau of Immigration and Colonization, and conducts some work there under the direction of Mr. Thomas Southworth, who has had that work transferred to him, and who has displayed considerable activity during the last year in looking after it.

Q. Is he bringing people from the United States also?

A. Well, they have no agent in the United States, but in a general way they are inducing settlement.

Q. What is Mr. Southworth's duties, to bring people from old Ontario?

A. Mr. Southworth's duties, as I understand it, are to select the agricultural lands, to advise the department in a general way as to the construction of roads and as to the regulations, and their changes from time to time, and in a general way to bring to the notice of the public and the government the inducements and the necessities of that section of the province.

Q. He is hardly what you would call an immigration agent in that sense?

A. No, he is styled Director of Colonization for the province of Ontario, and I presume they are just as anxious to get settlers from old Ontario, of suitable character, as from elsewhere.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario) :

Q. Has Mr. Burriss' work been satisfactory and successful?

A. Yes. The expression of opinion that comes from those interested in the settlement of new Ontario is very favourable to the work that has been done by Mr. Burriss since he was placed there.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. How long has Mr. Burriss been an agent of the department?

A. About two years or two and a half.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Have you any record at all of the number he has located in there?

A. I gave the committee the record last year. I think it was somewhere about 237 settlers were brought in according to my report of last year, and this year, as far as my

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memory serves me, it was something over 200, but any statements of that kind I will be able to give the committee with full details as they asked them. I have refrained from making any detailed statements at this session of the committee, simply, because I might have to go over the same ground again.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. Do the Americans allow our agent to go in there and publicly canvas?

A. Yes; not only that, but in some ways they render us considerable assistance in promoting our work.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. Some of a class there that they are glad to get rid of?

A. There may be a difference of opinion as to that, but without entering into any controversial matters, the general information I have from those who have spoken in parliament on the matter and those in the North-west and Manitoba is that the settlers from the United States are of a most desirable class.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. They are very much better than some of the others, there is no doubt about that.

A. Without making any admission as to that statement, I may say that they are generally considered very satisfactory.

In addition to the work done at Port Arthur, in the province of Ontario, by Mr. Burriss, in which the Ontario Government co-operated, we have also an agent whose headquarters are at Mattawa, Ontario, Mr. A. Ribout. He has been employed by the department for some time, and his work consists chiefly in settling the Lake Témiscamingue district, running up from Mattawa and North Bay to the northern extremity of Lake Témiscamingue. This section of the country is very favourably reported on from an agricultural standpoint on both sides of the river, and Mr. Ribout's work, together with that of the Colonization Society of Montreal, in so far as that section of the province of Quebec or the province of Ontario is concerned, has been to make known the district and induce numbers to go there. This deals with the government work of immigration so far as the older provinces are concerned.

Q. Before you leave that, who is the gentleman you have just named, what do you pay him? What is his salary?

A. \$75 per month and expenses.

Q. What did you say his name is?

A. Mr. A. Ribout.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. What class of work does he undertake?

A. Mr. Ribout's work is carried on mostly in the Eastern States. He co-operates with the Montreal society and the society at Quebec—the Lake St. John Society. They made a tour of the eastern states giving illustrated lectures. They were provided with lantern and suitable views.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Do they do that work in the United States—lecturing?

A. Yes; they are very well equipped so far as being able to give illustrated lectures is concerned, and they have spent most of the winter months in the eastern states.

Q. That is so far as the lantern is concerned?

A. Yes, so far as the lantern is concerned.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. I suppose he lectures chiefly among the French Canadians engaged in the factories.

A. Not so much among the men engaged in the factories. While there are quite a number of French Canadians who are settled in the eastern states in the populous sections among the factories the work of our agents is carried on mostly in the rural districts. Their instructions from the department are to look after the agriculturists, and in order to do that they have to get out in the rural sections where the agriculturists are.

By Mr. Hackett :

Q. Would not some of those operatives in the factories be agriculturists?

A. I am not prepared to say they would not. In a great many cases, nearly every one who has been brought up in the province of Ontario or Quebec, in the rural districts, has a fair knowledge of farming, but they drift away from farming, and after spending five, ten, or fifteen years in the factories or stores, while they might not have lost all knowledge of farming, it is not the case usually that they are satisfied to go back to the farm. It is usually more satisfactory to deal with men who are on the farm and who very often have to move, owing to the pressure of circumstances, the scarcity or the dearth of land, in order to carry on farming operations. We have found that it is better to work among that class than to endeavour to induce the agriculturists to come from factories, stores or other institutions, although it does not naturally follow that these men would not make good farmers if they went on the land.

HEAD OFFICE FOR MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES.

In the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories we have headquarters at Winnipeg in the charge of the Commissioner of Immigration.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What is his name?

A. Mr. J. Obed Smith.

By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. Is that the gentleman who was Liberal organizer during the last election?

A. I do not know what his antecedents were.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What is his salary?

A. \$2,200 per annum.

Q. And what expenses?

A. Whatever expenses he may have when travelling as an officer of the department would be paid, but the most of the time he is at his headquarters at Winnipeg.

Q. You do not allow him anything extra while there?

A. No.

Q. Is that all that he is allowed?

A. As far as I know. He has general control of Manitoba and the North-west with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Q. When was he appointed?

A. I think it was about the 27th of January, or the 27th of February. I will have the statement here presently, however, I could give you the exact date, the statement will probably be here in a few minutes.

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By Mr. Wright :

Q. That is this year ?

A. That is this year. Under Mr. Smith is an efficient staff of colonization agents, land guides, and interpreters who look to the proper reception and handling of the immigrants on their arrival in the west.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. How many have you in that capacity ?

A. Do you mean scattered over Manitoba and the territories ?

Q. Yes.

A. We have about 12 or 15 immigration halls, I have the list of them here, and there will be an average of two men at each center. At Winnipeg there is a staff of either 12 or 15 people, consisting of interpreters, accountant, clerk, stenographers, caretakers, charwoman and so on.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. That is these you speak of are at Winnipeg ?

A. My answer to the question of Mr. Cochrane covers the whole of Manitoba and the North-west. We have 10 or 15 immigration halls for the whole of the North-west with an average of two officers to each.

Q. That is there should be some 30 officers altogether ?

A. There would be as I have said 10 or 15 at Winnipeg.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Can you not say exactly how many halls you have ?

A. Yes, I am looking for the memorandum. Then we have land guides who are paid so much per day when they are out.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Land guides ? What are their duties now ?

A. To take the settler and drive him out from the railway station or village where he may be to inspect the land, to indicate to him the sections that are available for homestead's and to discuss with him and point out the class of land, and the various conditions which prevail in that section of the country, and if the settler determines to locate there the land guide's duty is to pick out as far as he can, the boundaries of the quarter section that he selects and explain to him as fully as he can the rules which govern the settlement and the law of the territory or of Manitoba where he may settle.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I forgot to ask you whether Mr. Smith got his instructions as to what he had to do, in writing or verbally, or what his powers are ?

A. I am inclined to think that the departmental letter appointing Mr. Smith outlined his duties.

Q. Will you bring that at the next meeting ?

A. Yes. Mr. Smith of course was in consultation with myself in connection with his duties, as a great many of his instructions or communications of what his duties are were outlined verbally.

Q. I think you have the record of what his instructions were in the department. You would not give him verbal instructions that he could put one construction upon, and you another, because he might say I understood you to say so and so, and you might say, I never told you anything of the kind.

A. The impression that I intended to give was, that in addition to the letter I spoke of, there was a consultation in the department as to his work.

LOCATION OF IMMIGRATION HALLS.

The immigration halls are as follows :—I will give you the list of them over the whole country and some of them of course will refer to Eastern Canada. The halls for the temporary accommodation of immigrants are maintained at the following places :—

Halifax, N.S. : Point Lévis, P.Q. : Quebec, P.Q. : Port Arthur, Ontario : Winnipeg and East Selkirk, Manitoba, which is about 16 miles east of Winnipeg, it is a very large hall and is used for the reception of large loads of immigrants coming from the sea : Dauphin, Man. : Brandon, Man. : Calgary, Alberta : Prince Albert, and Rosthern, Saskatchewan : Yorkton and Regina, Assiniboia : Lacombe and Strathcona, Alberta, which will probably be better known to the committee as South Edmonton, it is on the south side of the river ; Birtle and Minnedosa, Manitoba.

And where we have not immigration halls and where an influx of settlers takes place, such, as it may be, very strong in one year and then pass on to some other point the next year, and where the department is of the opinion that it is not advisable to go to the expense of erecting a permanent hall where it will be only used probably for one or two seasons, we endeavour to get along by the use of tents and we have quite a number of these in use now, to accommodate any during the year.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria) :

Q. What have you at Swan River ?

A. At Swan River we have no particular accommodation yet.

Q. Except tents ?

A. Except tents. There were three or four large buildings that were put up about two years ago under the direction, if I remember correctly, of the department for the reception of the Doukhobors, who came in very large numbers, and these have been made use of to a greater or less great extent by our agent there whenever necessary. From the Swan River west, as I understand it, it is just problematical whether it will be a place for speedy settlement. It is a very woody part of the country and it is a question whether the portion free of wood will be taken up first. As soon as the necessity or accommodation there, is made known to the department the accommodation will be furnished.

LOCATION OF LAND GUIDES.

I have here a list of the land guides, which I do not think I need read unless the committee wishes it.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You had better have them put in the report.

A. The following persons acted as land guides during 1900 :

W. H. Eggleston, at Wataskiwin ; H. Maxfield, at Lacombe ; T. Nemyrski, at Edmonton ; J. W. Burdick, at Lacombe ; J. Stewart, at Lacombe ; J. Nixon, at Macleod ; H. Whitlock, at Estevan ; E. W. Hamilton, at Lacombe ; A. N. Hull, at Lacombe ; J. N. Fice, at Lacombe ; Phillip Mohr, at Edmonton ; Cook Myer, at Ponoka ; N. Anderson, at Whitewood ; Frank Stevenson, at Lacombe ; C. Stephenson, at Lacombe ; John Allen, at Sifton ; L. B. Cochran, at Medicine Hat ; Phillip Miller, at Edmonton ; Carl Oswald, at Edmondton ; Alfred Radel, at Lacombe ; W. H. White, at Fort Saskatchewan ; John Knox, at Edmonton ; J. H. Van Alstyne, at Edmonton ; Joseph M. Smith, at Red Deer ; C. M. Dolmage, at Lacombe ; J. A. O. Hayes, at Wetaskiwin ; and R. Adamson, at Virdin.

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By Mr McCreary :

Q. I think the committee understand these are permanent officers ; some of these only earn \$10 or \$15 a year.

A. I wish the committee to understand that land guides are not permanent officers, that they are only employed when necessary.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. In charge of the immigration branch ?

A. They are under the charge of the immigration department.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. How do you pay them ?

A. Where a land guide gives only his personal services he is paid \$2 a day ; where he provides a team we allow \$5 a day for himself and team.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria) :

Q. What are the necessary qualifications of a land guide ?

A. Their personal qualifications are a knowledge of the country and a knowledge of the quarter sections, where they are located, and of the homestead laws.

Q. I see some of them are Galicians ; are they familiar with the country ?

A. Some of the Galicians have been in there for six years and are quite familiar with the country ; and it must be remembered that a number of them are settled within to 20 miles of Edmonton, and there are some going in every year, and it requires one with a knowledge of the country, a knowledge of Galician and a smattering of English to guide them.

By Mr. Lennox :

Q. Do I understand that they give some idea of the land ?

A. He tells them the regulations governing the settlement of land, and he is supposed to be fairly acquainted with the laws as to taxation and school lands, and can answer other questions. There are a great many questions asked by settlers which we cannot anticipate and put into book form.

Q. He would give a general idea of the conditions under which we live ?

A. Yes.

Mr. McCREARY—I was going to say that in the employment of land guides it was difficult to get the men. It requires a man who has served one or two years on a survey party. The posts at the quarter sections are in many cases burned away and only the holes are left, which are hard to find in the long grass. It takes a surveyor who can find the holes and chain to the next one to get the right quarter section.

Mr. WILSON—How about the Galicians ?

Mr. McCREARY—Nemyrski was there for some years and is a good guide.

Mr. HUGHES (Victoria)—The stakes are all iron now ?

Mr. McCREARY—Latterly, but not in former years.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you find, Mr. Pedley, when Mr. Smith was appointed ?

A. No. The statement I have here simply covers the six months I have taken up. He was appointed this year.

By Mr. Lennox :

Q. Do you happen to know how it is that so many of these land guides come from Lacombe ?

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A. Well, Lacombe is one of the sections of the Alberta district which perhaps more than any other has been crowded with settlers in the last year. They branch out from Lacombe for 15 or 20 miles but they centre there in the first place. The energies of the agent there have been much taxed to furnish settlers with land guides and other information.

SETTLERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, TO THE TERRITORIES.

By Mr. LaRivière:

Q. How many settlers have gone into that district in the last year?

A. I have not the figures here for that particular section: we do not distinguish the sections to which settlers go.

Q. You must have thousands of settlers in there.

A. Yes, I think I will be safe to say that 5,000 or 6,000 settlers have gone up on that line in the last year.

Q. In the neighbourhood of Lacombe?

A. Well, they did not all go to Lacombe: in the first place a number of Galicians went up there last year, besides a large number of other settlers.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Were these Galicians that had been in the country and changed their place of residence?

A. No, the Galician settlement out from Edmonton has been established some years and of course is growing from time to time.

Q. You say quite a number went up last year?

A. No, I say quite a number went up the Calgary and Edmonton line, besides the general immigration, all of which came in via ocean ports: and then a large number came in via North Portal from Nebraska, Missouri, South and North Dakota, and Minnesota and other States. They take the train at St. Paul and go right up the North Portal and make for the Alberta district. I think I am safe in saying that between 5,000 and 6,000 persons went into that section last year.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. What was the first year in which Galicians went into Northern Alberta?

A. The first Galicians who came in about May, 1896. A party of one or two hundred came in that year. I am not sure that they went to Alberta at once but it must have been pretty soon after, because when I went up through the Edmonton country in the Fall of 1897, they were there.

By Mr. LaRivière:

Q. Was there not a reservation for them?

A. There was no reservation that I am aware of.

Q. Was there not some particular land set apart for them?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You did that for the Doukhobors?

A. No; at least, the Doukhobors came out and selected their townships and in a month or six weeks after they were there and took them up.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria):

Q. Is any special pains taken to educate these people—galvanized Yankees, the people up there call them—in the principles of government? I tell you there is much dissatisfaction up there; these people come in, understanding the system in the United

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States, and not knowing the line of government our people pursue, they simply belittle and sneer at every thing which is British before the year is out. They had to leave their own country and they are not satisfied in this. That is the case all along the line and the people up there call them galvanized Yankees, and they would as soon have the Doukhobors and Galicians.

A. I have been up in that country several times but I have met no galvanized Yankees and I question whether they are here.

Mr. HUGHES (Victoria)—I will give you their location.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. I understood you to say that there were 5,000 to 6,000 persons who went into the Alberta district during the immigration season?

A. Yes, of course when I used that word I meant in the summer months.

Q. What time?

A. The movement of immigration is heavier in the summer months.

Q. Commencing at what time?

A. About the 1st of March and running on to September, and perhaps during October, although there has been during the last two or three years especially, more or less movement during the whole year.

Q. Now when you say 5,000 or 6,000 that is a very general statement. Have you nothing more specific than that?

A. Well, I have the report, for instance here, of what is being done at Lacombe.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What page?

A. 152, annual report, 1900, where he says there were 265 homestead entries and about 160 Canadian Pacific Railway sections of land sold. Almost all of the entries were made by men with families averaging five and representing all told 1,335 at Lacombe itself.

Q. Immigration in six months?

A. In six months.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. That is if they all settled?

A. The general impression is that most of the people coming into that section are settling. We have no word of their leaving.

Q. There are a good many who take up homesteads and do not go to live on them at once. They have an exemption of nine months.

A. No, the period is six months.

Q. At the end of that time they often apply for an extension of time.

A. It still leaves them as homesteaders, although not settled.

Q. They may not be in the country at all.

Mr. SMART—That is evened up by the parties who had homesteaded five or six months before, and are just coming in.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What the department gives here as the number of people to each homestead entry is $3\frac{1}{5}$?

A. That is what the department estimates if you take the total number of souls and divide them by the number of homesteads.

Q. This gentleman mentions five?

A. He is speaking of an actual fact; he says there are 1,325 souls.

Q. That would give five to an entry?

A. That would give five to an entry according to his figures.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario):

Q. That would be for that particular district, not for the whole?

A. Yes, I presume the point is not whether he is right at five or three and a half, the point raised is whether the land guide service at Lacombe is more than the service requires. But I think if he has 1,200 or 1,300 people coming in in six months he requires quite a number of guides.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. I asked you a few moments ago, the date when the first Galicians came in, did they come in the spring?

A. In the month of May, I think.

Q. Can you let us know on what arrangement they came into the country?

A. Yes; speaking from memory, I think there was no special arrangement made, but they came to the country after considerable negotiations between the then High Commissioner at London and the Minister of the Interior. A gentleman from Austria came to this country and took a trip through the North-west, and as a result of these negotiations the first party came here in the spring of 1896, and some of them may have settled in Edmonton, but I am not prepared to say where the first party settled.

Q. Most of them settled in Canada somewhere?

A. As far as I know, they all settled.

By Mr. Ross (South Ontario):

Q. Were they assisted in their passages?

A. Not that I know of.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Were they assisted during the past winter?

A. Very little.

Q. It got into the newspapers that they were in great want, and were dying even?

A. The newspapers know more about it than the department.

Q. You didn't have to assist them?

A. We may have had to give some temporary assistance here and there, I have the figures of assistance for 1899 and 1898, and they show that there was very little given in comparison to the number of people.

Q. But this was last winter?

A. You mean the winter of 1901?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, the departmental records will show. If it is the wish of the committee to anticipate my statement next year, I will bring them before the committee and show what assistance was given.

Q. It is only an answer to the statements that are made broadcast in the newspapers.

A. In case the department is represented here next year, this part of the work which will be covered by next year's report will be laid before them. But if the committee is desirous that I should anticipate that report, I am quite willing to bring the information.

BONUSES TO STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. Was there any arrangement between the Canadian Government and any steamship companies that they would get a bonus for conveying immigrants from Europe to Canada?

A. Yes.

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Q. When was that arrangement made?

A. In 1882.

Q. And continued until when?

A. The bonus arrangement has been practically continuous ever since.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. And is it in force now?

A. It is in force now.

Q. And you do assist immigrants to this country?

A. No, that goes to the booking agent.

Q. Then he is an immigration agent?

A. He is an immigration agent in that sense. So far as we know the passenger pays the regular rates for transportation from the point of starting to the point of destination. The department has nothing whatever to do with the question of transportation rates. That is a matter which is entirely in the hands of the transportation companies and the passengers themselves.

Q. I understand you to say that the department does not assist immigrants into this country?

A. No, the department does not pay one dollar for bringing immigrants into this country.

AN IMMIGRATION LOAN,—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. If that is the case, what do you mean by this entry in the Auditor General's report, page L—21, 'domestic servants, \$2,050.93.' What is that for?

A. That is an advance.

Q. Who secured it to the department?

A. I haven't the Auditor General's statement here; I would like to see it.

Q. I mean who goes security that the money will be paid back?

A. I am not sure whether I am correct in saying it is an advance until I see the item.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria):

Q. This question of preferential treatment given to other countries as against Canada; have you heard anything about that?

A. What do you mean by preferential treatment?

Q. That they get more favourable terms than to Canada? Is that in your department?

A. It is all in this department, yes.

By Mr. McCreary:

Q. They are carried free to Queensland, to the Australian colonies.

A. The Australian governments came to some arrangement a year ago for free or assisted passages.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. What one of the Australian governments?

A. Queensland.

Q. Where did you find that in?

A. I know it is on record in the department. They advertised that in the old country.

Q. It is not in our hand-book?

A. They give free passages and have done for some time.

Q. They do in Western Australia, and that is all I know.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. That is to servant girls?

A. To servant girls and farm labourers and agriculturists.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You will find the conditions are such that they don't get many.

A. They got 2,000 about, and it cost \$140,000, \$70 apiece.

Q. When did they get them?

A. I made a report last year to that effect, that went up to a short time before my statement last year.

Q. I will look it up again, but that is not what is reported in the hand-book.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria) :

Q. What I also meant, Mr. Pedley, is in relation to the rates for immigrants coming to Canada. There is a ring in the steamship lines. However, Mr. Preston will be able to explain that when he comes here.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. There is an item in the Auditor General's Report at L-21, 'expenses *re* domestic servants, \$2,050.93.' What does that mean?

A. Probably you will find in the refund statement that it is a credit and that the money has been paid back or a good deal of it.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. I did not get the number of land guides you have at Battleford?

A. Where?

Q. At Battleford.

A. I did not mention Battleford, Mr. Clancy.

Q. Have you no land guides there?

A. Not at present. Battleford is a little out of the range of settlement at present, it is not on the line of railway. I have that item now, Mr. Wilson.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Well, what is the explanation?

A. That general statement is \$2,050.93 *re* domestic servants.

Q. Yes.

A. The first item is 'Beaver Line steamships, railway fare from Glasgow to Liverpool, and ocean fare from Liverpool to Montreal, for domestic servants, 59 at \$21.75 = \$1,283.25.' We struck a special rate with the steamship companies for the conveyance of these people to Montreal. I may say that we sent Mrs. Livingstone from Winnipeg over to Scotland for the purpose of trying to induce a number of satisfactory domestic servants to come to this country; we regarded it as a matter of experiment and advanced their fares. Mrs. Livingstone went over and made a selection of 59 servant girls and brought them out. The government paid the steamship companies \$21.75 originally for their fares and then we took a note of hand from each servant and as I have said, they have nearly all paid it back according to arrangement. They have been paying back, but I cannot say now how much of the original amount has been repaid; however, the Auditor General's report will show at least up to the time his report was issued.

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Q. Before you leave that, do you intend to continue that sort of thing?

A. Well, I am not prepared to say what the department intends to do.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria):

Q. It would not be a bad plan.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin):

Q. No, if you can get a lot of first-class servant girls in the country.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. On that subject I would like to ask Mr. Pedley—of course there may be a difference in my friend Wilson's part of the country, but in our section the department could not do anything that would be more satisfactory to the people than repeat the experiment. I would like to ask how these girls have succeeded, and whether they are satisfactory. So far as this thing is concerned, it is a good idea.

By Mr. Gould:

Q. It is a good investment.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin):

Q. It is almost impossible to hire servant girls on the farm.

A. The reports that we have received as to this contingent of servant girls brought out under these circumstances, have been very satisfactory. Of course these girls were selected girls.

Q. And they have paid the money back, most of them, I think you said?

A. Yes, three of the girls remained in eastern Canada and 56 of them went to the west. Of course the places had been found for them before they were engaged, so they went direct to their places of engagement upon landing.

Q. That is in Manitoba and the North-west?

A. Yes. We have heard no adverse reports of this contingent whatever, and I am inclined to think, from what I have heard unofficially, that some of the girls have by this time got married and settled down.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. That is the trouble.

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. That was during the season of 1900, this occurred.

A. No, these accounts cover a period which comes down to the end of the fiscal year 1900.

Q. Commencing when?

A. First of July, 1899. This service was rendered and the girls came out in 1898, but the account was not paid until some time after.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Who advanced the money?

A. The steamship company advanced their fares and billed us with the account, but they had to wait some time before it was paid.

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. But you really advanced the money

A. Yes

Q. How much in each case?

A. \$21.75.

Q. And has all this been repaid?

A. I am not prepared to say, but the Auditor General's report should show,

Q. I think the department ought to know.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. We should know what your impression is.

Mr. CLANCY:—We do not want to have your impression.

Mr. ROSS (Victoria):—Some of the girls seem to have made a good impression?

Mr. CLANCY:—I think the reason the question is asked is perfectly obvious. It is not the proposition that it is good policy to bring them in here when they all get married readily and the country loses their services in that way.

Mr. KENDALL:—I think it is an objection to the form of immigration.

Mr. PEDLEY:—It will be no trouble for me to furnish the department with this information. This is one of the reasons I have avoided going into very minute details to-day because questions crop up frequently and it might alter the whole tenor of my report.

Mr. ROBINSON (Elgin):—I think you ought to keep Mrs. Livingstone going all the time.

Mr. ROSS (Victoria):—We want to get as many servants on the farm, male and female, as possible.

BONUSES TO DOUKHOBORS.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I understood at the last meeting, last year, that you paid about \$36,000 in bonuses to the Doukhobors?

A. About that.

Q. Would not that be in the Auditor General's report before this year? Is this \$24,000 in addition to the payments previously made?

A. Where is it?

Q. It is page L—21, there is an item, 'Expenses *re* Doukhobors \$24,351, and there is a payment there of \$22,688 to the Doukhobor committee.'

A. No, this is part of the original bonus. You see the first Doukhobors landed here in January, 1899, and the last batch of Doukhobors landed here somewhere about the end of June or the 1st of July. Any bonuses that were paid to the Doukhobors would be paid in all probability towards the latter end of the fiscal year terminating on June 30, 1899, or in the beginning of the following year commencing with this report of the Auditor General.

Q. You did not pay the bonus until they had landed here?

A. No.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. About these servant girls. Can that experiment be repeated? Can Mrs. Livingstone be re-engaged to go over to the old country again? If the department or government will put up the money they can get all the servant girls they want; they may be pretty well satisfied about that. How can we work upon parliament or the government to get them to do this.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. I should think that Mr. Pedley, from the information that we give him in this committee, will be in a very good position to report to the government what the opinion of this committee is. As far as my section of the country is concerned, it is getting to be a burning question with us what to do for female servants.

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By Mr. Wright :

Q. It is an important question everywhere.

Mr. COCHRANE :—I do not think we ought to be jangling over an important question like that. Now in our section of country I am here to state that a man who has to hire a servant girl to do work has to place his wife at the mercy of that girl. She will just do as she likes or go away. In our section female help is very scarce and also male help—I am not saying this egotistically, but our section is one of the finest you will see in a thousand miles—there are only two men to be hired, and one is in a factory and one in a cheese factory. As far as female help goes, there would be any amount of fine profitable employment to be got here.

Mr. ROBINSON (W. Elgin)—That is one question which the immigration department should take up.

Mr. WILSON—I would like to know how many men you could get employment for the year round. In my section you can see the little house where the hired man used to live now empty. The farmers only want a man for a few months and the rest of the time he can do the best he can. You cannot bring a man out on those terms. It is just a question whether you should bring people out on bonus. If people cannot come on their own means or on the help of friends we do not want them.

Mr. ROBINSON (W. Elgin)—As far as labouring men are concerned, it is very difficult to get men over in England. I get a paper every week from one of the Midland counties and it states that it is very difficult to get labouring men there.

Mr. ROSS (Ontario) :—I would urge, Mr. Pedley, that the department repeat that experiment, advance the money for their passages, only keep them in Ontario, when you get them here.

Mr. PEDLEY :—Of course there is this to be said in reference to farm labour : where the average farmer has the opportunity of securing a free grant of 100 acres, and after the first or second year is practically independent, it is very hard to get him to remain as a farm labourer at \$12 or \$15 a month, even if the employment is for six months. With the cheap transportation and land within a couple of days travel he can get a fine farm and will prefer to take it. If the farmers would hire them by the year they might be able to keep them.

Q. About that bonus to the Doukhobors, I confess I do not understand it ; did you pay them to come here ?

A. No. You will understand there has been a system in operation for several years whereby a bonus of £1 per head is paid for all adults coming into this country from the Continent. When the Doukhobor delegation came here and selected the land, and were making arrangements for their settlement, the question of the bonus was discussed and the Department was of opinion that as they had not to pay the bonus to the regular steamship agents, they might as well pay it to the Doukhobors, but on this condition, that the money should be expended in settling the Doukhobors on the land. A committee was formed and this money was spent by them from time to time, so it was treated as a bonus paid out.

By Mr. McEwen :

Q. Of \$5 per head ?

A. £1 sterling.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. For man, woman and child ?

A. For man, woman and child.

By Mr. McEwen :

Q. All got the same ?

A. Yes. If there was any exception at all there was an exception in that case

COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Now, I would just turn the committee's attention to the department's work again and say that as far as the business transacted at the head office during the half year ending June 30 is concerned, we have had more work than ever, and it shows a considerable increase over that of the same period in previous years. The attachments made to our files were 16,683 in 1900, as compared with 13,798 in 1899, and 13,390 in 1898. Numerous inquiries have been received from far and near, mostly from intending emigrants, but also from others interested in Canada, and these, in whatever language or from whatever part of the globe they may have come, have been promptly and fully answered, and when advisable or practicable the work thus begun has been followed up by the personal attention of our agents. In addition to the correspondence in this branch included in the above, our immigration agent in the United States sent us lists containing 12,832 addresses of persons asking for information, all of whom were sent pamphlets, maps, etc. Each package of literature averaged about 5 pieces, thus making a total of 64,160 sent out in this way in six months.

IMMIGRATIONS PUBLICATIONS,—COST THEREOF.

Immigration publications of various kinds aggregating 950,000 copies were ordered to be published at headquarters during the half-year, and in addition to these special editions of newspapers containing immigration material were secured and distributed to the extent of 100,500 copies, making a total of 1,050,500 copies. The preparation of immigration literature for circulation is done by Mr. W. J. White, the inspector of United States agencies. The cost of printing and publishing it is considerable, owing to the large quantity that is required and the necessity for our books being equal to those distributed by other governments, but the price has been kept as low as possible. As to the literature, it was carefully edited, and all the information given that was necessary for the intending settler, as well as to those already settled. It is pleasing to add that the testimony of settlers and delegates is that the statements made were fully borne out by them after they had visited and after they had settled in Canada. The advertising in Canada and United States has been conducted as usual.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You will be able to give us the amount of money spent in each of these countries?

A. I think so, I will be able to give it a little later on in regard to that.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. It will be more intelligible to give that as it goes on, because that forms part of the report and it seems to me that this is the time it ought to be done.

A. Now, I have here a list of publications ordered for distribution, and some of them, I think, have not been completed yet, but most of them have. I will give you the list of these publications. "Western Canada," pamphlet, of which 100,000 were printed.

Q. Are you prepared to give the cost in each case as you go on?

A. Well, I think I can do that here. "Western Canada" cost \$8,702.65, which would be about $8\frac{7}{10}$ cents each. 'Delegates Reports,' 50,000 ordered, at a cost of \$1,688.75 or about $3\frac{1}{3}$ cents apiece.

Q. Have you got copies of these here?

A. Yes.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin):

Q. 'Western Canada' is a splendid thing.

A. I have copies of most of them here, but I will produce them. That is 'Western Canada.'

Q. That cost about 3 cents?

A. About $8\frac{7}{10}$ cents. This, 'Delegates Reports', cost about 4 cents.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. Could not each member get a copy of every one of these?

A. Yes, I would be very glad to give them.

Q. I wish you you give me one, anyway.

A. I will have some of these sent over to the committee.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. Have you many of that '97 report left?

A. I will endeavour to send the committee some of the copies; of course they run out very quickly.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. Where are you going to have them sent, to this room?

A. Yes, I will have them sent over or I will get a list of the members of the committee and send some to each.

Then we are printing this Western Canada pamphlet in French, a French edition of that. It is not yet printed and the price is not determined. It is being done by the King's Printer.

'British Settlers in Western Canada,' 40,000.

'Hints to Settlers' is in press but is not yet printed, so the price is not yet determined.

'Descriptive Atlas of Canada,' which is this large atlas, cost about $4\frac{1}{4}$ or $4\frac{1}{3}$ cents. This is a larger atlas than the one last year.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. That is the one you got printed in the United States, is it?

A. Yes, and it takes in three more maps.

Q. Is this the one you put in the schools in Great Britain?

A. No, the one we put in the schools in Great Britain is different. This is the Canadian atlas for use in schools—the cloth edition. We have this to go with the school book, and I have the paper edition of this, the same as that, only a limp cover. These are for distribution in the old country and the majority of them have been sent there. We keep a few of these, to fill any requests made of the head office.

Q. Whose suggestion was it to put these in the schools?

A. I think that the Deputy Minister of the Interior is to be credited with that idea.

A. Well, I thought it was a good idea to put them in.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. The teachers in my district are very much pleased with the copies of this map that I sent out to them.

A. Then we had this work, 'Prosperity Follows Settlement,' of which we had 60,000 copies printed at a cost of \$3,759, that would be about 4 to 5 cents apiece. 'Prosperity Follows Settlement,' that is showing that the settlement of the North-west has been followed by satisfactory progress and prosperity.

Q. These would be better distributed in the old country

A. Of course some were sent to the old country.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. Were the atlases printed in the United States ?

A. They were printed in Chicago, you could not get them here for less than 15 or 20 cents.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. What is this large atlas worth ?

A. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Q. Why don't you get a great number. These would be good to send to the country school-houses ?

A. We have distributed about one half million. The members are getting them from time to time in batches of from 50 to 100.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. I think one of these should be sent to every school teacher. I have sent them to the teachers in my district and they are very much pleased with them. The children get them and are stimulated to study.

A. That is one of the best samples of literature we have, and it contains a lot of information.

Then we have a 'School Book' Canada. This was the school book that was prepared. This is a sketch of Canada written in a popular style, descriptive of the country and is especially prepared with a view to its being placed in the schools of the old country and for purposes of competitive examination.

Q. A text book ?

A. Yes, it is not a text book in the strict sense of the term, because it is not so technical as the ordinary text book.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. That is not the book you put in the English schools.

A. It is a flexible covered copy of the same work.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. How did you get it authorized in the British schools ?

A. We put them in without any authorization. We sent them around to the school teachers, and they distributed them among the pupils, but they are not a text book of the schools.

Q. I notice you are having competitive examinations on them there.

A. That is a very readable work. It is interesting, accurate and one which can be read over in a night or two. It contains a lot of information.

Then we have 'The Hungarian Pamphlet' and some other pamphlets in foreign languages.

Q. I could not read that, anyway.

A. No. And we have the Swedish Hand-book and the Norwegian Hand-book and that copy-book. Here is the copy-book. This book costs four cents apiece. It is distributed in the old country. You will notice that the headlines all call attention to the resources of the country.

Q. That is a good copy book.

A. 'Great Britain the Chief Empire of the World'.

'Independence follows Industry in Canada.'

'June in Canada Blooms with Roses.' That, I suppose, strikes an Englishman particularly.

'Peaches and Grapes grow in the Open Air in Canada.' They generally think they grow in hothouses here.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. That is all right. I would like a copy of that.

A. Then we have the homestead sheets. These are a condensation of the homestead regulations, sent out with all our literature, affording the intending settler a good deal of information as to the actual requirements of the settlement. Of these we had printed in French, 2,000, Swedish, 15,000, Danish, 10,000, German, 5,000, and English, 200,000.

Then we have another small pamphlet of which there were 1,390 on the Slocan District and Going to Western Canada. Then there were 50,000 of 'Going to Western Canada.'

Then we have the Icelandic pamphlet of 5,000, and 'The Moose Mountain Country,' 15,000, and the report of the Colonization Society of Montreal, 500. We have a folder map of 100,000. The folder map is the same size as the large atlas you have there. It takes the map of Canada on one side and it is printed just like a railway folder, with short pithy matter, connected with the resources of Manitoba and the North west, and the older provinces on the other side.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. We will have one of them too, will we, in the collection? We want the entire set?

A. Yes. Then we have the Mennonite pamphlet, written by a gentleman in Manitoba, descriptive of the introduction of the Mennonites into this country and their progress. It is a very valuable pamphlet and goes thoroughly into the details in connection with the Mennonite settlements, and proves conclusively that they at least have made most satisfactory progress since they arrived in Canada.

Now, that is the literature that has passed or is passing through the hands of the department, though some of it, as I have indicated to you, has not been received from the King's Printer yet.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. You spoke about the Mennonites making satisfactory progress. How long have they been here?

A. They came in about 1875.

Q. Then they have been here about 25 years?

A. Yes, they have been here about 25 years.

Q. And they have young families born in this country, native Canadians.

A. Yes.

Q. How are the young children—are they more like our own Canadians than their forefathers?

A. Yes, they are widening out a great deal. The assimilation is much more noticeable now compared with what it was when they first came here.

Q. They have Canadian ambitions and aspirations the same as other young Canadians, have they?

A. As far as I know.

Q. Do they desire to live in communities as their fathers did?

A. They have not rid themselves entirely of the communistic idea, but they are not adhering so closely to it as the older people do.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :

Q. I would like to get a few of these copy-books to send to England.

A. Most of them have been sent to England.

Q. But I would like to send them to the part of the country where I came from. They are not known there.

A. You shall have them. The Mennonites have shown a desire for material prosperity and this pamphlet to which I just made reference, gives a great many instances of progress made by them, and shows that Mennonites who came here a few

years ago without anything, scarcely, to call their own, are now worth \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, and even \$100,000.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. They have the acquisitive faculty?

A. Yes, and the retentive faculty.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. What we have we'll hold.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. And yet there was a worse row when the Mennonites came to this country than there is about the Doukhobors.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. Oh, they are all right now under the changed conditions, you will hardly know them?

A. With reference to the handling of immigrants, this branch of the work is considered to be one of the most important in connection with the immigration service, as the necessity of pleasing the new settler, by his first reception in the country and locating him to his satisfaction cannot be overestimated. Very often his first report is alone sufficient to encourage or discourage settlement.

As before stated, all large parties of immigrants are from the seaport, accompanied on the trains by officials whose duty it is to look to the comfort and safe journey of the new settlers, to see that the cars are properly heated and lighted, and not overcrowded, that plenty of fresh water is available; he also telegraphs for provisions when required, or for a doctor or medicine, if any sickness is noticed among the immigrants, and obtains particulars as to their names, ages, nationalities, number, destination and means, if possible, &c., and endeavours to arrange them so that when Winnipeg is reached, or rather East Selkirk, they can be sent off in parties to their destination with the least possible delay and confusion. At East Selkirk or Winnipeg as the case may be, the trains are handed over to the charge of the officers from the Commissioner's Office at Winnipeg, who then attend to them in the same manner as the officers accompanying them from the east have done. In many instances the passengers are allowed a day or two at the immigration halls at Selkirk or Winnipeg for rest or washing or purchasing provisions, &c., in the meantime giving the officers a chance to complete the final arrangements for the distribution of the different parties. From East Selkirk or Winnipeg they are then accompanied by officers to their respective destinations, where either the officers from Winnipeg remain with them, or other agents, or land guides, take them in charge until satisfactorily settled upon their selected quarter-sections, and assisted in the purchase of implements and cattle, &c. Physicians are in attendance at the immigration halls at East Selkirk and Winnipeg, from whom those requiring medical attendance receive such free of charge.

For the accommodation of foreign immigrants interpreters are stationed at these halls, speaking all the languages of the foreign nationalities now arriving in this country. Immigrants in quest of employment are at Winnipeg assisted to such, there being kept in the immigration hall a register of vacant situations.

When, through accident or misfortune, an immigrant applies to the government for temporary assistance, the practice of the department has been to at once investigate the case, and if found deserving, to allow reasonable provision in either cases of urgency or need. The department recognizes the fact that it would be very unwise to encourage immigrants with the idea that relief will be given whenever it suits them to ask for it. It is difficult to lay down a rule that would be applicable to all cases; each one is dealt with on its merits.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. Does any case arise where these people have been misled by any agent?

A. Not that the department has any report of. Of course, it is almost impossible with such a large staff, composed in the main of local men, that self-interest may not assert itself occasionally, but we have no report that such has been done to the detriment of the service.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. You must have noticed the reports in the papers recently about 2,000 Italians who were landed in Montreal in a state of destitution, having been encouraged to come here.

A. The reports that we have are entirely different from the report which appeared in the newspapers.

Q. Did not the Italian representative in Montreal notify his government not to send any more out?

A. No, he requested his government to notify him when they were coming out. The report we have is that there is very little difficulty in finding employment for all the Italians coming out here, and that in the city of Montreal there will probably be not more than 200 Italians out of work, and these they are shipping out of the city at the rate of fifty a day.

Q. Here is the article in the Montreal *Herald* of the 15th of April, which I quoted from, and it is headed 'Influx of Italians into Montreal—About 2,000 of them now here—Many of them penniless and unable to find work.'

A. It does not say that there are 2,000 of them penniless.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. These are the men who come out from Italy and engage in manual labour on railways, are they not?

A. On railway construction and public works of that nature. We have investigated the matter, and while I am not saying anything favourable to people of that kind coming out here, the circumstances of this case are not nearly as bad as reported by the press.

Q. You cannot keep them out of here?

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Why not? They do in the United States.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. I have been down at Castle Garden and seen them come in there all right.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. The report shows that they refused to allow 1,500 to land in the United States in 1899?

A. That is out of about 50,000.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. They do not allow them to land unless they have some means.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. And now they are putting a strong force along our boundary to keep them out to keep them from coming into Canada. You have notice of that, have you not?

A. I have noticed some correspondence in the department.

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Q. There were reports in the paper, the other day about that?

A. We do not know that the United States Government has placed anybody along the Canadian boundary.

Q. There was a meeting at Washington at which the number of officers was greatly increased along the northern frontier.

Mr. WRIGHT—To prevent Italians?

Mr. WILSON—Any people that did not suit them. This meeting was held in Assistant Secretary Taylor's office, at which Secretary Gage, Commissioner of Immigration Powderly, and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney of New York, were present. 'It is proposed to materially increase the number of inspectors. The United States immigration service at Quebec, Canada, where thousands of immigrants land every year, is also to be radically improved.'

Mr. Ross (Ontario)—What Canada wants is population, let them come.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. What we want is quality, not quantity.

A. The United States immigration commissioners have been stationed here for many years to examine people landing here, bound for the United States, and on being certified by these inspectors, they proceed to their destinations. The number turned back is very small and generally for some quarantine reason. Either they do not conform with the United States quarantine laws or have some quarantinable disease—quarantinable with them though not with us—or else they have no means or no friends with whom they can communicate. There may be such instances as there, but the instances are very rare indeed. What they have reference to on the border must be something else, either Chinese, people deported out of the states, or people refused a certificate who are trying to get in via Canada.

Q. Well, all we know is what we see in the papers.

A. Yes.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. I would like to say for the information of the committee, that there are Italians and Italians. You can go to some places in Italy and get as high types of men as you will find in any other country.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. What is meant by the Self-Help Immigration Society? I see that a party appears to have come out; their fare was £7 and they paid £5. Do you know anything about that society?

A. The self-help society of where?

Q. Here is an item: 'The immigration season opened yesterday when several parties left for this country. Among those on the *Cambodia* were 65 people belonging to the Self-Help Society, of which the Rev. G. Thorne is director.'

A. Yes, that is one of them.

Q. 'These immigrants paid on an average £5 out of the £7 which their passage cost. In the next three months there will leave 43 more.' That is a society that brings people in here; what do you do for them?

A. Nothing, they come in as ordinary passengers, paying their own fare.

Q. The steamer does not get the \$5 bonus for them?

A. If they came within the regulations on which the \$2 bonus is paid it would be paid to that society.

Q. I see there is a great falling off in the European immigration last year.

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Look at the report and at the statement made in the return that was brought down the other day; for 1900 there are given as Americans, 15,500.

A. Yes, is that in the report?

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. It is not in the annual report, it is in a return brought down to the House in answer to a question.

A. I have explained that the report is only for six months.

Q. Last year we only got 11,000 Americans. From Europe we got 32,598 immigrants in 1899, and only 29,187 last year, leaving a shortage of 3,411.

A. About that.

Q. Well, you are making extra efforts and have Mr. Preston in addition, but for the amount the results are not equal to the efforts.

A. You are overlooking, unintentionally I have no doubt, that in the report for 1899 there were 7,400 Doukhobors, which, as I have explained to the committee time and again, are not to be treated as ordinary immigrants.

Q. They are immigrants the same as others are?

A. No doubt, they are immigrants, but it very rarely happens that you can in two months get together 7,400 people whom the department considers desirable immigrants and bring them out. If you take the 7,400 Doukhobors out,—the point I wish to make is that you should take the general immigration of one year as against another. If you do that, the year 1900 will show an increase of about 4,000 over 1899. There is no doubt that there is an apparant decrease, but that is accounted for by the influx of 7,400 Doukhobors in 1899, which might not occur for another twenty years.

Q. Mr. Preston is going to bring in another lot from the Black Sea.

A. Well, Mr. Preston in the course of his work last year has travelled throughout the continent, and I have no doubt we may expect some people from the Black Sea.

Q. There are some points I would like to get information on which you can let us have for next meeting, I suppose?

A. Yes.

Q. There was a petition mentioned which was sent by the Doukhobors to the government.

A. Was it asked for in the return?

Q. No, the government took the days away so that we could not ask for returns, but I do not think that we need to ask for a return to get information.

A. Was it asked for by you and refused by the Minister, because I would not care to give anything that the Minister had refused to give.

Q. It was asked in a question, if the petition had been received, and the Minister said "yes".

A. I will take a note of it.

Q. Also, if there was any correspondence with them it ought to be laid before the committee.

A. I will look it up.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. When will we have Mr. Preston?

A. I do not know, that is for the committee to decide.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I would like to know when Mr. McCreary was appointed Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, what his salary was, how much was expended under his direction, and by what authority, how much expenses for board, lodging, travelling and all other expenses were allowed each year, and at what time he resigned. You have told us who was appointed his successor and his salary. You will also bring us the date of his appointment?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the occupations followed by immigration agents previous to their appointment?

A. No, my knowledge of the antecedents of immigration agents is very meagre.

Q. Can you tell me why uniforms are supplied to the agents at Halifax and Quebec and not at Montreal?

A. We supply uniforms to our agents at Montreal, Halifax, Quebec and Winnipeg. We had only one official at St. John; who is a very old man.

Q. I fail to find any at Montreal or St. John last year. How many uniforms do you supply in the year?

A. We furnish a winter and a summer uniform.

Q. That is at variance with what the Minister told us in 1899. You furnish something more than that.

A. Is that from *Hansard*?

Q. No, I take it from the Auditor General, page L—11.

A. I do not think there should be any conflict between myself and the Minister.

Q. I will show it to you in *Hansard*.

A. There should be no discrepancy between my statement and the Minister's.

Q. In *Hansard* of 1899, at page 8489, Mr. Sifton said, that you did not allow two suits of clothes in the one year to these men.

A. I will see. That is quite correct to a certain point. At least, he is correctly reported, or that report is correct as to facts.

Q. I beg your pardon?

A. That report is correct, as a matter of fact, to a certain point, and the context may throw some light on it.

Q. Here is a Mr. Anderson, at Quebec, who got a suit of clothes, \$22.50, and two uniforms, \$37.29, that is at page L—11 of the Auditor General's report.

A. Not \$37.29 apiece. It is two uniforms at \$37.29, which would be about \$18.50 apiece.

Q. Do they not carry out? I may be mistaken; I thought I carried them all out. I know I did in some cases.

A. I know I don't remember passing any account for \$37 for uniforms.

Q. How is that if it is carried out?

A. I have not carried it through.

Q. I did in some cases, but not in all. I thought it was a pretty extravagant bill.

A. I think myself it would be pretty expensive; I don't remember passing any \$37 suit account.

Q. Does it carry out right? And you do not think you furnished two new uniforms for each of your officers in the year?

A. At one time we made a little different arrangement. For instance, at Quebec the season closes in the month of November and opens up in the month of May, and we don't give the Quebec officials two full suits per year.

Q. Now, I think what the Minister said was that you gave a suit of clothes and two pair of pants?

A. I think the context will show what the Minister meant.

Q. I do not want to misrepresent him, all I want is the facts. If you are doing good work that is all I want. I do not want an office.

A. That will be \$37.29 for two suits, about \$18.50 apiece. Mr. Anderson is travelling a great deal the year round.

Q. This is the place to find out all these things?

A. Mr. Anderson may be classified in the Auditor General's report as of Quebec, but when navigation closes in the vicinity of Quebec, he is sent to Halifax.

Q. Don't you furnish quite a number in Quebec two suits?

A. I do not think so.

Q. None at Quebec two suits?

A. Simply one suit and an extra pair of pants.

Q. Here is a Mr. H. F. Boileau. Are there not two uniforms for him?

A. This report refers, you must remember, to expenditure made a year before this.

Q. If the regulations are to that effect it is all right, but if the regulations are the reverse, I do not approve of it.

A. It refers to an expenditure some time previous. Mind you, it is only in the last two years or two and a half that the system has been changed, formerly they got the two suits.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. In 1899, Mr. Sifton said they did not?

A. 1899, that would be the year he is speaking of which is covered by that report,

Q. You might look at the debate and you will see his intention is to convey to the House the idea that the government does not give these men two suits.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. When the Doukhobors landed in Halifax in either January or February, 1899, did you have any complaint from your officers there with regard to the character and behaviour of these people on the voyage out?

A. None.

Q. And when they were in quarantine?

A. None.

Q. They were there five or six weeks?

A. They were in quarantine three weeks, 21 days is the period.

Q. Did you get any report from the quarantine doctors on the behaviour and character of these people?

A. I do not know that we have any special reports, unless a letter from Dr. Montizambert that things went off very satisfactorily, and as soon as the quarantine period was up those that were free were discharged by the quarantine officers. They came up to the immigration hall and took the train west.

Q. Any one that you saw there spoke in the highest terms of them?

A. Yes, the reports were of the very highest character.

Q. I happened to be in quarantine with 1900 of these Doukhobors, and I met the captain of the vessel, the doctor and the officers, and the quarantine officers of Halifax, and on the day they were liberated close upon 100 people, ladies and gentlemen, went down on a steamer from Halifax and mixed with these people. There was not one word of criticism, every one pointed out that they were as clean a class of people as they ever saw, people of very fine stature, fine physique, and excellent behaviour. Now, that was the unanimous opinion held in Halifax, and I wish to point out that the *Halifax Herald* had a representative on that boat that went down the harbour and visited them, and his report on the condition of the Doukhobors was as satisfactory as that made by any one else.

Mr. ROBINSON (Elgin)—Were they principally married people?

Mr. KENDALL—A great many of them.

Mr. ROBINSON—And their families, any little babies?

Mr. KENDALL—Mr. Robinson has made a statement, I am glad he has. I would like to point out that the Doukhobors some three or four years before they emigrated to this country took a vow that they would have no more children born in the condition of bondage under which they existed in Russia, and of those 1,800 people landed in Halifax, I think there were only three babies, only three broke their vow.

Mr. WRIGHT—Allow me to supplement what Mr. Kendall has said in reference to these people. Renfrew is a junction point and every train stops there for some time. When I learned that there was a train load of Doukhobors going through, I went down and went through the train from one end to the other, and I may say I spoke to the conductor and he told me that things took place on that train that never took place on any other train since he was a conductor. That the women on every car invariably cleaned out and scrubbed the car and kept it perfectly clean and neat. He never before saw that take place and a cleaner class of immigrants he never saw in his life, and they were certainly fine built, healthy, robust people.

Mr. MCCREARY—I wish to supplement that and I would give as my authority Mr. Harry O'Connor, superintendent of terminals of C.P.R., at Winnipeg. When the Doukhobors came in a train-load at a time, he had 20 or 30 men at the station at Winnipeg to clean out the train.

They scrub them out and have the cars ready to go on west. Now for instance, some years there are 10,800 Ontario harvesters come in there; 10,800, I think, one year, came from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, from Canada east generally. I asked the

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question. How did the condition of the cars which the Doukhobors came in compare with the condition of the cars on which these Ontario excursionists came in?

The reply from Mr. O'Connor the foreman, who has 20 or 30 men working under him, was that the Doukhobors' cars were got ready in from 15 minutes to half an hour, that they only had to sweep them out, and that was scarcely necessary, whereas the cars in which the Ontario, the eastern excursionists, came out, took them from three to four hours each to clean out on account of the expectorations and tobacco juice on the floors and on the heating apparatus.

Mr. KENDALL—I would like to point out to the committee that the great Samuel Johnson on one occasion before he had ever seen the Scotch people, wrote a description of them, a very horrible one, but after he visited Scotland, he took that all back, and a great many people who have said a great deal about the Doukhobors, without knowing anything about them, will have to take back some things that they have said.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I would like to ask Mr. Pedley whether he had an agent with the Doukhobors from the old country on the steamship or not?

A. A government agent?

Q. Yes.

A. No.

Q. Well then, how can you come to us, when you had no agent with them, and say that you had no report against them, during the passage over. You couldn't possibly have one when you had no agent with them, as a matter of course. We have had testimony about the Doukhobors and about their habits, but most of you know Mr. E. G. James, the C. P. R. agent in the North-west, and he gave his opinion about them which was published in the *Montreal Witness*.

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. Read the retraction of Mr. James of that same article before you read the article.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I have not seen it at all. I did not know he had made a retraction. Mr. James says, "these Doukhobors are lazy, they would a great deal rather fish than work."

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. Read the *Montreal Star* report of what Mr. James said.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I did not see it. I saw this in the *Montreal Witness*, and I quote it because it is a government paper. Here is what he says about them : "Mr. James has come into personal contact with the Doukhobors and the Galicians, has studied them at first hand. The Galician is a better worker than the Doukhobor but he is fearfully dirty. He has been employed on the C.P.R. lines. He works well but he is covered with vermin. No English-speaking navvy or labourer will go near a Galician camp. English-speaking men as a first experience have come to the office for their money rubbing themselves all over, and calling the Galicians by names of the most uncomplimentary sort. Mr. James thinks the Galicians in time will make good settlers, but he is emphatically of the opinion that Canada should have no more of them. The Doukhobors are in another category. They are clean. They seem unable to endure much hardship as yet, but that is because they have not been in the habit of eating meat. They are learning the taste of it, however, and when they become meat eaters, there will be more chance for them in the North-west. They are, however, rather lazy and prefer fishing to working."

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When Mr. James was informed that there were 3,000,000 Galicians who desired to come to this country, he said: 'Well, it will be the worst possible policy to bring them here. We have quite enough of the stamp.' 'Three million Galicians,' echoed George Ham, head of the publishing department of the C.P.R. 'Then farewell to British institutions.' Now then, I have looked diligently through the papers to see what was said about the immigration ever since the matter came up, and I have not come across the retraction. This statement was made, I understand, in a sort of private way, and the reporter overheard the statement which was not made for publication, hence it looks to me as though it is more likely to be correct than if it was given for publication, because it was the private opinion of the C.P.R. official, who might not tell what he thought if he knew it was going to be published.

By Mr. McCreary:

Q. Why not call Mr. Ham?

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. I would like to see this matter settled, there are three or four gentlemen, members of the committee, who have given their personal testimony of these people, and our friend from Lennox, who does not seem to have seen any of them, has also given his opinion. From what I have learned in listening to the debate and from what I have read in the newspapers, I believe they are a really good class of people.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. What does Mr. Oliver say about them?

By Mr. McCreary:

Q. What he says is about the Galicians. He has not seen the Doukhobors. He spoke about them the other night. I would like to have this matter settled some way or the other. Call Mr. Ham or Mr. James.

By Mr. Boyd:

Q. If you are going to call anybody get some of our Canadian people that are living near them and ask them what progress they are making. No man who saw them when they were cleaned up in the way Mr. McCreary speaks about can speak of them as the settler can who has to live alongside of them and who cannot get schools and churches because they are not of the same class of people and will not join with them. I have been twenty years in Manitoba, and the position is the same as it always was since 1882. We should not have more of these people put in there than our own population can absorb. In attempting to bring more than that in you are not going to gain the same results. In the first place, they are not going to receive the advantages the early settlers would be able to give to them, if they came in in smaller numbers. I think the department has found that out. You have heard a lot about these Barnardo boys and what bad boys they are. I have had ten of them and have three of them now, and better boys I never had. It largely depends on whose hands they get into. Put even boys from eastern Canada into the hands of people who want to get 15 hours work out of them, and say that they did not hire them to teach them farming, and you will have the same results. We want English, Irish and Scotch, and Icelanders in that country, but we do not want 3,000,000 or 1,000,000 or a half a million of these foreigners.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FRIDAY, April 26, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 a.m., Mr. J. H. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. FRANK PEDLEY, Superintendent of Immigration, was again present by request of the committee and resumed his statement, as follows:—

Mr. Wilson asked me to obtain information on several points for the committee. The question that I will answer is the amount of money that has been repaid by the servant girls under the item that we were discussing at the last meeting of the committee. The total amount repaid was \$922.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. That is nearly all?

A. \$1,200 was advanced, and up to the present there has been \$922 repaid.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Who paid the lady's expenses who went out there?

A. The department.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. That is Mrs. Livingstone?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. How much were her expenses?

A. I think they were \$50 a month and expenses. The next question that I answer is a statement of the cost of advertising in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, separately, for the year ending June 30, 1900. The advertising in Canada was \$1,813.25, in the United States it was \$31,319.16, and in Great Britain \$13,364.63.

Q. That includes Great Britain and Ireland, does it?

A. Yes.

By Mr. LaRivière:

Q. Does that comprise the cost of special editions of illustrated papers containing immigration matter?

A. No, that is advertising proper.

Q. That is advertising proper?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you got a statement of these special editions of local papers that were published?

A. I think I have, I will turn it up later on.

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By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You could not go on and define this in this way, the cost in England and Wales and the number of agents and all their expenses, and take the same in Scotland and Ireland and the United States?

A. That could be done.

Q. That information can be given?

A. Yes, as to the number of agents.

Q. I thought you would give us that anyway and the cost, to know what we are spending?

A. Of course the cost of each agency in the old country is given by itself in the Auditor General's report.

Q. Yes, in a way, but it is a good deal of trouble to pick it out of the report.

A. The next question I have to answer was as to Mr. McCreary. Mr. McCreary was appointed on the 1st of March, 1897, and he resigned on the 30th of September, 1900. His travelling expenses and living expenses for each year were :

From March 1 to June 30, 1897 (that closes that fiscal year) ..	\$199 62
The fiscal year 1897-8	134 00
The fiscal year 1898-9	408 25
The fiscal year 1899-1900.....	195 00

Q. Travelling and living expenses?

A. Travelling and living expenses. From the 1st of July to the 30th of September of the present fiscal year his living and travelling expenses were nothing.

Q. That is 1900?

A. No, the present fiscal year, which started on the 1st of July, 1900, and ends on the 30th June next; that is, to the time he resigned.

Q. He did not travel very much at any time?

A. Well, he had an occasional departmental trip to the United States, he was travelling quite a bit in the North-west and Manitoba, and travelling to Ottawa on departmental business. The total amount spent under his direction——

Q. In different years?

A. No—was \$149,861.03.

Q. Have you got how much it was last year?

A. No, I have not the years analysed.

Q. That was what was asked, as you will find by the evidence. I think he spent in the last year \$72,977 of that amount, which was a large proportion of it. I asked, and the evidence shows, that it be given for the different years.

A. I took down a note and got it done according to that. The reporter's notes did not reach me until too late to have the statement made in that form.

Q. How was this money spent? did he have carte blanche to spend it as he chose? You have the instructions given to him; I asked for them?

A. I have your letter.

Q. It was asked for in the evidence.

A. The instructions to Mr. McCreary cover a good deal of correspondence, which is being analysed. I may have it here this morning; the clerk in charge of that work is analysing it at present.

Q. How did he make his payments; take the last year, did the accounts come down here, or did Mr. McCreary give his own cheques?

A. Mr. McCreary has a credit established in the bank at Winnipeg, and the accounts come to him and are paid by him and then are transmitted to the department to be finally checked over at the head office.

Q. And what check have you on the payment there?

A. We have the check which is required by the department, and I am not sure but it is required by statute, that the official of the department who makes the expenditure must certify as to the expenditure. Then the propriety of the items will be checked over by the Commissioner of Immigration and if proper will be certified to by him.

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Q. But they are first paid for by the commissioner himself?

A. No, no, they are not paid for until the items are checked and the bills are sent to the commissioner.

Q. Well, he was the commissioner?

A. Yes, but the account will be probably contracted at some outlying section of Manitoba or the North-west Territories. It is certified to by the local representative of the department under whose direction the expenditure is incurred. Then the account is sent to Mr. McCreary, who checks it over and if satisfactory to him it is certified to and paid by him. Then it is transferred to the head office and passes through my hands or, if I am absent, some one acting for me, and the propriety of the item is once more examined into, and the account checked, and so far as the actuarial work is concerned, of course that is done in the Accountant's office and then the account is finally passed by the Deputy Minister and transferred to the Auditor General and by him checked over.

Q. How do you regulate, for instance, what he shall buy? There are all sorts of things charged in his account.

A. It is natural that a person holding a position of Commissioner of Immigration must have certain discretionary powers as to what is necessary for the carrying on of his immigration work. He may, for instance, have to secure medical attendance in cases of emergency outside of the regular medical attendance provided by the department. He may have to employ one or two extra men for a day or so in case of a rush of business. He may have to supply an urgent demand for one or two more tents to meet the requirements of people coming in. He may have to send any member of his staff or more than one member of his staff to some part of Manitoba or the North-west Territories, for the purpose of taking charge of a train load or car-load of immigrants, and seeing them properly settled. He may have to employ an extra land guide in cases where in his opinion the necessity arises, and it will be necessary for him to purchase provisions to be used at the immigration halls.

Q. Why should he purchase cows?

A. I think if you will examine the accounts on file at the office of the Auditor General as to the purchase of cows or horses, or harness or implements of any kind, it will be mostly in connection with the Doukhobors, and that of course was charged up to the Doukhobors, in the first place to the bonus which is paid into the hands of the committee at Winnipeg, and secondly, to the Doukhobors' land in case there is not sufficient money from the bonus to satisfy the expenditure.

Q. But you have already paid the bonus some time ago?

A. I am putting myself in the position of Mr. McCreary when he made the expenditures. The bonus on 7,350 Doukhobors would be somewhere about \$35,000 or \$36,000. That is a fund he could draw on for the purpose of furnishing whatever in his opinion or the opinion of the committee and the department, was necessary for the Doukhobors, and then beyond the amount provided by way of bonus there was an advance by the department amounting to somewhere about \$20,000 secured by a lien on their lands.

Q. Why would he have to buy apples?

A. You will find apples have been purchased, I think, mostly at the East Selkirk immigration hall.

Q. These were purchased at Winnipeg.

A. These were purchased there because there were a good many Doukhobors there. Four or five places were selected—East Selkirk, Brandon, Portage la Prairie.

Q. What did they buy them for?

A. Food.

Q. What price would be a fair price to pay for them up there?

A. I think they would run from four to six dollars a barrel up there.

Q. Up there?

A. I think myself that would be a good price, speaking from an eastern standpoint. Apples were dear in eastern Canada that year.

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By Mr. Davis :

Q. You have to figure on the month. Some months they are very high and some months they are very low?

A. Yes.

Q. I have known them \$15 a barrel.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Would you be surprised if he paid \$13.65 a barrel?

A. At first blush I might be, but perhaps not after examining the facts.

Q. It does seem to me it is pretty expensive food?

A. If the apples were bought for the Doukhobors, and the Doukhobors were satisfied to pay that, of course it was no concern of the departments'.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Will you find that out?

A. I say that the Doukhobors' money, the bonus that was paid on the Doukhobors was placed in the hands of a committee.

Q. I suppose that the Auditor General's report will be right, for one barrel of apples?

A. On what page would that be, please?

Q. L—34. J. A. McKerchar, Winnipeg, apples, 1 bbl. \$13.65?

A. Yes, I think you will find that all this stuff, I am speaking now without the account before me, that these apples.—

By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. Were these apples dry or green?

A. I say it is pretty hard to answer these questions, unless you have the items here of the account. The accounts are all produceable, and have been produced, I understand, before the Public Accounts Committee simply for the purpose of examining them.

Q. Yes, I looked at some of them but it was a very laborious process.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. If they were dried apples they were cheap at \$13.65?

A. I have not the accounts. Of course if I brought all Mr. McCreary's accounts covering three years, it would require an express wagon.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I examined some of them and it is very difficult to tell, since they are called by the same name and very different prices are charged, and unless you had an expert present it is very difficult to tell?

Q. Can you let me know the cost of locating the Doukhobors? I have not been able to find that out?

A. The fourth question was with regard to the assistance rendered the Galicians during the last winter. I have made inquiries at the office here and the report has not yet been received from the west. It may be some time before that report is in, so I am not in a position to furnish the committee with that information this morning. I have here also a letter appointing Mr. Smith.

Q. Before you go any further, you say this amount is for advertising; does that include the distribution of these pamphlets?

A. No, the advertising is classified by him here as—

Q. Well, what I would like to have, Mr. Pedley, is a statement of the different agents, the number of them: for instance in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland and on the Continent, how many there are, their salaries, what it cost for advertising,

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what it cost for literature and for distribution, and then the total cost; and the same for the United States, the cost in the United States, the number of agents we have, their salaries, number that are paid by commission and the cost in each case, the amount we pay for advertising, the amount for literature and the cost for the distribution of literature, and the whole expense; and then I want a summing up of the whole expense by countries, and the grand total; you can give us that at next meeting.

A. I think I can give you most of that now. I will finish my answers to your questions. On the 18th January a letter was written appointing Mr. J. Obed Smith, the present Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg. It is as follows:

OTTAWA, Jan. 18, 1901.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that you have been appointed to the position of Commissioner of Immigration, at Winnipeg, at a salary of \$2,200 per annum.

Q. You were to give us his instructions.

You are to assume the duties of the office at once.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant

P. G. KEYES.

Secretary.

This is addressed to J. Obed Smith, Esq., the Russell House, Ottawa. Mr. Smith was in Ottawa at the time and he remained in Ottawa for several days after the letter of appointment was written. He was in daily communication either with the Deputy Minister or with myself with reference to his duties, and the papers and files relating to the work in Manitoba and the North-west Territories were placed at his disposal and he went through them with a great deal of care, finding out from them how the work was carried on in the west, what was done by and through the Winnipeg office, and any matters that he wanted an explanation about which could not be ascertained readily from the correspondence on the files, he consulted either the Deputy Minister, myself or the officer of the department in charge of that particular branch of work. After his being here a week or ten days after his appointment he was probably well informed as to the nature of his duties.

Q. Before you leave that, do you mean to say he went away without any written instructions?

A. So far as I am aware, at that time, there was no letter of instruction except that letter I have just read, which was a letter of appointment, but his duties, as I say, were outlined for him, as I have informed the committee.

Q. Is that common in the department, to give verbal instructions and not written instructions?

A. I cannot answer that by yes or no. I must answer that the instructions received by an agent on appointment will depend largely on circumstances. If we appoint an outside man, who has not had knowledge of the work, his duties will be outlined more fully. Mr. Obed Smith had lived in Winnipeg for some time, knew the conditions there and the general scope of our work, was in Ottawa at the time, and received very fully all the information necessary to enable him to enter upon his duties.

By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. What were his experiences in the west?

A. I do not know; I knew in a general way that he was a resident of Winnipeg, and I knew that he was a practising lawyer there.

Q. How long was he living there?

A. I do not know how long he was living there.

Q. How long was he Liberal organizer?

A. I do not know how long he was Liberal organizer.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Had he anything to do with the Department of the Interior?

A. With the Department of the Interior?

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Yes?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. He could not have a very intimate knowledge of the work itself except what he could gather from the files?

A. I do not say Mr. Smith had an intimate knowledge of the files or the department work, but he had a pretty fair knowledge, I should presume, from living in the west, of what work was being done in a general way in the carrying out of our policy.

By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. But still you do not know how long he was living there?

A. No, but I met him there two years and a half ago, so he has been there that long.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. I suppose Mr. McCreary knew his qualifications?

A. Mr. McCreary knew his qualifications, yes.

Q. Did he recommend him?

A. I cannot speak as to that.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. Was Mr. Smith a Liberal organizer at the time of his appointment or just prior to his appointment, do you know?

A. I cannot say as to that.

Q. Did you ever know him to be Liberal organizer?

A. I cannot say, I never had anything to do with him as Liberal organizer. Of course it will be understood—I have not yet told the committee as I intended to do when I was interrupted—that Mr. Smith is in daily correspondence with the department and instructions are continually being given to him by the department as to the performance of his duties.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I should say that is important, as it is so easy where verbal instructions are given for an officer to say that he did not understand the instructions in such and such a way. It does seem to me that a great department like the Interior, when it appoints a principal officer, should have some instructions printed or written and let him live up to them. It would be better than verbal instructions.

A. I was to explain the expenditure at the Winnipeg office. The expenditure that is made from the Winnipeg office is a monthly expenditure. Estimates have to be furnished before the amount of money he requires, or the proportion the department thinks ought to satisfy him, is placed at his disposal.

Q. Just the same as Mr. McCreary's?

A. Somewhat similar. Of course, the policy of the department may vary in detail, so far as this is concerned.

By Mr. Ingram :

Q. Did Mr. Smith take Mr. McCreary's place?

A. Mr. Smith succeeded Mr. McCreary.

Q. You don't know by whom he was recommended?

A. No, that will have to be obtained from the head of the department, not from me. With reference to Mr. Smith or any officer in charge of an important branch of work such as he is, he must of necessity grow into his work. You cannot, by written instructions, unless you have a whole volume, cover all the details of an office of that kind. He must grow into it by degrees, and is invested with certain discretionary power to deal with matters as they arise. But the general principle is laid down by verbal

instructions from the department, and also by the correspondence passing between him and the department daily.

One of the members of the committee asked me the other day, I think it was Mr. Clancy, for a statement of arrivals by nationalities from the United States. That information I have not yet been able to obtain. I question whether I shall be able to give it as asked by him. The classification of people from the United States is generally United States citizens or people from the United States. There is no line of distinction drawn amongst the various people of the United States who at one time may have been proved of a distinct nationality, such as we have on the continent of Europe. There we have the Frenchman, the German, the Austrian, the Swede, and so forth. That does not obtain in the United States, except in a very slight degree.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I think you told us the other day you could tell pretty largely the nationalities?

A. Yes, I fancy that by an investigation of the applications for homestead entry, we might be able to arrive, with a fair degree of accuracy, at the nationalities of the applicants, but that, as I think the committee will agree, would be almost an endless task to undertake.

By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. Do you not make a distinction of those of Canadian birth?

A. I think, in the tabulated form for homestead entries, you will see that there is a classification something along that line, but whether it is made so as to enable us to say how many Canadians have returned from the United States, is a question.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I do not think that the homestead entries are for that purpose. They would show Canadians from the older provinces.

A. I think you will be liable to confusion, if you were to include in the item those coming from the United States as Canadians.

By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. I think it would be very interesting to know the number of returned Canadians of Canadian birth coming back from the United States as distinguished from those of other birth. It would be very interesting.

By Mr. Fowler :

Q. You keep separate all those from the United States?

A. Yes; but very many of the Canadians going to the United States twenty-five years ago, became citizens of the United States, and are now returning to Canada as United States citizens.

Q. They would be of Canadian birth, although naturalized citizens of the United States.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. All that will be shown in the census?

A. Yes, the census will show all about that. Of course, I think that would be putting a large amount of work upon our officers, which would furnish very interesting information, but, at the same time, information which we consider, to a certain extent at least, is outside of the field of immigration proper.

Q. Have you a classification for the occupation of these people from the United States, whether they are labourers or farmers or mechanics?

A. Yes, as far as we can we try to classify the agriculturists from all others.

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Q. Speaking generally, what classes are you getting from the United States?

A. From 90 to 95 per cent of arrivals from the United States are farmers, either the owners of farms whose children are grown up and wish to remain on the farm, but on account of the scarcity or dearness of land, are not able to secure sufficient for their own maintenance, and are coming to this country where land can be bought much more cheaply or they can obtain it under the homestead system. There are quite a number of others who are tenants in the United States, and they are coming here where they can be owners.

Q. How much money and what personal property did they bring in from the United States?

A. Of course, I am only speaking now in a very general way, because I think the customs would show what effects they brought in; I cannot be expected to be very accurate in this, but I should think that two or three million dollars would not be over the mark.

Q. But they must have brought a lot of money as well?

A. Some of them brought in very large sums of money.

By Mr. Ingram :

Q. You said that the census would show the birth of these people coming in from the United States. I was not aware that the census called for that information at all?

A. You understand, of course, I have nothing to do with the preparation of the schedules for the census, but I think, speaking from memory, that the census would show the foreign and native citizens in detail.

Q. That is altogether different.

A. I am not sure whether it all goes in. I am speaking in a general way.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. I would think it would be impossible to get the information in any other way?

A. The difficulty of obtaining the information asked for along that line from ocean ports is much less because the ship's manifest contains the nationality of all passengers and the manifest is handed to our officers, but 100 people may board a train at St. Paul and come into Canada, scattering to different places, and have no certificates and no registration, and we have no way of telling the nationality, although we try to keep track of them.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. How many came from the United States altogether last year?

A. For the fiscal year covered by the present published report of the department, the arrivals from the United States were between 8,000 and 9,000, but for the calendar year about 15,500.

Q. And do I understand that 15,500 brought over from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of effects?

A. Yes, from the State of Nebraska we had last year some 1,500 or 1,600 people, whose effects, I think, were in the neighbourhood of \$700,000.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. Bringing all their household effects, which they can get entered free.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. That would make them pretty well off in their own state?

By Mr. Davis :

Q. I have known some of them worth \$25,000 come to my district.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. There are not many worth that who move from one country to another? It is a pretty general statement between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

A. It is a general statement so far as I am concerned, because in our department we can only get that information from our agents, who report from time to time the number of people who have come through from their district and about what they had in money and effects. But to ascertain it accurately, according to the system of record-keeping in effect, we would have to look to the Customs Department, as the record is kept there.

By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. And you do not include the cash?

A. That deals with the effects only coming in as reported by the Customs authorities. Another question that was asked me at the last meeting was as to the number of settlers at Port Arthur for the six months ending June 30, 1900, in connection with Mr. Burriss' work. The answer to that is that 247 people came from the United States to this district in that time, with eleven car loads of effects and stock, some families bringing 300 pounds, while others came up to 1,000 pounds of stuff.

Q. In weight?

A. Yes, in weight, not currency; they came from the United States. I have already stated that fourteen car loads of effects were handled from eastern Ontario. I think that disposes of all the questions except the petition of the Doukhobors. I have not been able to lay my hand on that, but I will see before the committee rises.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. I suppose you get, or do you get, reports from your agents in the North-west as to the condition of the immigrants you have settled there?

A. We have reports from our general colonization agent, Mr. C. W. Speers, whose business it is to travel from one end of the North-west to the other, visiting the various districts settled and reporting to the department after each visit how he finds the settlers, what he knows about the people when they came, and what progress they have made.

Q. What report does he make about the Galicians and Doukhobors?

A. The report about the Doukhobors and Galicians has, he notes, shown them to have made very satisfactory progress, and to be in a fair way to succeed in life in that country. His report says: 'I beg to say that the colonies settled in western Canada, generally speaking, are making excellent progress, they are fast becoming Canadianized, adopting our usages and customs and rapidly acquiring the English language, and it is generally conceded that they will make useful settlers. They are industrious and frugal, and have given the best satisfaction where they have been employed as labourers. The railway officials that have had thousands of them employed in different parts of the country speak in the highest terms of their work as workingmen, and we have about 800 of them doing harvest work in the grain fields of Manitoba that are highly spoken of on every hand.'

By Mr. Ingram :

Q. Does that apply to the Alberta district as well?

A. To the Alberta district as well; the information we have about the Galicians who have settled in Alberta is that they are making satisfactory progress, that they have gone in for the most up-to-date implements and methods, and that they have competed at the fall shows and have carried off the prizes; and that the first load of threshed wheat brought into Edmonton last year was brought in by a Galician, and that they are making very material and satisfactory progress.

Q. Have you heard Mr. Oliver's opinion?

A. I have heard Mr. Oliver's opinion expressed in various words and various ways for the last three years.

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By Mr. LaRivière :

Q. What do you mean by various ways ?

A. Sometimes in the House, sometimes in his paper, and sometimes in private interviews.

Q. You do not mean he changes his mind ?

A. I do not say he changes his mind.

By Mr. Fowler :

Q. He maintains his tone ?

A. I do not know about that.

By Mr. Ingram :

Q. You have given the departmental opinion as made to you from your agents, and I simply ask you if you have heard any opinion of Mr. Oliver's, who is the representative of Alberta ? I understand he entertains different views from those you have given us.

A. I don't know, I do not understand so.

Q. I understood Mr. Oliver to say that he is not favourably impressed with the Galicians and Doukhobors.

A. That is not on account of their material progress.

Q. That is his opinion.

A. As I understand Mr. Oliver, he considers that the Galician is not the dominant force in his own country ; that the German is the dominant force there.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. He says here : 'The German of Galicia is a German such as he is everywhere. He is a man of dominant race, of untiring energy, of great foresight : he is a man of sterling honesty and reliability, whether he comes from Germany, from Galicia, or anywhere else. He is a German and a citizen of the highest character. He is not only a producer, he is a citizen ; but the Galician or the Doukhobor, who have been reared under different circumstances which did not permit them to know what free government is, who know nothing of government, except that government is tyranny, these people, let them be ever so good, cannot be citizens, as we would wish them to be citizens.'

A. Mr. Oliver may——

By Mr. Davis :

Q. I do not say whether or not these Germans are the dominant element, but Mr. Oliver made the statement in the House that the Galicians were being crowded out of Austria by the German races, and that the government of Austria were trying to get rid of them, and were trying to shove them off on the United States and Canada : have you any knowledge of the truth of that statement ?

A. The information the department has with reference to that phase of the question is that the government under which the Galicians live is not anxious that they should leave the country, that it does not encourage, in fact that it discourages the emigration of these people from Galicia. If they have observed certain conditions, such as military service and so forth, they are at liberty to leave the country, unless the government takes overt action to prevent them. You cannot carry on immigration work in Germany, but Germans are leaving that country all the time.

Q. Can you carry it on in Austria ?

A. No. You cannot carry on emigration work in Russia, either, but people are leaving Russia, all the time.

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By Mr. Fowler :

Q. The Austrians are glad to get rid of them, are they not?

A. No.

Q. They are coming in large bodies and they could stop them : they could not leave clandestinely.

A. There is no need for them to leave clandestinely.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. As I understand it, you cannot carry on an emigration campaign in that country but the people come of themselves ; is that correct?

A. That is correct.

By Mr. Fowler :

Q. Do you not have agents in Austria?

A. No.

Q. How do you get them, do you not have agents looking after them at the point of departure?

A. What do you mean by the point of departure?

Q. The point of departure in their own country.

A. They leave at various points : we have no agents there.

Q. Nor in Germany?

A. Nor in Germany.

Q. Nor Russia?

A. Nor Russia.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. The point of this is this, that some gentlemen here have cited Mr. Oliver's opinion about the Galicians to go to show that they are not as desirable a class of immigrants as Mr. Pedley would have us believe ; they quote him as being a public man's opinion. I contradict this, because Mr. Oliver's opinion is not worth much, because he has said that the Austrian government is anxious to get them to leave, whereas it is shown by Mr. Pedley that it is not so, that they do not want them to leave. If Mr. Oliver's statement is weak in one case, it must be weak in the other.

By Mr. Ingram :

Q. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask if Mr. Pedley agrees with the representative of the Alberta district in this House in reference to these people : this is what Mr. Oliver says 'that he did not believe the statement that these people have added to the prosperity of the country,' that is one of the statements he makes about these Doukhobor people.

A. He states that they have not added to the prosperity of the country?

Q. Yes.

A. My opinion is that they have added to the prosperity of the country.

Q. Mr. Oliver says that the lands of the west are tied and settlement is deterred by the presence of these Doukhobors and Galicians 'who cannot become in any sense citizens of this country, as we would wish them to be, to take part with us in the building up of the civilization and the social system,' and 'who are too good to conform to the laws of this country.' Mr. Oliver says that, 'speaking on general principles, any people who are too good to conform to the laws of this country, are too good to live in this country, and we do not want them at any price,' because they are not prepared to be the same as the ordinary citizens of this country who are prepared to take up arms and defend the rights of citizenship. Mr. Pedley, do you agree with the sentiment of Mr. Oliver?

A. There is one portion of Mr. Oliver's statement you read from, which I did not quite catch, about their not being good enough to live in this country.

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Q. He says 'in regard to the Doukhobors, I wish to say, speaking, of course, without having such an intimate knowledge of them, but speaking on the general principle that any people who are too good to conform to the laws of this country are too good to live in this country, and we do not want them at any price.'

A. Did he say they do not 'conform to the laws of this country.'

Q. I believe the impression is that they are probably here subject to a certain agreement that they are not to take up arms in defence of the country.

A. If Mr. Oliver were correct in his statement, but he does not say so, he puts it in the subjunctive. He says 'if they are too good to abide by the laws of the country,' in other words, 'if they are not law abiding citizens they should not be here.' We are practically agreed upon that, but I do not wish to be misunderstood as stating that they are not conforming to the laws of the country. They are conforming to the laws of the country.

Q. He ends up in this way, 'I tell you there is no question that the people of the west feel more strongly on, than this immigration question, and there is nothing that they more earnestly resent than the idea of settling up the country with people who will be a drag upon our civilization and progress.'

A. He does not specify which nationality is a drag upon the country.

Q. I take it to be both the Doukhobors and Galicians.

A. Well, but he does not state so, it is a very general roundabout way to get at it.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. He does at the beginning of his speech.

A. Everybody will agree with Mr. Oliver, or anybody else, that we do not wish to bring people here who will be a drag upon the civilization or progress of the country; that is a general principle, but I do not wish it to be understood that we consider that either the Doukhobors or the Galicians are either a hindrance to the progress of the country or a menace to civilization. If those that are coming here are as good as those that have come here, there is no reason why there should not be a good many more of them here.

Q. You differ from the Minister in that opinion?

A. No, sir, I am in harmony with what the Minister has stated, and if you produce the *Hansard* containing the report of his speech, you will find that it is quite in harmony with what I have stated.

By Mr. Ingram :

Q. Do you say that the Doukhobors and Galicians are desirable immigrants?

A. I state the fact, that the Doukhobors and Galicians that have come to this country, as far as the department is concerned, are a progressive and a desirable class of people.

Q. Will your department encourage any more of them to come?

A. That is a question the future will have to determine. I have nothing whatever to do with that, at least I am not in a position to look into the future and see what the policy of the department will be.

Q. As far as you know no agent in Great Britain or Europe have instructions to encourage more of them to come here at the present time.

A. As far as I know no instructions have been given to the agents to discourage satisfactory European immigration.

Q. Of the Doukhobor or Galician stamp?

A. I am not aware that the Doukhobor or Galician has been singled out as not being a desirable class of immigrants to bring to this country.

Q. What we are trying to get from you is, whether your department is making any effort to encourage them to come here?

A. It is not making any effort especially to get the Doukhobors or the Galicians, but it is carrying on an immigration propaganda in the old country for the purpose of inducing a desirable class of colonists to come here.

Q. And that is including the Galicians and Doukhobors as well as every other class?

A. I say no classes have been specified.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. Are there any more Doukhobors left there?

A. I understood there were at least, that is before these came out, some 16,000 or 18,000, and about 7,350 came out here. The others are scattered in all parts of Russia, some of them in exile I believe, in Siberia; and we have no knowledge that any more are coming.

By Mr. Fowler :

Q. You have no idea whether we got the best of them, whether it was only a fair sample we got, or whether it was a superior class?

A. I know nothing, except in a very general way, of those who were left behind, and, therefore, I cannot very well make a comparison.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. How many Galicians are out there?

A. In Manitoba and North-west, I believe there are from 20,000 to 25,000 Galicians.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. What year did the first immigrants come from Galicia, or what year was the immigration from there promoted? Do you remember, Mr. Pedley?

A. The first year the Galicians came to this country was in May, 1896.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. There are 25,000 Galicians you say?

A. I think all told there must be 20,000 or 25,000.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. That question about the Doukhobors taking up arms, you do not know anything about, I suppose?

A. I know as a matter of history that the department has from time to time waived the regulations with regard to military service.

Q. The same thing applies to the Mennonites?

A. The same thing applies to the Mennonites.

Q. Or any other sect that the government wish to exempt?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. How many Mennonites are there in that country?

A. I do not know that the government has ever classified the Mennonites, but there are quite a number.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. I see from the report of the agent at Rosthern, Gerhard Ens, on page 153 of the report of the Department of the Interior for 1900 (No. 18 Immigration Report) I see by the report of your agent there, Mr. Ens, to the Commissioner at Winnipeg, that he gives a list of families that came in from Minnesota and a list from South Dakota?

A. Yes.

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Q. He mentions the amount of capital they brought in; one family had \$7,000, another family having brought in \$6,000, another \$16,000, and so on. Here are their names: John E. East and family, with \$2,500 capital; Jacob Andres and family, with \$1,500; Jacob W. Dyuk and family, \$2,000; Peter J. Loepp and family, with \$1,500; Peter Wiens and family, with \$1,000; Jacob Buller and family, with \$2,000; Peter P. Wiens, with \$500; Heinrich Qwiring and family, with \$1,000; Heinrich Williams and family, with \$7,000; Abram C. Weebe and family, with \$1,000; Isaac C. Lowen and family, with \$1,000; David A. Lowen and family, with \$2,500; Jacob P. Dyckman and family, with \$1,000; Jacob B. Wiens and family, with \$1,000; Jacob J. Gocksen and family, with \$1,200; Cornelius Williams and family, with \$6,000; Heinrich Sperling, a single man, with \$500; Peter D. Buller and family, with \$2,000, and six or seven other families of a like class.

Then from South Dakota there were: John Benner and family, with a capital of \$10,000; Peter Buller and family, with \$25,000; Johan Boese and family, with \$12,000; Cornelius Bayer and family, with \$2,000; John Kewassen and family, with \$1,000; Johan Goerzen and family, with \$1,500; N. Sfyoble and family, with \$2,000; Peter Paukratz and family, with \$1,000; John Baerg and family, with \$1,000; Isaac Adrian and family, with \$1,200; N. Patzlaff and family, with \$1,000.

Q. Now, of all the immigrants coming in from the Western States at the present time, is that the general state of affairs?

A. From the reports that we have of our agents, the report that Mr. Ens makes is a pretty fair sample of what the settlers coming in from the United States are bringing with them in money and goods.

Q. These are agriculturists, I suppose?

A. Yes, these are agriculturists; there may be an occasional merchant.

Q. They could not all be merchants because there are too many of them?

A. No.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. How many families have come in in that district, approximately?

A. I am not able to state how many families have come into the Rosthern district of Saskatchewan. Mr. Ens says: 'The following will give an idea of the number of settlers who came into the Rosthern district between January 1 and June 30, 1900,' and there would be about 35 families that came in as specified in this report.

By Mr. Davis:

Q. Did you notice how much they brought in?

A. No, I have not totalled it up. He goes on, 'About 7 additional families from the state of South Dakota have arrived whose names I have not yet obtained. We also had several families with means from North Dakota. From the state of Nebraska we received, families with a capital of \$12,000, and from this state we had delegates who have taken up about twenty homesteads, and have bought about as many quarter sections of railroad lands in this district, so that there are good prospects of getting settlers from that state hereafter. Some of them are here now building houses and stables for their cattle.'

By Mr. Blain:

Q. How about the Galicians who have come in? Do they have much money or settlers' effects?

A. Well, of course, so far as settlers' effects are concerned, they have personal luggage. The expense of moving their personal effects from the interior of Europe to the seaports by the overland route and then by sea, is pretty expensive, so they generally limit their effects to what would be commonly known as luggage, consisting of clothes and blankets, &c.

Q. No household effects?

A. Well, in some cases they do, but in most cases they limit it.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. To what they can carry on their backs?

A. Just what they can carry.

By Mr. Blain:

Q. Do they have much money?

A. Well, they must have money because they manage to get along without asking for any help. It is pretty hard to get any information out of the Galicians about their means. If you or I were to land in a foreign country we would not be inclined to tell how much money we had.

Q. I see here in Mr. Ens' report he says:—'About one hundred families of Galicians have been settled near Fish Creek and in the Carrot River District this summer, who had about \$10,000 when they came.' So that would be about \$100 for each family.

A. Yes, they run from about \$100 up to as high as \$600.

By Mr. Davis:

Q. From Mr. Ens' report I see the number of families is about thirty-five and the amount about \$90,000?

A. Yes. The reports from our agents in the United States, with whom the department is in close touch, because they are directed from the head office, is that the immigrants coming in are not those who are poor, but that they are gradually making an inroad on the best class of farmers, who are coming into Canada and finding out that they can make a safe investment for their money. So we have well-to-do men, ranchmen, coming in here and leasing or acquiring the use of large tracts of land.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. The people in the United States are becoming dissatisfied and from representations made to them they find Canada is the better country to live in and they come with all their goods and chattels?

A. Yes, there is no doubt that is a reason, and the land pressure is so great, also. All or nearly all the desirable free land has gone, and whenever an Indian reservation or a new piece of land is thrown open you find a large number of American citizens flocking in there and camping around it for months before it is opened. Then taxes are high, and conditions of life are not as favourable as with us, and they want to move along the line of least resistance.

Q. They are a good class of settlers.

A. I think the public are satisfied that they are desirable settlers, and as far as the department is concerned there is no more desirable class of immigrants than come in from the United States.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. What position does Mr. Fabre occupy in Paris now? Is he an immigration agent?

A. He is a sort of general agent, as I understand it, and he is connected with the immigration branch of the department to the extent that we pay him about \$1,000 a year for the publication or assistance, in the publication of the Paris edition of *L'Canada*. I think you will find in the Auditor General's report an item of \$1,000 charged up for that.

Q. Then he gets a large amount from another source?

A. I do not know how he is paid over that, all I know is about the immigration department.

I think that disposes of the questions with the exception of one or two, the answers to which I will have probably at the next session of the committee. That also disposes of the statement, the general statement, that I was making in so far as Canada is con-

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cerned, that is particularly the Canadian end of the work. I subdivided the work last year into the Canadian, the United States, and the European sections.

Q. I do not know whether you have this question or not, that I asked you to answer, but I would like you to give us the cost of the Canadian work, to bring that in separately, as well as the cost of the work in the other countries, at the next meeting.

A. You mean the total cost in Canada of the immigration work for all kind of services.

Q. Yes.

A. Yes. If the committee is through with that section I will now take up the United States work.

SALARIED AGENTS OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have in the United States ten salaried agents, and 250 local commission agents.

Q. You have reduced them both, have you?

A. No.

Q. You had 256 last year, local commission agents, I think, and 12 under salary.

A. Well, we have thirteen state agents altogether, ten of whom are on salary and three are on expense allowances, I think, so that probably accounts for it. We have not reduced the number of commission agents, that is not exactly the word to use.

Q. There are about six dropped off.

A. Well, their appointments are being cancelled, and other appointments are made from time to time, so that there is scarcely the same number exactly to be found on the list from month to month.

Q. It is practically the same, then?

A. Practically the same. The salaried agents are:—M. V. McInnes, Michigan (Detroit).—I suppose you don't want the details.

Q. Yes, give us the details.

A. James Grieve is working in northern Michigan, at Sault Ste. Marie; J. S. Crawford, Kansas City, Missouri; Benjamin Davies, St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. Currie, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. J. Broughton, Chicago, Ill.; W. V. Bennett, Omaha, Nebraska; W. H. Rogers, Watertown, South Dakota; E. T. Holmes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chas. Pilling, St. Paul, Minn.

I also have a list of the commissioned agents, which is a long list, and which I can give you if you desire.

Q. Now, I see you have raised Mr. Grieve's salary during the year?

A. He is getting now, I think—

Q. \$1,300 and something.

A. About that, I suppose. I think he is getting \$125 per month now.

Q. He was getting \$100 before?

A. Yes, at the time of his appointment.

Q. I suppose there was some good reason for his increase?

A. I presume so. Then we have Mr. Swanson, who would probably be one of the fourteen you have reference to. He resides in Canada, and is a general travelling agent, and his work is done to a very considerable extent in Canada and in the United States, his Canadian work being done very largely in the Scandinavian districts in Alberta.

Q. Have you the total salaries paid to the salaried agents?

A. No, I have the monthly salaries here.

Q. You had better put in the amount in the evidence.

A. The Auditor General's Report will show that, the amount paid to each one, but I have the table.

Q. Will you put in that statement?

A. The salaries are as follows:—N. V. McInnes, Michigan, \$125 per month; James Grieve, Michigan, \$100 per month; J. S. Crawford, Missouri, \$75 per month;

Benjamin Davies, Minnesota, \$125 per month; T. O. Currie, Wisconsin, \$100 per month; C. J. Broughton, Illinois, \$75 per month; W. V. Bennett, Nebraska, \$75 per month; W. H. Rogers, South Dakota, \$75 per month; E. D. Holmes, Indiana, \$100 per month; Chas. Pilling, Minnesota, \$100 per month.

The duties of the American agents I have detailed to the committee before, and it will be found in last year's report. I recited it here, and it will be simply a repetition. There is an agent put in charge of a state, with headquarters at a central point in the state, and whose duty it is to put himself into communication with rural districts, hold meetings, deliver lectures, distribute literature and information, and to assist the people as far as possible when they have signified their intention of moving to Canada.

Q. Will you be able to give us the days they were in office and the days they travelled?

A. I think that has all been given. Is it not in the return made to the House?

Q. No, it has not been given.

A. I know I have given it.

Q. I think that did not come down to 1900?

A. I think it came down to June, 1900.

Q. Are you sure?

A. I think so; if my memory serves me right.

Q. When away from home you pay their expenses, but not when they are at headquarters?

A. That is the rule.

Q. Do you not vary it?

A. There may be cases.

Q. But that is the general rule?

A. Yes. Then the agents visit all the state fall fairs, as an important part of their duty, because the department is of opinion, from the best experience, that that is a very powerful or influential way of distributing information to would-be settlers.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. It is an easy way, and not very expensive.

A. Easy and not very expensive. The reports from our agents as to these fairs are very satisfactory. The advertising in the United States, as the committee will know, is under the direction of Mr. W. J. White, a practical man.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. And a pretty expensive one.

A. Well, the expenses which are charged up to Mr. White, it is fair to state to the committee, are not all personal expenses. Having had charge of the press excursions, the editors' excursions, every year he has incurred a great deal of expense in connection with these which appeared to be charged as against him, and if these had not taken place would have shown his expense to be very much less. His personal account for travelling and living expenses, I think if the committee examine them, will show them to be very reasonable.

Q. I see quite a lot here in the Auditor General at page L-14 for travelling expenses and pullmans?

A. Mr. White travels a lot, and when he travels must sleep and eat.

Q. They must travel a lot at night, for the pullmans cost as much as the fares?

A. Well, they travel a great deal.

Q. How about yourself?

A. I travel on passes.

Q. I see an item here charged against you for fares, \$68.55?

A. That is in the states. The Canadian railways, on account of my connection with the department, furnish me with passes.

Q. In the United States?

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A. No, in Canada; and I do not charge any travelling expenses, but I have to pay in the United States. Sometimes I get a pass over there as a personal compliment, but when I do I do not charge the fare.

Q. I see pullmans here for Mr. White cost \$519.05?

A. I think that is not all his personal expenses. I think some of that must have been incurred in connection with the press excursions.

Q. Well, we have no means of knowing?

A. His accounts will show. They will show what is his own personal expenses and what is on account of these excursions.

Q. Another item is baggage transfer, \$26.50?

A. Well, that is not baggage; he has paid the costs on exhibits coming to St. Paul.

Q. For board and lodging he charges \$1,117.65?

A. Yes; he has paid one or two bills in connection with the press excursions.

Q. There is a charge for that as well, "special supper to Press Association, half cost, \$150"?

A. Yes. It is just a question of policy as to whether an expenditure of that kind is not in the interests of the work.

Q. Oh, of course, it is a debatable question, there is no doubt about that.

ADVERTISING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A. Last year we advertised in 6,840 newspapers, having a circulation of over 7,250,000 copies per week.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. That is in the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. In connection with that, do you also have printed circulars?

A. Well, we have a large quantity of literature distributed—pamphlets, small atlases, fly sheets and occasionally the local agents get out dodgers for excursions wherever these are necessary.

Q. That is a good policy?

A. That is all done. They keep in touch with the railways and arrange for the running of excursions—one or two in the spring of the year.

By Mr. Blain:

Q. How much has been spent in advertising in the United States?

A. \$31,300.

Q. Would these pamphlets you speak of be printed in the United States?

A. No, that does not include pamphlets, that is newspaper advertising.

Q. How does that compare with the old country?

A. There is a difference of about \$17,000 or \$18,000.

Q. Well, what is the one and the other—what is the United States? It seems to cost double there?

A. The cost of advertising in the United States is \$31,319 and in the old country \$13,364. So far as that statement is concerned, it shows about \$13,000 for the old country and about \$31,000 for the United States. On the surface it would appear that we are spending, as you say, about double more in the states, but the advertising in the old country is done under a different system: it is done by the High Commissioner, who may have classified it differently; as far as we can analyse it, that is the amount.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you call the Galicians among your regular immigration which you would expect from year to year ?

A. Yes, that is to say there is no special work undertaken by the department to bring Galicians in more than any other Europeans. When I spoke of the Doukhobors being special immigrants it was because we first heard of them in the fall of 1898; they sent delegates out and in six weeks we had a large batch with comparatively no expense to the department.

Q. But a large expenditure after ?

A. Oh ! yes.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. Then with regard to the Galicians or the Doukhobors you do not undertake any special work without the authority of the department ?

A. No. If any special work is likely to arise it is submitted to the department, and if the department is satisfied that it is well to undertake it, it is done.

Q. But you give no instructions without the authority of the department ?

A. The instructions are made up here, the agents act under instructions. Besides this advertising we had published a three column article in 6,158 papers with a circulation of over 6,000,000 copies. This was an illustrated article on the growth of Canada and its advantages for settlement, which was published free by the papers.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What proportion of this money went to the papers ?

A. Which money ?

Q. This \$31,000 ?

A. That money went directly to these newspapers.

Q. How many newspapers ?

A. You will get it in the evidence. During the period covered by the report some 107 delegates visited Canada from the United States. The delegates are chosen generally in a community of farmers who are anxious to ascertain through some one with whom they are personally acquainted what the advantages of life are in Canada. The meeting is called by the agent and after his explanations are given two delegates from each section are appointed to visit Canada. Upon the department being notified of that, and with the petition appointing these delegates inclosed, we apply then to the railway for transportation for these delegates from the Canadian boundary to whatever points they desire to visit in the North-west or other portions of Canada. As a general rule transportation is granted and these delegates take a trip through the country and make a report to the department which is used by our agents in connection with their regular work. These delegates come from Montana, North Dakota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Vermont and three from Belgium, who came specially from Belgium to inspect, investigate and report.

LOCATION OF AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND EXPENDITURE.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. You have an immigration agent in Detroit City ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you get any immigrants coming from a city over to Canada ?

A. From the city of Detroit ?

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Q. Yes.

A. Very few.

Q. And how does your agent work there now, what does he do there. He has an office?

A. Yes, an office.

Q. And a secretary?

A. Well, he has a stenographer.

Q. How does he reach the community, the farming community?

A. By going out personally into the farming districts. Detroit of course is an important office. All the literature we send to the United States passes through the office, and all shipments from the United States here pass through his hands. Shipments coming to Ottawa come via Detroit. He is a medium of communication in a sort of general way between the department and the United States work.

Q. It seems to me that an agent at Detroit is too near the border line to have very much good result to Canada. I would think that an agent stationed 200 miles further in the country would be better?

A. We have had three agents in Michigan, Mr. Caven at Bad Axe in the Eastern part of Michigan, Mr. Greive first at Reed City, and then a little further on at Mount Pleasant and then we moved him to Saginaw, accordingly as the necessities of the case arose.

Q. Now is your department in a position to say about how many immigrants came through the efforts of these men located in the state of Michigan?

A. We are in a position to say about what number.

Q. Through the efforts of these agents?

A. We were able to point out the number that came from the States. Of course how far these have come directly through the efforts of our agents of course may be debatable ground.

Q. You have four in Michigan?

A. No three.

Q. Including the one in Detroit?

A. Including the one in Detroit.

Q. About how many from these three men?

A. During the period covered by my report we had only two in the state of Michigan. We moved Mr. Caven down into Columbus, Ohio. We had been working Ohio from Detroit but we thought the importance of the state required more than that, so we moved Mr. Caven down to Columbus, Ohio, and he was there to the time of his death. However Mr. McInnes reports that the number of settlers via Windsor, is 1,245.

Q. 1,245 that is from the state of Michigan?

A. Yes, Mr. Grievess reports too the total number 731.

Q. 731?

A. Mr. Caven's report will not be for the state of Michigan.

Q. He is a recent appointment?

A. This is for the first six months of 1900, from the 1st of January till the 1st of June.

Q. Now about what will be the total cost of these three men in the state?

A. The three men in the state, the total cost will be——

Q. For six months?

A. I should say about \$9,000 to \$10,000.

Q. For six months?

A. No, for the year.

Q. That will be \$5,000 for bringing in 1,976 settlers?

A. Well——

Q. I thought it was more than that?

A. The Auditor General's report will show the annual expenditure.

By Mr. Wilson.

Q. Mr. McInnes's office alone cost \$4,981?

A. \$4,000 for the year. That includes his salary.

Q. Mr. Grieves' was \$2,699, you say?

A. That would be \$2,699 for the year, \$1,300 for six months.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. That would be \$3,700 for 1,976 settlers? It is no use complaining about that. That is pretty satisfactory.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I would like to ask about the proposition mentioned in the newspaper, the statement that Mr. Preston had made a proposition to Lord Strathcona for the formation of a company with a capital of two or three million pounds for immigration purposes. That the interest was to be guaranteed on it for 25 years by the Imperial and colonial governments, a bonus to be paid by the provinces in proportion to the number of immigrants they get. Has that been reported to the office?

A. A report dealing with the scheme regarding immigration as carried on by joint action by the Imperial and Colonial Government has been submitted to the office.

Q. Of course you are not in a position to say what has been done?

A. The matter, I think, has not been concluded. I think the correspondence is of recent date.

Q. It got into the newspapers, that is all, and I did not know whether you had taken any action or not. Of course I suppose that is a matter for the Minister?

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. I see by the Auditor General's report, page L—16, that there has been \$1,341.17 paid to Rev. S. Houston. Who is Mr. Houston?

A. What page?

Q. Page L—16 of the Auditor General's report?

A. Mr. Houston is an agent sent over to the old country by the department for the purpose of engaging in immigration work.

Q. Is he there now?

A. I do not know where he is.

Q. When was he sent over?

A. He was sent over about September or October of 1899.

Q. Who is Mr. Houston, is he a reverend gentleman?

A. I should judge so from his title.

Q. What church does he belong to, do you know?

A. I do not know.

Q. Where was his former residence?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Well, what work did he do for this \$1,341?

A. He delivered lectures and visited personally sections of the old country, carried on immigration work generally.

Q. Where?

A. In Ireland.

Q. In Ireland altogether?

A. Well, he may have spent some time in England, in going there.

Q. Has he made a report?

A. I am not sure now, speaking from memory, whether there is a formal report. There is some correspondence in the department, which will indicate the work done.

Q. And you do not know what church he belongs to or where he resides?

A. No, that does not concern me; I am not objecting to the question, but it does not concern me.

Q. I am asking if you know it?

A. As a matter of fact I have no remembrance now.

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By Mr. Wilson :

Q. As long as he is pious you do not care ?

A. Yes, and keeps up the good reputation of the department.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. I see at page L—17 that Rev. Mr. Blais was paid \$561 on account of immigration expenses and so forth ?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is that reverend gentleman ?

A. The Rev. Mr. Blais is a gentleman who has been in the service now, I think, for about two years, and whose work is confined more particularly to the Eastern States but who has worked in some of the Western States, in Minnesota, and I am not sure whether he did not work also in Missouri and Dakota, as well as in Michigan and has been some of his time in departmental work in taking his immigrants up to the province of Manitoba.

Q. I see that the Rev. Mr. Burriss, on the same page, is paid \$914 ?

A. Well that \$914 is chargeable to Mr. Burriss' expenditure, but he has not been paid that for remuneration. That was the amount chargeable to that section of the work.

Q. What is he doing ?

A. Mr. Burriss has been immigration agent now for two or two and a-half years at Port Arthur, whose work in the summer has been in the Port Arthur district and in the winter has been in the United States.

Q. And he is on the permanent staff, is he ?

A. Well, Mr. Burriss' arrangement was that he was allowed \$50 expenses and his commissions. I do not know that you would call him permanent ; the word 'permanent' has a technical meaning in the civil service.

Q. There is also Mr. Gingras who receives \$50 ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is Mr. Gingras ?

A. Mr. Gingras was appointed about two years ago to take charge of the work in and around Sturgeon Falls. His appointment commenced on the 1st of July and before the end of the month he died, and that ended his connection with the department.

Q. And after that it was Rev. Mr. Gouin ?

A. Mr. Gouin is from Batiscan, Quebec ; he is now engaged in similar work.

Q. He gets \$500 a year ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Bell (Addington) :

Q. And still living ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. Then I see here the Rev. Mr. Morin, \$424.50 ?

A. Mr. Morin was in the service of the department for many years and left about a year ago.

Q. I see here that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway got \$8,000 'in payment of colonization services rendered and to be rendered ;' have you a regular contract for the work for that \$8,000 a year ?

A. I cannot say that we have a regular contract. The Quebec and Lake St. John Repatriation and Colonization Society have a large tract of land in and around Lake St. John, about 200 miles north of Quebec. They are carrying on a pretty active immigration propaganda, so far as their own efforts are concerned, and render service in the way of free transportation to settlers coming in.

Q. You have given them a grant of \$8,000, what do they do ?

A. The department has given them a grant of \$8,000, yes.

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COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Tuesday, April 30, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, was again present and resumed his statement.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Mr. Pedley, did you lay your hand on that petition of the Doukhobors yet?

A. I thought I had it here—I am just looking for it—but if I find I have not got it, I will get it for you. I could get it almost any time if a messenger were here to go for it. If I remember rightly, I had finished my statement with reference to the United States work, the last sitting. When the committee rose one of the members of the committee had just been asking me some questions from the Auditor General's report regarding some of the agents.

Q. Would it not be better to answer now the questions put to you at the last meeting to answer?

A. The question that was submitted to me at the last meeting of the committee was one that covers a pretty extensive examination of the records, and there are two or three clerks working on it now. I expect it to be over this morning.

Q. It is an examination of expenditure, that should not take long.

A. It is an examination to classify the expenditure, and because the classification of the department is not exactly the same as the question puts it, it means a complete revision of the records in order to give an adequate answer.

Q. Why, it is for England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and for the continent; that ought not to be difficult to make out?

A. It is not the difficulty. The expenditure in the old country is under the direction of the High Commissioner: his accounts come in from the different agents for salaries and contingencies, but we do not adopt the classification by countries. You will notice that in the Auditor General's report the classification is by individuals and headquarters in the different countries. A good deal of the expenditure in Canada, where the money is paid by departmental cheque, as for literature, is used in the United States, in the old country and on the continent; so in order to state to the committee what would be a fair amount for each country, we have to analyse the expenditure to find what amount was sent to each country. Suppose we get \$10,000 worth of literature here, and send half of that to the old country. The expenditure on account of the old country should include that, to be fair as to the amount of work being done and the expenditure.

Q. You get a good deal of printing done in the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. That is used, too?

A. Yes, that is used in England; the atlas forms the major part of our printing bill in the United States, the atlases large and small. The smaller atlas, intended for schools particularly, is sent largely to the old country, and as a matter of fact the old country should be charged up with that, a few have been kept in the United States for use when asked for, and a few in Canada. On account of that it takes time to work out the answer to the question, but I hope to have it here before the committee rises.

APPENDIX No. 1

LOCATION OF AGENTS AND ASSOCIATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Q. I asked you about the Self-Help Society. I notice a certain number have been brought to the country by their assistance, and I notice you said you did not do anything for them.

A. Only when they come under the bonus arrangement. Generally speaking, the societies have received a very large bonus from the government: the bonus is payable to a certain class known as waifs and strays not taken from workhouses or industrial schools. We pay a bonus of \$2 a head to waifs or strays coming here, whether pauper or poor children, who are not from workhouses or industrial schools. Now, I just wish to deal shortly and generally with the work in the old country, so far as it comes directly from month to month under the cognizance of the head office. The committee will understand that the High Commissioner, whose headquarters are in London, has the control of the old country work.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria):

Q. Who is your agent in Scotland?

A. The chief agent is Mr. H. M. Murray, at Glasgow. We also have Mr. Thomas Duncan, at Carnoustie, and Mr. John Grant at Dumfries.

Q. Have these been sent home here to see the country?

A. Mr. Murray, I think, has never been a resident, except temporarily, outside of Scotland. He has been here and has travelled considerably; he was connected with steamship companies for many years. Mr. Grant has lived here, and Mr. Duncan has lived for many years in Manitoba.

Q. Do they travel about?

A. Yes, I have here a number of places visited from month to month by old country agents, and it shows they are pretty active in travelling from one section to another of the districts in which they work.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. It would be interesting to know about the head offices: are the heads expected to attend there regularly, and what is to be found there?

A. The High Commissioner has a different office from the others.

Q. I am talking about Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool and so on?

A. At the Liverpool office, which is the port of embarkation of by far the larger number of those who leave the old country, we have Mr. Alfred Jury, who is the outside man.

Q. Who is the inside man?

A. Mr. G. H. Mitchell, who has been for many years in the service, who is a practical office man, understands the shipping laws and all the details necessary to enable him to handle his business in a seaport town.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Mr. Jury travels around the country and lectures, does he?

A. Mr. Jury travels around the country, lecturing, attending fairs, agricultural shows, agricultural meetings and exhibitions, and he also distributes literature as occasion demands. Mr. Mitchell looks after the receipt of all the literary material sent from here to be used in the old country, and also looks after the shipment of passengers, certifies to the passenger lists, the bonus lists, and takes general charge of the work in the city of Liverpool. He has a small staff of clerks, such as are necessary to enable him to carry on his work.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Is it his business to give information about the country, or is he well enough informed to do that ?

A. Yes, it is his business to answer all inquiries that are made.

Q. Is he a Canadian or an Englishman ?

A. I think he is an Englishman.

Q. Has he ever been in this country ?

A. I think he has, but not in my time, though. He has been a good many years in the service, and has grown up with the work, so that from an office standpoint Mr. Mitchell has been fairly well qualified to carry on his work.

Q. When was Mr. Jury last in this country ?

A. I think he has not been in the country since his appointment. He was here in the latter part of 1896 or the early part of 1897.

Q. You do not think it necessary for him to come and get information about conditions here ?

A. I think myself he does not lose anything by coming to the country occasionally.

Q. If he does not gain anything it is folly to bring him here ?

A. I beg pardon ?

Q. I say that if he does not gain anything by coming here it is folly to bring him here ?

A. I did not understand you.

Q. You say he does not lose anything if he comes here. If it does no good to bring him here, you had better leave him there, had you not, and save the expense ?

A. Well, it will be better for him to come here, of course.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :

Q. I think Mr. Jury had most information about mechanics and that class of people, and not about the agricultural people of Canada, when he was here. However, he may overcome that ; but he is not an agricultural labourer or farmer, and I do not know whether he is earning his money or not.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What was his trade ?

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :

Q. He is a tailor.

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. Was he not brought up on a farm ?

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :

Q. He might be, but I do not know.

A. Mr. Griffiths has his office in Cardiff, he has no regular assistants except such temporary assistance as may be required at certain times of the year. He is travelling a great deal.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Then there is nobody in the office when he is in the country ?

A. For some time after his appointment his house and office were the same, but latterly owing to the necessities, as he represented to the department, he has now an office in the *Western Daily Mail* building in Cardiff.

Q. Practically, he does not need an office then ?

A. I would not like to say that, because——

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Well, if there is no person there when he is away, and his principal business is travelling?

A. Of course, you must remember that travelling in Wales, as the Committee will understand, is quite different from travelling in Canada, the distances are much shorter, and he would likely be home three or four days in the week—if not the whole day, a part of the day at least.

Q. You might explain about the Dublin office, who there are there, and their duties generally.

A. In the Dublin office there are Mr. C. R. Devlin, who is the commissioner, and Mr. John Webster. Mr. Devlin is in charge of the Dublin work, and Mr. Webster is his assistant, and does a good deal of outside work, although one of them will be in Dublin most of the time in order to do the office work.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. How many Welshmen came out last year?

A. I think under the classification the Englishmen and Welshmen are combined. You will understand it is pretty difficult to say exactly how many Welshmen or Irishmen came, except in so far as we can find out by asking a person his nationality. We cannot tell by the point they started from, because they nearly all sailed from Liverpool. An Irishman may be living in England five or six years, and may have come out to Canada and he will classify himself as an Irishman, although not coming directly from Ireland.

Q. A good many of the Welshmen will be miners, I suppose?

A. A good many of them; from an examination of them I am satisfied that a great many of these miners have a practical knowledge of agricultural life.

Q. I am satisfied the miners will make good settlers if they come out and go on the land.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Are these offices expected to give a great deal of information out or are they reading rooms, or what is expected of them for the general public?

A. The general public expects that, when a Canadian government office is open in one of these centres, there they will be able to obtain information as to the country generally, or as to any particular section of the country, and that they will be able also to get information as to the steamship and railway rates, that they will be able to get letters of introduction if necessary to the immigration officials in this country, and will be put on the track of having their entrance into Canada made as easy as possible, and also obtain from the officials any documents in the way of literature which they may have and which are considered of use to the inquirers.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Do the steamship companies make any reduction to your immigrants in the passage?

A. The steamship companies have a stowage rate which is fixed at about \$25, and that applies to all parties coming steerage.

NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. They are not kept as reading room then, these offices, are they?

A. Not particularly so, the literature and reading matter that is sent over from the department is kept in the office but it is not a public reading room in the sense that you look at it.

Q. I see they spend a good deal of money for newspapers?

A. Yes, there is a good deal of money spent for newspapers.

Q. I see at Liverpool, it costs \$145.23 for newspapers.

A. Yes.

Q. That seems to me a good deal?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Who get the newspapers, the officials?

A. Yes; what page is that, Mr. Wilson, I will see.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Page L--15. There is the item there, 'Newspapers, \$34.96, Canadian newspapers, \$110.27, making a total of \$145.23 for newspapers.'

A. Well the Canadian newspapers of course have come pretty high because of the cost of postage.

Q. But if it not a reading room, and Mr. Jury is not there, only for a small portion of his time, and these other men must be very busy men, I do not see why the papers are needed.

A. Yes, but he often requires the papers, of course.

Q. Nobody would object to them having the leading papers, but everybody will object to the others being supplied.

A. They have the leading papers of the various provinces, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. These papers will cost, in addition to the annual subscription which runs from \$4 to \$6 a year, from \$8 to \$10 for postage.

By Mr. Ross, (Victoria):

Q. We pay \$6 for our papers.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I find we are paying for papers for agents from \$1 up to \$145 a year.

A. What?

Q. First I find Mr. C. J. Broughton, Chicago, page L--13, \$1; the next man is D. L. Caven, Bad Axe, Michigan, \$10; the next man is J. S. Crawford, Kansas City, \$4.25; the next is T. O. Currie, Steven's Point, \$5; then we come to Mr. Benjamin Davis, St. Paul, who paid \$15.35. Then we skip Mr. Duncan and come to Mr. Grieve and pay \$13.50?

A. Yes.

Q. Then we skip a couple and come to Mr. McInnes who has an important office, and there is only \$8 for him, and then we skip four or five and come to the old country?

A. There is no doubt about that, there is no doubt these officers are supplied with newspapers by the Department.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Even farmers get a daily paper now, the agents should have a newspaper or they would not know what is going on.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Why is there such a difference between \$5.01 at Dublin, and in Glasgow \$57.71 and in Liverpool \$145.23?

A. Liverpool of course is a much more important office in one sense than any others that we have in the old country work.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Yes, I quite understand that.

A. Because it is the distributing point of all the passenger traffic practically from the United Kingdom and the papers are absolutely necessary for them to keep in touch with their work.

QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Q. Well, the other day we had up another matter that I didn't think was satisfactorily explained, and I am going to bring it up again, that is the item 'Quebec and Lake St. John Railway in payment of colonization services and to be rendered.' Is this to be services to be rendered after the official year was up?

By Mr. Wright :

Q. How much money is it?

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. It is \$8,000?

A. That is on page L—17?

Q. Yes, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway?

A. We have paid the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway \$8,000 a year, I think, for the last three years.

Q. What does this part mean, 'work done and work to be done'?

A. It means that the Quebec and Lake St. John Colonization Society's work is a going work.

Q. Yes?

A. They don't finish up their colonization and report to the department and say 'we have done \$8,000 worth of work and want to be paid therefor, but we have been working for some time and are a going concern, and we ask the ——

Q. I do not think that is a satisfactory explanation. You only had the right to pay them for what they have done, not what they are to do.

A. That principle of payment is not carried out in the public service entirely.

Q. I do not see how the Auditor General passes one like that?

A. The Auditor General authorizes us to give an advance cheque to officers for travelling expenses, etc., otherwise they could not do their work.

Q. That is all right; but here is a company that is carrying passengers. They have a right to report and get paid, but why should they get paid in advance?

A. It is not exactly the railway, it is the Quebec and Lake St. John Society which is carrying on the work of colonization, and it is a going concern.

Q. It says the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway?

A. Yes.

Q. In payment of colonization services rendered and to be rendered?

A. The Quebec and Lake St. John is a concern, the one side of which is a railway and the other side a society. They not only run a railway, but they are settling up the districts in the northern part of the province of Quebec, in the neighbourhood of Lake St. John.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. A colonization society?

A. It is a colonization society.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. It does not say so here?

A. As a matter of fact, that is what it is. Whether this item is correctly stated or not, it is a going concern colonizing all the year round. In the winter it has its agents

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in the United States and anywhere where it can get settlers, and in the summer time it has agents looking after these people and settling them up in these districts, so that the \$8,000 granted to that society for services rendered and to be rendered would mean the \$8,000 is not entirely for past services.

Q. Have you any account in detail, or is it a bulk sum?

A. It is a bulk sum; they send in an annual report.

Q. You don't know what they are doing?

A. The report shows what has been done by the society, the number of people taken in and where they have settled, and we inspect the district once a year to see what work is being done.

Q. I didn't notice if that is in your report or not?

By Mr. Ross (Victoria):

Q. It is a detailed statement anyway?

A. They furnish us an annual report.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Is that in the annual report of the department?

A. I think so; it is in the annual report I made a year ago. I am not sure whether at the time I made the six months' report I had visited the district, but I visited it in August, and this report goes only to June and that may be the reason it is not mentioned in this report.

By Mr. Blain:

Q. Is it an annual cheque?

A. No; it is entirely discretionary in the department.

Q. I thought I understood you to say you had paid \$8,000 for several years?

A. I think we have made three payments.

Q. It would seem a little strange if they did exactly the same amount of work every year?

A. We are not paying them as much as they asked.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. The first payment was a railway grant.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. I have here 'in payment of colonization services rendered and to be rendered.'

A. That is the way it is entered in the Auditor General's report, and my explanation is that it is a going concern, and they keep on working before and after they get the \$8,000.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. On L—17 there is an item of \$1,950, Mr. Brisson?

A. Yes.

Q. He gets a salary?

A. He gets a salary of \$150 a month, which includes expenses.

Q. Yes.

A. That is, he has an allowance.

APPENDIX No. 1

THE COLONIZATION AND REPATRIATION SOCIETY OF QUEBEC.

Q. Yes, then what about the Paris Exposition?

A. The extra allowance for the Paris Exposition, \$1,000, a special grant made by the department.

Q. To whom?

A. To the Colonization and Repatriation Society of the province of Quebec.

Q. Not to him?

A. Not to him personally.

Q. Well, then, it does not follow he did this work at all, or was at the Paris Exposition at all?

A. Well, the society was represented at the Paris Exposition, I think chiefly by Dr. Brisson.

Q. By whom?

A. Dr. Brisson.

Q. How could he do his other work and be there too?

A. Of course, the society has several officers.

Q. He is an officer of yours, is he?

A. Not exactly.

Q. Do you pay their society?

A. We pay the society about \$2,400, so much goes to his expenses.

Q. And you have no control over him?

A. We have this control, that he reports to the society from time to time.

Q. The society must report?

A. He first reports to the society and the society reports to the department.

Q. There were several other documents that you were to get, have you them?

A. Oh, yes, there is the first item, \$1,950, covers thirteen months at \$150 a month; the extra allowance for the Paris Exposition, \$1,000, was made specially by the department.

Q. And expended by whom?

A. It was expended by the society, as I understood it, as the department understands it, and as it is there reported through its representative, Dr. Brisson, and I am not sure but I think another member of the society over there?

Q. Yes.

A. The \$600 towards the cost of the report of the Colonization Congress was a payment that was allowed by the department for this report, and for the receipt of I think it was 500 or 1,000 copies of the report, 500 copies of the report. The report was a volume about as large as this (holding up a copy of the report of the department of the Interior).

Q. A report made by the society, was it?

A. It was a report of the Colonization Congress—the report was got out and printed by the society.

Q. What did you do with this report?

A. These reports were distributed by the Department.

Q. To the members?

A. I cannot say, probably it was.

Q. It probably was, we get so many documents?

A. This was a large report, and the Department made this arrangement.

Q. There is another item there?

A. 'Three thousand copies of each of twelve numbers *Le Colonization Canadien*, \$300.' That is a publication gotten out by the society, dealing with colonization and immigration work, and they supplied 3,000 copies to the department for general distribution, for which we paid \$300.

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Q. Where did you distribute these ?

A. The distribution of these would be chiefly among the French Canadians in the United States, because they were in French.

Q. I would have thought they would have been distributed in France ?

A. Oh, no, these are not for France. Part of this comes to the department, and part is wrapped and mailed by the society and sent out by them.

Q. I did not catch the nature of that publication ?

A. It is a paper—the name is not given here quite correctly, I think it is *Le Colonisateur Canadien*—which is a French edition of the paper—the *Canadian Colonizer* would be about the English of it—and that is printed in French, dealing particularly with the province of Quebec and probably that section of New Ontario bordering on the Ottawa river.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Where is that published ?

A. I do not know who it is by, it is published by the society.

Q. If we pay \$300, we ought to know.

A. They furnish the paper, we approve of the paper and material, what printer or publishing house gets it out, does not concern us.

H. Have you a copy here ?

A. Not here, but there would be on file in the department.

Q. You say you paid \$1,000 extra to Dr. Brisson in connection with the Paris Exposition ?

A. Yes.

Q. Who authorized that ?

A. The Deputy Minister, I think ; it was an arrangement with the society at Montreal.

Q. Have you the correspondence ?

A. I have not the correspondence with me ; it would be on file in the department

Q. Is there correspondence on file ?

A. I suppose so.

Q. How are you able to say there was an arrangement of that kind ?

A. From my knowledge of what is going on in the department.

Q. Were you present when the arrangement was made ?

A. I do not know that I was present, but I received certain instructions in the regular routine of my work that \$1,000 was to be allowed in this connection for the Paris exhibition.

Q. This was in addition to Dr. Brisson's salary ?

A. In addition to the other allowances to the society.

Q. This seems to be his salary ?

A. There is an allowance of about \$2,400 made to that society, \$1,800 of which goes to Dr. Brisson for salary and expenses.

Q. When was that first made ?

A. It has been in force since my first connection with the department, three and a half years ago.

Q. And how long before ?

A. I cannot say.

Q. And you cannot say from more personal knowledge beyond hearsay ?

A. It would not be hearsay, it would come to me from the Deputy Minister.

Q. About this congress report, what was the arrangement made about that ?

A. The arrangement was to take so many copies and pay so much for the printing of this report.

Q. Is that arrangement in writing ?

A. I am not sure that it is in the shape of a formal contract, but the correspondence will show what the arrangement was.

Q. Will you let us have that ?

A. I will.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I see at page L—17 here, the payment to W. J. Patrick for services *re* Molikan movement, \$486.67 ; are these the people we have been talking some about on the Black Sea ?

A. The Molikans are a people who live in Southern Russia back of the Caucasus Mountains.

Q. What are you doing for them ?

A. They sent out three delegates last summer who made an extensive tour of the North-west, made a report, and went home again very well satisfied with the country as they saw it, and giving the department the impression that some of them might likely come to Canada and settle.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin) :

Q. Did your Department have charge of them ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Who is Mr. Patrick ?

A. I do not know ; I think the inspector of European agencies will be able to give you particulars.

Q. Do you know where I will be able to get a history of these people ?

A. The Molikans ?

Q. Yes.

A. I do not know ; I cannot say definitely, but I will ascertain.

Q. You will do better than two or three men in the library then ?

A. There is probably some information about them in the correspondence which took place. The delegates were certainly a very fine looking type of men, and should make good settlers.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin) :

Q. What do you call them

A. The Molikans.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. When were they here ?

A. In the midsummer of last year.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. What was the nature of the services for which this \$487 was paid ?

A. The nature of the service would be for this man to go to the Molikan district and make arrangements for the delegates to come out.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Are you allowed to distribute literature there ?

A. No.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. They were highly impressed with the country ?

A. They were highly impressed with the country and there is reason to believe some of them may come.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Where the authorities are opposed to emigration work being carried on by Canada, what means do they use to overcome it, for they seem to come : do they hold meetings clandestinely ?

A. Well, they have various ways of arriving at the truth. Of course there are the European press, the European postal service and European railways, and one means or the other is used to reach these people. I do not think they went there as agents.

Q. No, nominally they would not be.

A. Of course.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. Certain classes of people would be gathering information for the benefit of these people.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. Whereabouts is this settlement in Russia, is it in Siberia ?

A. No, it is in the southern part, near the Tiflis district.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I have made remarks here about a number of things, for instance here is page L—22, 'Dickinson & Andrews, \$2,000,' for various supplies. Who were these got for, or what was done with them, or are we to get paid back for them ?

A. Page L—22 ?

Q. Yes ?

A. 'Dickinson & Andrews, lantern slides, 157, \$109.27 ; map of Canada, \$45.50 ; maps of Yukon and British Columbia, \$21.40 ; total, \$135.17.' These were sent over to the old country, to the Commissioner two years ago. There were nearly 1,700 lantern slides. The High Commissioner and the agents through the High Commissioner had been asking the department for lantern slides, for use in their illustrated lectures, so we got out what we thought was a pretty complete set of lantern slides which would give a very fair view of Canada, from one ocean to the other, including the older settled portions of the country as well as the newer.

Q. And are they in use now ?

A. They are in use now. Of course we are getting lantern slides all the time, but after we once have in a good stock, those we get in after that are more as a sorting list.

Q. Is it your custom to pay moving expenses to a man going from one part of the country to the other ?

A. The custom is to pay the moving expenses when a man is transferred, unless there is an increase of salary given him, in which case we do not pay it.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. Who has the custody of the lantern slides ?

A. They are under the direction of the High Commissioner. We have our agents there and there is full use made of them.

Q. I should think they are very instructive ?

A. They are one of the best means of making the country known.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. In the Auditor General's Report, under the heading of 'Duncan, T., Scotland,' there is an advance on 'account of travel of family, Manitoba to Scotland, \$147.40' ?

A. Yes, that was for Mr. Duncan, and has since, I believe, been refunded.

Q. It has, then it is all right. Then, here is Mr. Holmes ?

A. Mr. Holmes ?

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Yes?

A. On page 17?

Q. No, on page 14 that is. 'Removal expenses of family from St. Paul to Indianapolis, \$78.78'?

A. Yes, Mr. Holmes was transferred from St. Paul to Indianapolis, without increase of salary.

Q. And you paid that account?

A. That is customary; there is an Order in Council some thirty years old that governs that.

Q. Do you think that is any justification—that the Order in Council is thirty years old?

A. We cannot very well fly in the face of the custom of the government for the last thirty years.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. I think it is only fair, if we are asking the man to move from one place to the other, to pay his expenses?

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I do not think it is right, if a man is given a position he ought to bring his own family.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. I do not think that would be quite right.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Here is a small matter which shows how the money goes. On L—20 there is an item 'Addressing envelopes, 750, \$14.25'?

A. Is that L—20?

Q. At L—20, in the London item?

A. McCorquodale & Co., addressed envelopes, it is not 'addressing envelopes,' it is 'addressed envelopes,' there were 750 of them.

Q. Is not that a big price, even if you bought the envelopes from them?

A. These evidently were all ready for use when they got them. I think you might pay for ordinary plain envelopes——

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Perhaps stamps would be on them.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. It does not say anything about stamping them.

A. We would have to get the account to show why this price was charged.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. It might be a special size of envelopes?

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. How do you know?

By Mr. Wright:

Q. I am not finding fault with your inquiry?

A. Ordinary plain small envelopes will cost \$2.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. But if these are larger envelopes, it will cost so much more for the paper, and if these are ad-

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dressed, it will cost so much more still. In order to stand fire under examination with respect to this account, I would like to have it before me.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I am not finding fault with you, because I think you are doing pretty well ; it is a small matter, in any circumstance.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. It is a small matter, but I think Mr. Pedley should inform himself upon this. You will inform yourself upon this, will you ?

A. I may say, that I have to check over in the department, every account that comes from that office and I know that I satisfied myself at the time that this item was right. But you can see that it will be impossible for me to carry everything in my memory, because this was spent probably two years ago. I have the accounts from all the agents every month and go over them carefully.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You can see how difficult it is then, for a member of this committee to get information from this book, without any special knowledge ?

A. I will have to turn up the item to see what this is, as I say, I cannot remember them all. Take for instance the item of apples, which was mentioned the other day and it was thought the price was high. I turned up the account and I found that it was dried apples.

Q. But was it not a high price, even for dried apples ?

A. No, it was not, it shows that it was a reasonable expenditure for what we got.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. I think the question is perfectly justifiable, and the account will enable him to give an answer, but we cannot expect him to give an answer right off hand.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Oh, that is all right, all we want is the information.

A. The only thing is I have to put in by way of qualification, that if I had the items before me, I could give you the full information, but I am speaking from memory.

Q. Here is L—20, 'Cards, 2,000, \$19.95.'

A. Yes, I cannot tell you, however, immediately, what these cards were for.

Q. Then there is 'Emigration letters, 3, \$12.78', what is that ?

A. I do not know, I presume that may be long immigration letters which had to be translated ; it is necessary to have translations made sometimes.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. The cards would likely be visiting cards, would they not ?

A. They might be exhibition cards, large cards printed for display.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I would just like for a few minutes to go into Mr. White's accounts ?

A. Yes.

Q. Here is W. J. White, press agent of the department, and he gets \$2,000 a year as salary.

A. Yes.

Q. Now his board and lodging does seem very unreasonable at \$1,165.05 ?

A. Well, Mr. White is travelling all the time.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Supposing he is ?

A. He is travelling from one end of the United States to the other within the immigration district.

Q. That is about \$4 a day for board and lodging ?

A. Of course you pay that on the cars.

Q. But his cars are charged besides, pullmans, \$590 odd ?

A. It costs you a dollar a meal on the cars.

Q. I think 75 cents is quite a sufficient sum.

A. No, I have travelled and I may say you cannot get a meal for less than 75 cents on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the Northern Pacific I have come from Helena to St. Paul and it cost you a dollar a meal.

Q. His pullmans in addition to that are \$590.05 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why should we pay laundry for him ?

A. Well, when a man is away from home we pay his travelling and living expenses.

Q. And if he wants a little washing done we get it done ?

A. A man requires to get his washing done unless he carries a year's linen with him.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) :

Q. When you pay a thousand a year and living expenses, you have to pay living expenses, board and everything ?

A. If you turn up Mr. White's accounts, every account sent in by him, you will find he makes no charge for pullmans, more than he is entitled to.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. The thing seems to me to be very large. A total of \$5,443.69.

A. It is only fair to Mr. White to say that probably a large share of his expenses are not properly personal expenses. Mr. White has charge of the press excursions which have been visiting this country each year for the last three or four years.

Q. Yes ?

A. He has general charge of the fall shows in the United States, county and state fairs and you will find in his expense bill there are charged up a lot of things which are simply disbursements on his part out of which he gets no personal benefit whatever. For instance, here is \$107.25 : I will just call attention to one item, \$107.25 loss on dining car, Press Association Excursion.

Q. Yes ?

A. That is to say the railway company furnished meals at so much money and the Press Excursion were willing to pay so much and the department paid the difference \$107.25, and Mr. White paid that and it is included in this item.

Q. Yes ?

A. And he does not get any personal benefit at all.

Q. That is true ?

A. Then there is photographs of farms, \$3. If he comes across a good photograph which he thinks will be of use in our work he has the discretionary power to purchase it. That costs him \$3. Then there is 'printing cards and programmes, \$21.25,' this was for the press excursion. Then there is 'services of J. J. White revising article for publication, \$20.'

Q. You skip the blankets ?

A. I am taking items now out of which he gets no benefit.

Q. From the blankets you think he got some benefit ?

A. I have not started into the blankets yet. I am taking them as they come, stenographer \$25.90.

Q. Yes ?

A. 'Special supper to Press Association, one-half cost, \$150.'

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Has Mr. White carte blanche to do that thing?

A. No, he reports to the department.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Before or after?

A. He discusses all these things with the department and we give him certain discretionary power within certain limits. Mr. White is a very faithful officer and, so far as I know, he is running things inexpensively. He seems to keep things down, as it seems to us in the department to a very economical basis.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Does it occur to you that you are not quite right to put on record all that you have said now?

A. I don't know.

Q. Are you prepared to say now, that Mr. White is conducting this work more cheaply than any one else would do?

A. I don't think I said so.

Mr. Clancy asked to have the answer read, by the stenographer. Answer read as follows:

'He discusses all these things with the department and we give him certain discretionary power within certain limits. Mr. White is a very faithful officer and, so far as I know, he is running things inexpensively. He seems to keep things down, as it seems to us in the department, to a very economical basis.'

The WITNESS—Then there are 426 coat badges at 45 cents.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Before you leave that, what is the nature of the instructions to Mr. White, are they written?

A. The instructions are written, they are often in the shape of letters to him; for instance, he writes to the department with reference to the Press Excursion. If the department thinks it is necessary he will either get a letter from the department or the deputy minister, as the case may be, explaining the views of the department as to expenses and what route they should take.

Q. Will you bring the letter or correspondence relating to the particular case mentioned by Mr. Wilson?

A. I will bring anything we have on record regarding that.

Q. I presume it is on record?

A. I am not stating definitely that it is. I am saying that Mr. White is instructed from time to time or corresponded with in regard to his work. Where there is any correspondence that deals with these items particularly—I am not prepared to say there is any—but I will look the correspondence up and see.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Has your messenger come back with the other information you sent for?

A. I think that is the petition of the Doukhobors?

Q. You were to send for the answers to these questions?

A. It has not come yet. I do not know if it will be here, but if it is—

Q. We are anxious to get your evidence before the House because the Minister wants to get his estimates through?

A. We are working on that every day.

Q. We cannot very well allow the estimates to go through unless we get this before the House, unless we can make arrangements with the Minister to leave the estimates over for another week.

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PETITION FROM DOUKHOBORS.

A. Now, I have here the Doukhobor matter.

Q. The petition?

A. Is it to be read?

Q. You can either read it or put it in the evidence, I do not care which. It is a petition of the Doukhobors?

A. Yes; it is signed by a number of their leaders.

Q. These are the trustees, then?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you not some correspondence in connection with it? I asked for the correspondence also?

A. I have the file here. A good deal of this is embodied in some answers given to the House by the Minister. I wish to say this to the committee: that as this matter has been brought before the House and been dealt with by the Minister, I would feel bound by any action the Minister took.

Q. The committee has a right to the documents?

A. I do not deny that, but I want to keep myself right. I do not know that there is any objection to the papers going to the committee, but as an officer of the department, if the Minister has taken action in the House, I would feel bound by his action.

Q. There has been no time to make a motion in the House for the papers.

A. Then it is an open question now?

Q. I think not. I think this committee has a right to have any documents in the department that are asked for.

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. The petition is to the government?

A. To the government of Canada.

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. Have you all the correspondence here, including the petition?

A. I think so; I am not sure, but I asked for the file with the petition of the Doukhobors.

Q. You looked into these papers?

A. I am conversant with the subject-matter of the files because they all come before me.

Q. So you have no doubt it is here?

A. If not, it is on file; there is no attempt on my part to suppress anything. This is the petition which was sent to us by the Doukhobors:

‘In the name of the Lord God and His truth. Notice of petition to the government of Canada from the trustees of the community of the Universal Brotherhood near Yorkton.

‘First of all we bring you from the communities that hath entrusted us sincere and deep thanksgiving that you received us unto the land that is under your government, cared about our immigration and gave us material help. We express to you our hearty gratitude for it all. But now when we have acquainted ourselves with the rules of your country we are obliged to ask you yet about one thing, that is, that you would take into consideration our faith, which we believe to be the law of God, and that you would enable us to build up and live in the country governed by you without breaking these laws.

‘You certainly must agree with that, that you must not go straight against the law, which we believe to be the expression of God’s truth, yet we have got to know that you

have such rules, the keeping of which would be the breaking of the truth. And so pointing out those things in the laws of your country which do not agree with what we believe to be the truth of God and which we cannot break, we ask your kind attention to overlook these things and deliver us from being brought into subjection to those your rules which do not agree with what we acknowledge to be the truth of God, and that thereby we may be enabled to build up and live in the country ruled by you and not become open or secret, straight or crooked breakers of the truth.

'In this country ruled by you are arranged such orders that every immigrant man that has come to the age of 18 years, if he wishes to begin farming, chooses for himself a parcel of ground unoccupied, writes it down to his own name, and in process of time the land becomes his own property. But we cannot write down parcels of ground to our own personal name and by that making it a thing of our personal property, because we see in that an open breaking of the truth of God.

'He that knoweth the truth knows also that getting property does not agree with it; but if by weakness it is yet pardonable to a man to count his own property that which becomes his by labour and is needed for his daily necessities, such as clothing, food or household effects, there is no justification to a man that knows the law of God that will make anything his own that he has not laboured for, and is made of God for the benefit of all people, there is no justification to that man that knows the laws of God and will still take to his own possession land, and sign it to his own possession or name. Is it not through divisions and taking to ourselves lands that comes chiefly wars and quarrels, and there are some lords and some servants. The laws of God command people to live as brethren, not dividing but uniting one with another, and to help one another; but if a man divides for himself and makes land his own that upon which he did not toil, then how will he share that which became his through labour. And as the breaking of the truth of God brings out evil so a new evil has come in to us from that time since we thoughtlessly began to be subjected to a rule which does not agree with the truth in dividing land to the immigrants in your country. The dividing line of the land alone between our different villages has brought in between us disagreements through the land which were before unknown to us. What will it be if each one of us becomes a possessor of a separate section, and every section of land on which we shall live will become a personal property? That will only tend to great temptation to the strong one, and to the weak one ruin.

'And so taking all that into consideration we ask the government of Canada to give us land for living and farming, not on such grounds as land sections are divided to all immigrants in general, but on such as you have it divided to the Indian race, in one round section, and without dividing to whom personally which belongs. With that it will be all the same to us whether you reckon the land separated to us as our property or the property of your empire, but to us it would be more desirable that you would reckon the land separated to us without an appointed length of time. As concerning payment for the use of the land we agree to do it according as you wish, if we are able.

'2nd. Again, there are in your country such rules that every person that is going to be married for the lawfulness of the union has to write his name in the police books, paying with \$2, and divorce is only allowed through the courts, and if of his own will a man leaves his wife and marries another he comes under the punishment of many years' imprisonment. And to such rules we cannot be subjected, because we see in that rule a breaking of the law of God. We cannot think a marriage union becomes lawful because it is written in the police book and for that will be paid \$2. Contrarywise, we think that such a writing and payment lowers a marriage union and does away with its true lawfulness.

'But a true lawful marriage union we call such when that union arises and continues liberally and only through pure feelings of united love between the man and woman; only the purity of feelings of united love between the man and woman makes the marriage union lawful according to the law of God, and not the writing into a police book or money paying; and every marriage that arises from the purity of feelings will be lawful according to the judgment of God, although it was not written in the police book and although all people would deny its lawfulness. Every other marriage union,

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arising not liberally not from feelings of pure love, but by obligations or any other profit, will always be unlawful in God's sight, although it was written in all the police books and may be recognized as lawful before all people. Therefore we think the work of making a marriage union lawful belongs to God alone, and therefore we can in no wise be subject to that, but the lawfulness of our marriage unions should be transferred from God's knowledge to the knowledge of the police.

'As concerning divorce we recognize that he that puts away his wife committed adultery and causeth her to commit adultery, and every one that marrieth her that is put away or woman marrying him that is divorced also commit adultery. But we recognize also that the law of God is a law of liberty, and that an open sin is easier than a secret one, and that if there ariseth a marriage union not of feelings of pure love then that union from the beginning is not lawful, becoming a sin of adultery. For that reason when those who are under such unlawful marriage union will understand that, then out of the two evils for them is best that they do away with their unlawful marriage union and be separate, and in this will their divorce be lawful if the Heavenly Father will forgive the divorced ones their sin and have mercy on them and will give them liberty to make a new marriage union. But all this is a matter of conscience among the people that have taken a divorce and have entered on another marriage union: another man cannot know that, therefore no other man or man's rules can make a divorce lawful, if the sin of divorce is not pardoned by God, and they cannot acknowledge a divorce not lawful if the sin is forgiven by God. Whether the sin of divorce is forgiven and justifiable can only be made known by God and the consciences of divorced ones. On the ground of all this we cannot acknowledge this a rightful thing or be subjected to any human rules concerning marriage unions, firmly knowing that these businesses are left, by God to His own management and to the consciences of man.

3. There are also in your country such rules that each dweller has to make known to the police of the new-born or dead in his family. We can neither be subjected to such rules, because we do not see any necessity of it in the rules of God. It is known to the Heavenly Father, outside of the police writing, whom he sends into the world and whom he calls out. That knowledge of God is only needed, and is only very necessary for people, because on Him depends the life and death of every one, but on writing in the police book nothing depends, and the man will be alive although he was not written in with the living in the police book, until His Heavenly Father calls him away, and he might die direct after he writes his name among the living. We will not refuse to answer when asked the number of new-born or dead in each one's family. If any man has need to know, let him ask each of us, but we will not inform any one ourselves.

'Explaining all that does not agree in the rules of your country with those rules which we acknowledge the truth of God, we once more ask the government of Canada to be lenient with us and do for us concerning our using the land, marriage unions and birth writings, that we may be able, settling down in Canada, through that, not to become breakers of the truth of God, which we highly honour.

YORKTON, May 12, 1900.

Signed in the Village of Blagodarofka, June 22, 1900.
Trustees of the villages.

Semen Semennoff,
Vasille Popoff,
Grigori Evdokimoff,
Fedor Nivokimoff,
Semen Popoff,
Fedor Dekoff,
Ivan Shmaeff,
Semen Tshernoff,
Dmitrie Ovsachoff,

Trusdenia,
Petrovki Kipsrski,
Vossianovka,
Spasovka,
Moisaevka,
Radionovka,
Posiraevka,
Soveovka,
Verovka,

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Nicolai Vichochonoff,
 Ivan Oyeroff,
 Fedor Dootoff,
 Michael Popoff,
 Vasilie Belkoff,
 Grigori Chursinoff,
 Nikolai Machortoff,
 Aleksan Borovski,
 Ivan Gorkoff,
 Alexei Riasantsoff,
 Ivan Primarovkoff,
 Alexandre Bodianskie,
 Ivan Podovinikoff,
 Alexis Perepenkin,
 Alexie Reubin,
 Vasil Plotnikoff,
 Andrei Shouravleff,
 Ivan Marchortoff,
 Michael Voikin,
 Ivan Marchortoff,

Bolshai Verovka,
 Terpenia Karskia,
 Terpenia Orlovskia,
 Slavianska,
 Tambovka,
 Smirenovka,
 Novapasovka,
 Novagarelovka,
 Gorelovka,
 Voskresenovka,
 Efremovka,
 Kamenka,
 Poterpevshaia,
 Blagodarenia,
 Novatroitskai,
 Blagadklonovka,
 Outeshenia,
 Petrovka,
 Smirenovka Karski,
 Petrovka Orlovka.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. How many does that make ?

A. 29.

Q. That is very strange, the Minister says it was signed by 29 ?

A. There is another petition.

By Mr. Robinson (W. Elgin) :

Q. There are just three points in it, they want the tribal system of holding land and they are opposed to the marriage laws and registration of births and deaths ?

By Mr. Wright :

A. They are only partially opposed to registration, they are willing to give information if anybody asks for it.

DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH AYLMER MAUDE, *re* DOUKHOBORS.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Is there another petition ; is that the one you sent a copy of to the gentleman in England who had most to do with bringing them out ; what was his name ?

A. Mr. Aylmer Maude.

Q. Did you send a copy to him ?

A. To the best of my recollection we did.

Q. Did you get any answer from him ?

A. I think we did.

Q. Did you get the letter ?

A. To Aylmer Maude, yes, sending a copy of the petition, yes ?

Q. I think we had better have that letter and then we will have the petition afterwards ?

A. I beg pardon.

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Q. If you will read that letter you sent to Mr. Maude and his answer to you?

A. This is the first of August, 1900. I suppose the committee will understand that in putting this correspondence before them I am making the reservation referred to because I do not want to put myself into any conflict with the head of the department.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. I do not think Mr. Pedley has any choice, with this correspondence and that there is any reservation about it, that is the ruling of the committee that it has a right to have this correspondence. That is if it is not private?

A. Oh, no, it is not private.

Q. And therefore, there will be nothing confidential about it.

A. All I make this reservation for is because I understand the matter was brought before the House and the Minister took certain action with reference to it, and I do not wish here to take any action before this committee that would be contrary to the action taken by the Minister in the House on the same subject.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I have told you the whole truth as far as I know about it, and I have no doubt myself but that we are fully entitled to the correspondence according to the rules of the House.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. I fully understand how Mr. Pedley feels on the matter.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. That is all right ; the Minister has no right to find fault with him for discharging his duty.

A. The letter is dated the 1st August, 1900, this is addressed to Aylmer Maude, Esq., Wickham's Farm, Danbury, Sussex, England, and is as follows:—

' Sir,—I am directed to inclose herewith for your perusal, a copy of a petition, sent to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg by the Doukhobors, dealing with questions of marriages, registration of births and deaths, and other matters, I am also to inclose a copy of a letter dated the 10th ult., from Commissioner McCreary, having reference to this petition, and I am to request you to have the kindness to act as an intermediary between the government of Canada and the Doukhobors in the matter.

' It will be necessary for the Doukhobors to make individual homestead entries in accordance with the Dominion Lands Regulations, but upon getting their patents, there will be nothing to prevent them from conveying their lands to one common trust. They will thus be able to carry out their ideas with regard to community of property, without requiring any alteration in our rules.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. Whose letter is this?

A. This is from the secretary of the department, Mr. P. G. Keyes.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Well, will you excuse me, who was that dictated by, was it dictated by the Minister?

A. No, I fancy not. I am not sure who dictated this letter.

Q. Well, go on.

' The marriage laws as they exist in Canada are such as are found necessary in all civilized communities. Their aim is to secure publicity by requiring a license to be procured or banns published and subsequent registration of the marriage, but they do not prescribe any rites by which this marriage is to be solemnized, nor do they interfere in the slightest degree with the freedom of the parties concerned to hold and to act upon any religious views they may entertain in this regard. The de-

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partment cannot understand the Doukhobors taking exception to the laws enforced in this behalf or refusing to comply with the very simple requirements which they impose.

'It is felt also that the laws relating to the registration of births and deaths should be obeyed by the Doukhobors as well as by all other classes of the community as being most reasonable and utterly devoid of significance from a religious point of view. The vital statistics of a country enable the government to judge as to the growth of population—a matter of importance in regard to parliamentary representation, etc.—and these statistics are of the greatest possible use to the department having the care of the public health and in the prevention of crime and wrong-doing.

'It will greatly oblige the Department of the Interior if you will have the kindness to put these matters before the leading Doukhobors in such a way that they will understand them. We feel sure that a reasonable explanation made by some one like yourself, in whom the Doukhobors have confidence, is all that is needed to clear away any feeling of dissatisfaction which now exists in their minds on the points at issue.

Your obedient servant,

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.'

Q. Have you Mr. McCreary's letter there that you inclose a copy of?

A. That is the letter addressed to the Deputy Minister, dated the 10th of July, 1900, from W. F. McCreary, who was then Commissioner of Immigration.

Q. What is the date of the petition? I have forgotten. In August, I think?

A. No, the petition was dated in May. This is the letter of Mr. McCreary addressed to the Deputy Minister:

'July 10, 1900.

'DEAR MR. SMART,—Referring to my letter of to-day in regard to the petition from the Doukhobors relative to the question of marriage, births and deaths, and so forth, I inclose you the Russian copy as well as the English translation and three or four copies of the latter.

'I have been thinking the matter seriously over, and recall to my mind a long conversation I had between Hilkoﬀ, Mr. Haultain and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in the Territories, some time last year on these subjects, and it seems to me that the Doukhobors themselves would be willing to throw up several of them if the matter were properly presented.

'Now, I have thought that the government officials here will be able to do but little, and were you to attempt the matter yourself your attempts would probably be unavailing. My own impression is that copies of this petition should be sent to Tchertkoff, Aylmer Maude, with whom you made the arrangements, and possibly to Hilkoﬀ, saying it must be amended to suit the laws prevailing here, and you could suggest in what way this should be amended. I believe that if some of their high dignitaries such as Maude, Tchertkoff Hilkoﬀ, or, better still, some of the leading men in Siberia, were to write to these people, not only would they modify their ideas, on the lines contained in this petition, but if shown that they could not very well exist in this cold country without killing and eating meat they might forego that, as it is not a tenet of their religion, but merely a penance they did several years ago on account of persecution.

'Now I hear that their crops were very much destroyed last year by prairie chicken, and in fact, are this year, and if they could be taught to make use of the deer and wild fowl available in their own districts, as well as the fish which they already use, I believe, it would help them along very materially.

'Then again one of the chief objections to them working is, because they will not eat meat, and it is so difficult to get butter and vegetables into inaccessible places, over tote roads, that it costs a good deal more to keep them on vegetables than it does on meat, because vegetables cannot possibly be transported during frosty weather, and when it is not frosty the roads are too soft and muddy.

'In my opinion you should think over this entire matter and deal with it through these head officials and have them all write to the Doukhobors showing that in this country they will have to dispense with these peculiarities, and I think much could be accomplished.

'Yours faithfully,

'W. F. MCCREARY,
'Commissioner.'

That is Mr. McCreary's letter.

Q. Well, what about Mr. Maude's answer to it?

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. Where is Mr. McCreary's letter preceding that?

A. I beg pardon?

Q. Where is the letter of Mr. McCreary which preceded that you have just read?

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By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :

Q. I thought it was understood we had all the Doukhobors out here ?

A. This was on July 10, and addressed to Mr. Smart from W. F. McCreary, and is as follows :—

‘ July 10, 1900.

‘ DEAR MR. SMART,—I inclose copy of a long petition sent by the Doukhobors dealing with the question of marriage, registration of births and other matters.

‘ My own impression is that the Doukhobors themselves would not have insisted upon these so strongly had not Bodjansky, Archer and some other patriots been among them. While of course, as with the Mennonites, certain special legislation might be provided for their case, I do not think all the concessions they demand can be granted. Certainly, these matters should have been presented to the government before these people set out, as that would have been the proper time to have dealt with them.

‘ Please let me have your views on the subject, and also let me know as to whether I should send any reply.

‘ Yours truly,

‘ W. F. McCREARY,
‘ Commissioner.’

By Mr. Richardson (Grey) :

Q. Who is that letter by ?

A. By Mr. McCreary the then Commissioner.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Will you give us now the answer of Mr. Maude ?

A. Yes, here is the letter :—

‘ GREAT BADDOW, CHELMSFORD, ENGLAND,
‘ 20th August, 1900.

‘ JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,

‘ Deputy Minister of the Interior.
‘ Ottawa.

‘ DEAR SIR,—Having received from your department a copy of a petition sent in by some of the Doukhobors, I have after consideration decided not to delay sending them a letter, expressing my views on the matter. The original of my letter I am sending to Herbert P. Archer, care of Mr. McCreary, Winnipeg, for him to circulate among the Doukhobors in question. A translation of what I have written to them, I beg to hand to you herewith.

‘ Believe me to be, dear sir, yours very truly,

‘ AYLMER MAUDE.’

Q. Is that all there is in his letter ?

A. That is his letter.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN AYLMER MAUDE AND DOUKHOBORS.

Now here is his letter to the Doukhobors—

‘ GREAT BADDOW, CHELMSFORD, ENGLAND,
‘ 20th August, 1900.

‘ DEAR BROTHERS,—Doukhobors.

‘ I have had a copy sent to me of your petition to the Canadian government. I see that you ask to have your land granted not to each adult male separately, but to your whole commune or to each settlement in one lot.

‘ There was talk about this same matter in the autumn of 1898, when, Ivan Ivin, Ivan Makhortoff, Prince D. A. Hilkoﬀ and I went to Canada to ask the government to allow your immigration and to assist it.

‘ At first they did not wish you to live altogether, in communities, but afterwards agreed to allot land in such a manner that you might live together—but only on condition that the existing laws should be observed, that is to say, each adult male would receive his 160 acres and having received them could transfer them to trustees who would hold them for the benefit of the community. The

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Indians whose ancestors lived in Canada before any one else who now lives there—were allowed to keep undivided reserves—but all new-comers receive land only on the basis of the present laws.

‘In other words, the government would not prevent your utilizing the land in communities, but it would not assist you to form such communities. That is your affair. If any among you wish to have separate landed property as is usual in Canada, you can only use moral persuasion to prevent their doing so, but you must not expect the government or the laws to assist you in the matter.’

‘That was what I understood on the subject two years ago. I do not know what reply the government will now give you; but you should understand that the land laws cannot easily be altered. The government could only alter them if the people approved, and most people in Canada do not hold your views on the matter.’

‘For myself I think it would be excellent if you all wish to live communally. But if communes are held together merely by the fact of separate Doukhobors being deprived of the chance to get land, and if they are only members of the commune for that reason—I do not know that it will be well.’

‘You also write, I see, that you cannot submit to the wish of the government that you should always give notice of births and deaths among you,—and you say you do not see any necessity for this in God’s law; and that people die equally whether they are inscribed in books or not. But you add that you will not decline to answer if any one asks you about your births and deaths.’

‘Now I would ask you to reconsider this declaration of yours very carefully. About the land I both understand you and sympathize with your wishes, but about the registration of births and deaths—I do not understand you.’

‘You yourselves sent from the Caucasus to ask the Canadian government to point out a place where 7,000 of you could comfortably live without inconvenience to other people. And the government were able quickly and correctly to do what you ask,—just because they have written down how much land there is in each district, and how many people there are, and they know at what rate the population is increasing. Now, having had the advantage of all this, you send a petition in which you begin by thanking the government for their help, and then go on to say that you do not wish to supply such information about yourselves, and this not because it would be contrary to God’s will, but only because you do not see that it is needful according to God’s law; which, I think, is quite another matter.’

‘You know that you should not kill people, and you would not kill even if the government were to demand it. But you are ready to give information about births and deaths, if some one comes every day to ask, yet if, say once a year, the request is sent you to be sure to give information each time there is a birth or a death, you reply that you cannot do so. I think this is not right. If you have any valid reason to cause the government difficulty, in this matter, you should explain it more clearly—so that not only the government, but I, and the Quakers, and others who are interested in you and have sympathized with you may understand why you refused.’

‘Then again, on the question of marriages, I understand you and sympathize with you when you say that the real thing in marriage is not that the people should be written into a book and should pay a fee; and I think that your understanding of this matter is clearer and truer than the views of most other people, but it seems to me that we must distinguish what is essential from what is unessential, and that one should try to avoid unpleasantness with other people and aim at having good and friendly relations with all men. And I hope that it is possible on this question of marriages to fulfil the law of God without infringing the laws of Canada. Everybody knows among yourselves who has married and whom—and there will be nothing wrong, if a newly married pair, respecting the government’s wishes, will register and pay a fee of two dollars. They may declare that marriage union does not consist of that, and that you consider the taking out of a marriage license in the same light as registering births and deaths.’

‘As to divorce and cases of adultery, the laws will not interfere with you if you will leave them alone themselves. Nobody requires you to obtain divorces, nobody will interfere with you, if a husband and wife will live apart by mutual consent, nobody will prevent you committing adultery although you will agree it is a sin and I am certain that those cases do not happen among you as often as among the people of other nations. Only you must take into consideration that your neighbours should think that you do not know and do not want to know yourselves, who among you is married and to whom, and that you seemingly approve of mixed relations between men and women—it will hurt you in the estimation of everybody and will interfere with the right conception of the great truths for which you have been suffering so long.’

‘I have to say one thing more: It is possible to sin in the name of God, but it is impossible in the name of God to refuse to comply with demands which are only inconvenient to us but do not compel us to sin. It is better to do inconvenient things than to quarrel.’

‘I wish you all the good in the world, and will be very glad if the example of your lives will be useful to your neighbouring Canadians and compel them to recognize and to value your moral principles.’

‘(Signed) A. F. MAUDE.’

By Mr. Robinson (West Elgin):

Q. Is he a member of the Society of Friends in England?

A. He comes from Essex.

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Q. He is not a Doukhobor.

A. No, he lived in Russia many years, I think he was a merchant there.

Q. Well, he gives them good advice.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Have you the answer they sent him, did he communicate with you the answer?

A. Aylmer Maude sent us a copy of the letter sent.

Q. Did he send you a copy of the reply?

A. I am not sure, I think not.

Q. Well, it got into the newspapers.

A. Our reply?

Q. Their reply to him.

A. I am just looking to see if it is here. I do not remember seeing that.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. I suppose there was such a reply, there was a reply?

A. From the Doukhobors to Aylmer Maude?

Q. Was there?

A. I cannot say as a matter of fact.

Q. The *Voice* is the name of the paper, I think, in Winnipeg that published it.

A. Yes, here is the reply. This reply is dated September 20, 1900, at the village Kamenke, addressed to A. Maude and signed by Feodor Doutoff and Alex. Bodyansky :

'Rev. Bro. AYLMER MAUDE,—We received your letter relating to our petition to the Canadian government. That letter was sent in many copies to our settlements and we read it very carefully. But it did not bring us the pleasure which we always feel when we are told the truth.

'While we were persecuted in the Caucasus the Russian government often sent emissaries to us who usually began by praising us and sympathizing with us, and afterwards came to the conclusion that we are rebels and are guilty before the government; with deep regret we find something very similar to that in your letter also.

'You say that you sympathize with our wish not to have private ownership of land, and afterwards, if wishing that we should drop that desire state that the government will not help us to be in committee, that it is not easy to exchange existing land laws, and at last directly doubt if we are right at all, as our communities may develop into force over individuals and can exist only because such individuals will be unable to become private owners of land. It is very hard for us to understand all that, especially hard to consider why should you tell us all that, if you really sincerely sympathize with us. Why do you write all that and do not call upon the Canadian government with the recognition of the truth of our wishes? If you sympathize sincerely we have the right to expect a word of commendation and approval, and not a weakening and undermining of our reasoning about our rights as we find in your letter. But until we have weakened ourselves and until we have lost faith in our position, we are able to assure you we never dreamt of asking the government to help us to form communities, and wished only that we should not be interfered with in that, and if it is not easy to change the land laws of Canada, the law of God which we must obey before anything else cannot be changed at all, and that law requires that there should be no division among brethren, and allows no private ownership of land. We are at a loss to see why you come to the conclusion that we desire to make it impossible to any of our brethren, if they wish to forget the law of God and to acquire private ownership of land, to leave our community.

'You sympathize with us still more, in regard to our wish to leave our marriage affairs exclusively to the will of God and the conscience of men, and even state that our conception of these affairs is more clear and correct than the views of the majority of our neighbours, but immediately afterwards add that we do not consider what is relevant and what irrelevant and are bent on quarrelling instead of trying to live in peace and in agreeable relations with everybody.

'And one may think from what you say, that you advise us, who desire to preserve our marriage relations as a province of God's will and human conscience, to submit those relations to human regulations and for the sake of the friendship of our neighbours, to submit them to such institutions, which as it is well known, do not know and cannot know the real legality of such relations. It is well known that human laws very often permit and sanction such marital relations to which in reality are direct lawlessness, sanction marriages through greed and other evil motives, sanction marriages without a shadow of love, sanction marriages directly of adultery and men who make such laws know that, and still recognize as legal only such marriages, which are contracted according to these laws, regardless of their evident immorality. How can we submit our marital relations such laws which do not know what truth is, thereby recognizing such laws above the law of God and conscience?

'No, we cannot accept your advice and hold to our belief, that submission of marital relations to the human laws is equivalent to denunciation of the power of the law of God and human conscience.

‘You state yourself, that marital relations are purer among us than among other nations,—why then, do you wish that we, who have purer marital relations having never submitted them to human laws, shall submit them now to such laws, as is the custom of other nations whose relations are not as pure as ours? Is it really sympathizing with us, especially as should we not desire to exchange good for bad, you are ready to suspect us of picking quarrels with our neighbours?’

‘Your advice, that we in our marriage affairs should remain true to the laws of God, but should also submit to human laws, reminds us of the time when the first Christians were persecuted by the Roman government. In those times the executors of human laws required Christians to worship idols and images of emperors, threatening them in case of their not submitting with the death penalty. From those times was adopted by the state and authorities, the methods of persuasion of Christians to submit to the demands of human laws, without stopping to obey the commands of God.

‘“It costs nothing to worship a beautiful statue,” said to the ancient Christians the men who acted in the roles of emissaries, “your heads will not fall off your shoulders on that account, and you will lose nothing and on the contrary by complying with our demands, will preserve your lives and will be able to worship your own God as much as your please.” But the ancient Christians understood that, if, by complying with those demands of the government they will preserve their lives, they would lose something more valuable than our temporary life, they will lose their conception of Truth, their union with God, will lose their pure faith, which is the source of the eternal life. And they refused to worship idols and suffered mortal pains. But time passed and the enemy of humanity conquered and taught the weak ones, and those by their example tempted the strong ones, to act so as to please the government and not offend God at the same time. Satan taught them that they should worship those idols and register into government books and pay the fee for it, only for show, not in reality—and from that time began the fall of Christianity.

‘You write also that you cannot understand why we refuse to register the births and deaths among us, but do not answer questions to that effect. You see no sense in that and think it is wrong. And you say that if we had a real reason to obstruct the wishes of the government in that way we should explain it so that everybody can understand it. That we are doing wrong in that respect you prove by the fact that we collected the data of our members desiring to emigrate to America and furnished it to the Canadian government, and now when we have already profited by the use of these statistics we do not wish to supply them any longer. We thank you for showing us our mistake and will willingly correct now what is not perfectly clear in our petition. And we will give you that explanation hoping that you will convey same to the Canadian government and to our benefactors the Quakers, who, as you say are interested in our welfare.

‘We believe that there is a great difference between statistics and what is demanded by us of the Canadian government, under a penalty of a fine of \$50 if within 30 days a marriage, a birth or a death is not registered, and a license is not issued, for such registration. We have nothing against furnishing any statistical data, we only think that if they are collected without any direct necessity they are useless, nevertheless, we should have furnished them if we believed, that these data are needed for statistical purposes, but we know that this is not the case. If only statistics were in view, the government would be contented with a yearly report of the number of marriages, births and deaths, without needless particulars and formalities. And we are ready to furnish such data without names, at the first request, but we know that the present demands cover something deeper than the needs of statistics. They demand under the pretext of statistical data that every one of us should register himself and the members of his family in the government books and thus recognize himself subject to the power of all human laws, and submit to them his will and his conscience. But we are afraid even to think of that. We must explain to you in connection with that, that neither ourselves, nor our ancestors, so far as we know of their lives, ever submitted their affairs to human laws; but only to their conscience and the advice of their brethren. We never allowed the government to sanction our marriages or the courts our divorces. These affairs were always subject to the jurisdiction of our elders and that jurisdiction consisted only of their seeing that married pairs lived in love and peace, and in cases of divorce in trying to reconcile the parties. The balance was left to the conscience of the married people. Never did we apply to the government or its institutions in our property affairs; none of us ever inherited anything through officers of law, none of us ever divided property through the courts, neither did we have guardians appointed or have we taken care of any property through processes of law. There was not a case among us of any property litigation in any way, shape, or form. Once only, about fifteen years ago, there was among us a law suit about some community property which we applied to the courts in order to settle a dispute. But exclusively on that account there began among us such evil and such wrong, that it became impossible to live and we were on the brink of moral ruin, and only thanks to the special benevolence of God we stopped in time, came to reason, refused to travel the path of force and evil, and returned to the light of freedom and conscience which was decreed to us by our ancestors. From all that, dear brother, you can see that by our petition to the Canadian government, against which you write, we do not seek quarrels, as you think, and do not request special privileges for our land and other property, and marital affairs, but wish only to preserve for ourselves those conditions of life to which we are accustomed, which we consider right and which we cannot change by our free will. Neither ourselves, nor our ancestors, ever had any private ownership of land, never married or divorced with the permission of the government, ever registered, and therefore were able to live without submitting to human laws as to possession, division, and inheritance of property; always did we govern ourselves in all that by our conscience and advice of our elders, and only thus, could we preserve our forms of life, some of the advantages of which you approve yourself. We wish to be Christians, and Christianity as we understand it does not consist only in one commandment, ‘Thou

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shalt not kill,' following which we have suffered so much. It is not even a Christian commandment but one preceding Christianity, a commandment of the Old Testament, and following it along is not sufficient to become a Christian. It commends only what should not be done, but does not teach what should. The fundamental Christian commandment teaches that and commands us to give up all life to serve the Truth, and to try to reach to the perfection of our heavenly Father. And in order to comply with that commandment without which it is impossible to be a Christian, we do not wish now to have private ownership of land, do not desire to submit our marriages to human laws, which are unable to distinguish their real legality, but desire to preserve them exclusively within the province of God's will and human conscience, do not wish to furnish such information, as to birth and death among us, which would submit us in our marriage, property and other relations to the regulations of human laws, but wish to preserve in all that the simplicity and power of conscience, which have been bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

After all that is said above you must be able to understand dear brother the motive which commands us not to refuse any statistical data, if we are asked about them, about births and deaths in general numbers, but refuse to submit to any official registration.

In closing your letter you advise us, that it is possible in the name of God to refuse to sin, but impossible in the same name to refuse to comply with the demands which are only inconvenient but do not compel us to sin. It is better to do inconvenient things, than to sin. We see no connection between that advice and our petition, but see that you for a second time accuse us of a desire to quarrel with somebody, and now we are ready to state that if there will result anything like a quarrel, for which we have no desire whatever, we believe it will not be the sequel of our wishes, but because you, who undertook to be a mediator between ourselves and the Canadian government, explained our wishes wrongly.

(Signed) ALEX. BODJANSKY.

That is the reply to Mr. Aylmer Maude. Mr. Bodjanski, the committee will understand, was the man very largely responsible for the whole thing.

THE DOUKHOBOR COLONY OF SWAN RIVER.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. There is a second petition, is there not ?

A. I think there is another petition here from one of the other villages, a shorter petition, along the line of the one I have just read. There is a letter from the agent at Swan River dealing with the representations of the Doukhobors of that colony. The Yorkton colony is the southern colony, but this is the Swan River, or rather the northern colony of the two in the district of Assiniboia.

Q. Are there just two ?

A. No, there are four colonies altogether, two in Assiniboia. The southern one is at Yorkton, but the northern one is reached from Swan River. This is the letter :

Q. It is a letter, not a petition ?

A. It is a letter from the agent setting forth the representations made to him by the Doukhobors in regard to the land laws. This is addressed to the secretary of the department, 1901, and reads as follows :

SWAN RIVER, January 30.

'SIR,—The leading men of the thirteen villages of the Doukhobor colony at Thunder Hill have had a public meeting to discuss affairs relating to the welfare of their people. At this meeting they appointed a committee to see me. They have asked me to make their requests made known to the Department of the Interior. We have had several hours of conversation regarding their affairs. We discussed the marriage laws and the registration of deaths and births that our law requires, also the inclosed printed circular which Mr. McCreary sent to me last summer to distribute among them. We also discussed the division of lands on their reservation as homesteads for them, so I have learned from the president of this colony what they want the department to do for them. I could tell you in a conversation what they require much better than I can explain with my pen.

I may say that on behalf of the immigration branch of the department, I have taken a great interest in this people, helping them all I can in every way in getting work, and doing a great deal of correspondence and business for them, helping them to get along for themselves. I am pleased to report to the department that the Doukhobors at Thunder Hill colony are doing well and will do well in the future. They are happy and contented and steadily improving their condition. I am glad to know that my services to them are appreciated. They call me their dear friend. I say this only

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that the department may know that their interest in this people will not be lost, but in a short time they will become good citizens of our Dominion and loyal subjects of our King Edward VII.

'I am, sir, your obedient servant,

'(Signed) H. HARLEY.'

Then this is evidently part of the letter, as it is dated at Swan River on January 30, 1901, and begins: 'Regarding our laws of marriage—'

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. Who is that other letter signed by?

A. By Mr. Hugh Harley, the Dominion sub-land agent and also immigration official there. The next document is not signed but appears to have been a summary of the interview with Mr. Harley.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. That might better be put in the evidence in that way so it will be understood.

A. There is nothing here showing who it is signed by.

Q. It was sent with Mr. Harley's letter?

A. Yes, it was sent with his letter.

This is the second document:—

SIR,—'Regarding our laws of marriage in the inclosed circular (which I sent out last summer for distribution among the Thunder Hill colony of Doukhobors, and which they returned to me) at this same public meeting which they held last week, this marriage question was well discussed, and this committee asked me to inform the department that for the present they do not wish to conform to our marriage laws, but asked that they may be allowed to marry as they do now. They do not want their marriages, deaths and births registered. They strongly object to this. They look on this matter from their religious standpoint and wish to continue in their own ways for the present.

'During the past year I have discussed this question several times with different Doukhobors and have tried to show them the reasonableness of our laws, and how their children will not be legally entitled to receive any real estate or property from their parents. But as you see their property does not belong to the individual but to the people living in their respective villages. I have told them there is nothing to pay for the registration of deaths and births, only the fee for the marriage license, which is two dollars fifty cents (\$2.50). They told me in reply to this that the government told them that when they came to this country that they would be free people, and if the government demands \$2.50 for a license this is not freedom. If I could have a talk with you I could explain their marriage service and other matters much better than by writing.

'Regarding the division of the land in the Thunder Hill colony of Doukhobors on their reservation; there are about 500 persons in all that would be entitled to receive one quarter section of land. They were given to understand that they could have all the odd and even numbered sections in a township to select from, but not the school and Hudson's Bay sections. So that you may be able to understand what they want and what they are prepared to do: I will just speak of one village, as this will apply to all the thirteen villages in the colony. Take the village of Voznesenie. We will say there are 25 men and 4 young men that are over 18 years of age, and one widow with small children. Total, 30 persons, entitled each to one quarter section of land. These 30 persons want to select a quarter section each of good land close to or adjoining this village. They would let their names be put down for each quarter section but they do not want the patents or deeds to be made out to each person, but they want these 30 quarter sections set apart for them and handed over as 30 quarter sections belonging to this village of Voznesenie, and not to be in shape so that any one person could sell any part of these 30 quarter sections, but for all time this land would belong to this one village.

'As I understand, the basis of their religion is found in the book of Acts of the Apostles, 4th chapter and 32nd verse. They are willing to pay the department the fee of \$10 for each quarter section and they are willing to pay this fee whenever the department say so, but would ask say six months notice. I suggested first of November next. They said that would do, but to let them know just when the department required it, six months ahead, and they would pay it at the time when due. Then as they have selected the good quarter sections now and the poor land would be left that in a few years, as this village would grow and increase, they would buy these other quarter sections at so much per acre for the use of this one village. This is, as I understand, the way they want the land given to them at Thunder Hill.

'I told the committee that there were a few men of the colony that would take up their quarter sections on their own responsibility, and that these few men would not live in these villages, but live on their own farms. They said, yes, this was so, and when the land was to be taken up they would ask how many men there were who wanted to do this. They could not tell me just how many, but I do not think there would be more than six or eight of them. May be not so many, but the Doukho-

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bors themselves would give every man a chance to do as he liked in this matter, but nearly all of them would still live as they are now doing in their village. This land in townships 33, 34 and 35 in Ranges 30 and 31 belong to the Yorkton land district and not to the Dauphin district which I am working in, but these Doukhobors at Thunder Hill come to me for almost everything they want and they want me to settle this land for them although it is out of my district. They asked me to write the department regarding the matter. Awaiting your reply so that I may inform them of your instructions.'

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. Not signed?

A. No, it accompanies his letter.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. There was a second petition sent in after this meeting was there not?

A. I cannot say that any petition came from this colony after that meeting. They had a meeting and here is a petition here of February 9, 'a petition to the Canadian government from the delegates of the Society of Universal Brotherhood near Hromowaja Hora representing thirteen colonies.' I would have to look up the files before I could say definitely whether these came from Mr. Harley's colony, but I think they did. This petition reads:—

We have at first to extend to you our hearty thanks for opening the country, which is governed by you, to us, and for your endeavours to help us to settle, and for your interest in our welfare. We feel and express to you our great gratitude. We were persecuted in our own country for our religion through our whole life, but we made a conclusion to hold out to the end. We left the mother country, our fortunes, brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, wives and children, in order to seek God and His truth. After arriving in your country, you gave us shelter during the winter in towns. We were received by the authorities of the government in Winnipeg, who read over to us as follows:— 'You are now in our country, and you have to make it your own. You will not be persecuted in religious matters. You will be free from military services and taxes except \$10 which you have to pay for land entry.' We were very satisfied and thankful for that kind of information and kindness to us. We settled voluntarily and are willing as soon as possible to make entry for our lands. A short time after settling on our lands, the government sent to us explanations of their laws as regards marriages, births and deaths, which required to be registered—For what were we persecuted in Russia. We did not refuse to take land for each adult, but now after becoming acquainted with the laws of your country, we are obliged to make other requests which we considered to be the law of God.

Would you grant us the possibility to settle and leave us in your country without breaking these laws. You doubtless understand that we cannot break these laws as we believe in them, believe them to embody the truth of God.

After considering this information, we sent back to Mr. Harley with the remark that it is not possible for us to accept such a law. We asked him to notify the government in such wise. We all endorse the petition which was sent to the government on June 22, 1900, from our brothers near Yorkton, for that reason we give you a very short explanation of the matter and we hope you will find our wishes plainly expressed. We beg the government of Canada to grant us exceptions as concerning the use of married laws, legality of marriage unions, and registration in order that we can live in Canada without breaking the divine truth as we understand it.

We remain hopeful,

FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

This is signed by thirteen persons.

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. That is the address to Mr. Harley?

A. No, that is the address to the government of Canada.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. What is the name please, and where do they come from?

A. This comes from the village of Hromowaja Hora, and the names are

Wasil Czernenkoff,
Wasil Saprikin,
Wasil Popoff,
Simion Rybin,
Nikolaj Kozakof,
Aleksiej Makasiejoff,
Ivan Zirczukoff.

Semeon Pichton,
Aleksiej Czernoff,
Stepan Kinakin,
Fedor Rybin,
Iwan Kastrinkoff,
Michael Chodikin,

Q. What was the response of the government to that petition?

A. I am just looking to see. With this petition came a letter from the commissioner of Immigration, dated March 1:

'SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd ult., file No. 7249 Imm. and as requested I forward you a copy of the Doukhobor petition by which you will see upon reading is along the lines of a similar petition received from the colonies near Yorkton. I do not think there is any action to be taken at the present time in this matter, but so soon as the agitation aroused by Bodjansky is somewhat abated, I think the friends of these people will be able to show them that they are mistaken in a good many of their suppositions. It is a matter in which considerable patience will have to be exercised and if agitators like Bodjansky are kept away there will be little trouble I fancy in the course of one or two years.

'I am, Sir,

'Your obedient servant,

'J. OBED SMITH,

'Commissioner.'

Bodjansky is the man that as far as the department is informed is at the bottom of all this agitation, and of the refusal of the Doukhobors to come in under the laws. However, Bodjansky, since this correspondence, has, I understand, decided to leave.

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. Who is that letter signed by?

A. It is signed by Mr. J. Obed Smith.

Q. What was the reply?

A. Of the department to Mr. Smith?

Q. Yes?

A. I do not know that any action was taken at all by the department at that particular time. I think it was just acknowledged. No, that letter appears to have been unanswered, the department not considering that there was any necessity, as Mr. Smith had suggested.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Is this Bodjansky still there?

A. I think he is, at least I think he is in the country.

Q. Is he not one of the Doukhobors?

A. I think from the information coming to us from Winnipeg that Bodjansky is not a Doukhobor, but I am not able to speak positively upon that.

Q. But he has adopted their religion, I believe.

A. No, he came out with the Doukhobors, and has been among them these last few years, though he is not looked upon by the outsiders, those who know the Doukhobors, as being a very safe guide.

Q. Has the department taken any action as to what they are going to do about this matter.

A. Yes, the department has been working along with these people until now they are taking out the homesteads and to all intents and purposes, they are conforming to the laws.

Q. How many have taken out homestead entries?

A. I am not prepared to say.

Q. Is there a large number of them have done so.

A. From what the commissioner tells me they are taking out homesteads very satisfactorily, although I am not prepared to say now how many have been taken out, as that is not in my branch.

By Mr. Bell (Addington):

Q. Was there any reply to the Doukhobors' second petition except simply that it was received

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A. You see the departmental action was taken on the first petition which I read here some time ago, and that was practically finished; the same tone runs through all the petitions and the departmental action was taken on the first.

Q. And no notice was taken of the others?

A. I would not like to say that no notice was taken. Mr. Harley took action upon it. You see a meeting was called and he attended it and communicated the substance of what took place at the meeting to the department, and immediately the Dominion Lands Department took action upon the matter, by writing them a letter. The letter is here. Mr. Turriff wrote, and here is Mr. Turriff's reply to Mr. Harley's, which I read a few minutes ago, and this is the reply:—

OTTAWA, February 19, 1901.

H. HARLEY, Esq.,
Sub-Agent Swan River, Man.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of 30th ult. in connection with the Doukhobor colony at Thunder Hill, and in reply would say that the writer visited the Doukhobor settlement north of Yorkton a few months ago, and the reply given them must govern in the Thunder Hill and all other Doukhobor colonies which is as follows:—

In reference to the question of taking up land this can only be done in the ordinary way. When the Doukhobor delegates came from Russia, they stipulated that each man was to get 160 acres of land as a free homestead from the government. We have only one system of granting free homesteads to settlers, and the same rules apply to every settler coming into the province of Manitoba or the North-west Territories, irrespective of his nationality or religious belief. These rules and regulations are the result of many years' experience and have been found to be the best both in the interest of the settler and of the country in general. I might point out to you that it would be impossible for the government to retain lands for the Doukhobors unless they had entered each man for his own homestead, as the land would appear vacant in our books and other parties could go and settle on them and apply for entry and we would have no grounds for refusing to grant the same.

I might further say, however, that after the individual Doukhobor settlers have completed their homestead duties, the patent will issue to each homesteader giving him the full and absolute ownership of the land, after which it is his own to dispose of as he thinks best, and if these people should then decide to appoint trustees to hold the land in common for the use and benefit of all the people, that is a matter about which they can do as they wish, and one in which the government will not interfere in any way. You will notice that all their friends, (both Mr. Maude, and the Quaker Society of England) take exactly the same view which we do on this question, and I, therefore, trust that you will be able to at once set about having them make their entry for the lands.

In reference to the payment of the \$10 entry fee,—while it would be paid at the time of making entry, if it is not possible for them to do so, their names can be entered for their respective homesteads, and the acknowledgment given, but the usual form of receipt completing the entry will not be granted until the \$10 fee is paid. The government is quite willing that those people should live in villages, the cultivation, of course, to be done on the individual homesteads.

In regard to that part of your letter referring to the giving of information, for the preparation of vital statistics, relating to deaths, births and marriages,—I might say that this matter comes under the jurisdiction of the local government at Regina, it might be as well, however, to set them right on this subject at once. There is no possibility of their wishes being met in this respect. There is one law for all the people of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and it applies to every one, and the question of making any changes in respect to the Doukhobors will not be considered for a moment, and a complete public record must be kept of every person married, with names and dates and of every child born, and of every person who dies. This is the usual system of every civilized country on the Globe, and so far as we are aware has never been objected to by anybody, and good law abiding people have no reason to fear compliance with this part of the Canadian law.

You will please state to these people that the people of Canada were pleased to have them come to their country, and are prepared to treat them liberally and well, and put them on an exact equality with themselves, giving them the benefit and protection of our laws, but that no especial laws will be made for them nor will they be treated in a different manner to any other class of settlers in the country or who may come to our country.

As soon as they have been three years in Canada they may then become full citizens and have the same voice in making the laws as we have ourselves, but they may as well understand right now, that there will be no object in continuing the discussion of this subject as the laws of the country must prevail absolutely, and they will find as they become better acquainted with the laws of Canada that it is only the wicked and vicious who have any reason to fear them, and I trust, therefore, that you will be able to make these people understand that it is in their own interests to make entry at once for their respective homesteads, and to give a ready and cheerful compliance to our laws in accordance with the advice of their own friends.

Yours truly,

J. G. TURRIFF,
Commissioner.

This letter is from the Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

Now of course there has been a lot of correspondence all along but the department has never varied from the principles which govern the settlement of these lands, and the Doukhobors, it is fair to say have always presented their petitions in a very reasonable way, claiming the right of course to present their petitions, but they have never refused to conform to the laws and regulations when they see that the laws of the country as made and enforced here do not mean to them as did the laws of the country that they left. They are falling into line, and I fancy in the next three or four years they will raise no objection.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do they marry as we do now ?

A. I do not know that they have got that far, yet, that they have adopted our marriage customs, but of course.

Q. Do they register births and deaths ?

A. I am not able to say as to the registration of births and deaths.

Q. You said they are falling into line ?

A. As far as the homesteads are concerned. The commissioner's letter says they are commencing to take up lands in a very satisfactory way, but the registration of births and deaths and the solemnization of marriages is a matter of local concern belonging to the provincial or territorial government, so we are not able to speak very authoritatively as far as that aspect of the case is concerned.

Q. When will we get this other matter of these answers ?

A. I will get it for the next meeting of the committee ; I will file it here, if the committee is through with me I will file it.

Q. If you answer them fully I should think they could go in with the evidence and have it all reported to the House at once.

A. We will get that statement out probably some time to-day or to-morrow, and send it to the clerk of the committee and have it embodied as part of my evidence.

Q. When can I get this evidence, the answers to these questions ; the estimates come up on Thursday, I understand.

A. I will try to have this statement out for to-morrow.

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COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, May 14, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10 o'clock a.m., Mr. J. H. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

By request of the committee, Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, again attended before the committee, and in accordance with the request of the committee, at a previous meeting, submitted statements of expenditure and statistics in connection with the work of immigration as follows:—

IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE, 1899-1900.

SUMMARY.

Expenditure in United States—	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries and general expenses of agents.....	40,240	17		
Advertising.....	31,319	16		
Printing pamphlets, &c.....	8,202	03		
Commissions on settlers.....	6,166	00		
Miscellaneous.....	8,163	63		
			94,090	99
Expenditure in Great Britain—				
Salaries and general expenses of agents.....	41,609	26		
Advertising.....	13,364	63		
Printing pamphlets, &c.....	9,243	61		
Miscellaneous.....	13,368	56		
			77,586	06
Expenditure on Continent—				
Salaries and general expenses of agents.....	2,918	97		
Advertising.....	1,882	58		
Printing pamphlets, &c.....	2,563	42		
Miscellaneous.....	53,568	40		
			60,933	37
Expenditure in Canada.....			204,159	86
Grand total.....			436,770	28
Deduct amount contributed by Board of Guardians in Great Britain towards inspection of children, \$2,148.04, and sundry refunds, \$59.63			2,207	67
Total net expenditure			434,562	61

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IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE IN CANADA DURING 1899-1900, APPROXIMATELY.

Service.	Amount.
	S cts.
Salaries, travelling and living expenses, &c., of officials, clerks, &c., at Ottawa.....	9,885 60
Salary, land guide, Alameda.....	533 28
Salary, &c., clerks, Brandon.....	1,301 00
Salaries and contingencies including payment to hospitals at Calgary.....	2,568 86
Salaries at Dauphin.....	1,300 00
Salary, clerks, Edmonton.....	720 00
Salaries and contingencies, Halifax agency.....	8,448 07
Salary, land guide, and payment to hospital, Medicine Hat.....	833 70
Salaries and contingencies, Montreal agency.....	4,427 67
Contingencies, Prince Albert.....	58 91
Salaries and contingencies, Quebec agency.....	15,336 67
Contingencies, Red Deer.....	775 51
Salaries and contingencies, Regina agency.....	2,294 90
Salary, land guide, Reston.....	120 00
Contingencies, Rosthern.....	12 81
Salaries and contingencies, St. John agency.....	1,053 25
Salary, agent, Virden.....	300 00
Salaries, Winnipeg agency, including travelling and living expenses, C. W. Speers.....	23,690 74
Salaries, Yorkton agency.....	1,825 00
La Societé Generale de Repatriement de la Province de Quebec.....	3,850 00
J. L. A. MacMurray, travelling expenses.....	32 60
H. McKellar, services.....	60 00
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Co.....	8,000 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Hugh Wylie, transportation.....	33 92
Girls' Home of Welcome.....	500 00
New Ontario Colonization Association.....	500 00
Women's National Immigration Society.....	1,000 00
Settlers' bonus.....	10 00
Advertising, printing pamphlets, &c., including King's Printer's accounts (for further particulars see separate statement herewith).....	33,674 30
Provisions, freight, medicines, &c., for Donkhobors and Getherms while en route from St. John to Manitoba.....	732 64
F. D. Blakely, photos.....	16 50
T. O. Davis, rent, Duck Lake shed.....	55 00
Framing photos, photos, &c.....	50 45
Transport A. Boigtrom and family.....	66 04
Grant to supply seed grain, &c., to settlers of St. Paul des Metis.....	2,000 00
Burial of immigrant.....	17 00
Lumber, flags, &c.....	125 28
Board of immigration.....	7 50
Postage on letters and literature sent out of Canada.....	1,585 06
Freight and express charges.....	532 10
Books, forms, stationery, &c., supplied by Department of Printing and Stationery for agencies in Canada and United States.....	2,657 19
Expenditure by Commissioner of Immigration for travelling and living expenses of employees in west, rent of sundry offices, hardware, lumber, implements, provisions, transport, land guide service, &c., &c., in west.....	73,168 31
Total.....	204,159 86

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IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE ON CONTINGENTS DURING 1899-1900,
APPROXIMATELY.

Service.	Amount.
<i>Salaries, Travelling, Living, Office and General Expenses of Agents.</i>	
P. Toursin.....	\$ 310 02
D. T. de Coeli.....	2,608 95
A. Bodard (salary and expenses not paid till 1900-1901).....	..
Total.....	\$2,918 97
Advertising.....	\$1,882 58
Printing pamphlets, &c.....	\$2,563 42
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
S. Christopherson, ac. salary and expenses.....	\$ 730 00
A. Falkenberg, ocean passage.....	24 33
D. T. Ryelburg, expenses.....	77 56
C. O. Johanson, ocean passage.....	25 00
G. F. Kirkpatrick, subscription to <i>Globe</i>	11 28
James Mayor, expenses.....	1,100 00
Rev. F. A. Mueller, expenses.....	205 00
Prof. J. Olskov, services, &c.....	1,946 67
Consul at Batoum, services <i>re</i> Molikan movement.....	486 67
C. Russell & Co., legal services.....	61 53
C. Winckelmann, expenses.....	532 99
W. Wolfberg, translating.....	23 10
Continental bonuses, including Doukhobors.....	46,987 26
Beaver Line services, <i>re</i> Doukhobors.....	1,000 00
Expenses <i>re</i> Distressed Canadians.....	357 01
Total.....	\$53,568 40

IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE IN UNITED STATES DURING 1899-1900,
APPROXIMATELY.

Service.	Amount.
<i>Salaries, Travelling, Living, Office and General Expenses of Agents.</i>	
N. Bartholomew.....	\$ cts. 725 53
W. V. Bennett.....	2,339 75
C. J. Broughton.....	2,665 00
D. L. Caven.....	3,198 33
J. S. Crawford.....	2,590 84
T. O. Currie.....	2,818 00
Benjamin Davies.....	3,966 06
J. C. Duncan.....	571 42
James Grieve.....	2,699 94
E. T. Holmes.....	2,521 58
M. V. McInnes.....	4,981 29
J. H. M. Parker.....	584 35
Wm. Ritchie.....	493 81
W. H. Rogers.....	2,301 80
C. O. Swanson.....	2,338 78
W. J. White.....	5,443 69
Total.....	40,240 17
Advertising.....	31,319 16
Printing, pamphlets, &c.....	8,202 03
Commission on settlers.....	6,166 00

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IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE IN UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Service.	Amount.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Capt. E. Barrett, expenses.....	3 79
Rev. M. Blais, salary and expenses.....	561 00
Rev. R. A. Burriss, expenses.....	914 00
Canadian Pacific Railway fare, A. Schultz and family.....	14 00
Rev. J. Gingras, salary.....	50 00
Rev. H. L. Gouin, salary.....	500 00
Rev. J. B. Morin, salary and expenses.....	424 50
J. S. Vanwart, allowance, revisit of editors.....	100 00
Cy. Warman, writing for magazines.....	500 00
Advance account, commission, &c.....	244 82
Collection of exhibits.....	4,619 07
Photos, glass tubes, &c.....	232 45
	8,163 63

IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Salaries, Travelling, Living, Office and General Expenses of Agents and Inspectors.

C. R. Deylin.....	4,446 54
John Webster.....	2,242 81
John Grant.....	1,872 08
H. M. Murray.....	5,123 73
A. F. Jury, Liverpool agency.....	10,730 54
E. O'Kelly.....	3,253 27
W. L. Griffith.....	5,164 65
T. Duncan.....	2,594 78
John Dyke.....	1,358 58
W. T. R. Preston.....	4,822 28
Total.....	41,609 26
Advertising.....	13,364 63
Printing, pamphlets, &c.....	9,243 61

Miscellaneous.

Rev. S. Houston, salary and expenses as lecturer.....	1,341 47
Sundry expenses, High Commissioner's office, including postage.....	2,132 72
W. Brown, expenses while lecturing.....	18 24
Charles Carter.....	27 37
R. A. Lyster.....	50 07
Mrs. J. Marr.....	48 67
John Redington, ocean passage.....	30 00
H. B. Ring.....	30 00
J. Robbins, expenses as lecturer.....	25 55
Mr. and Mrs. Smith, ocean passage.....	24 33
W. Weeks, expenses.....	65 70
Bonus on children.....	3,302 00
British bonuses.....	2,300 44
Stationery, freight, express, &c.....	1,314 72
Expenses re domestic servants.....	1,834 13
Lantern slides, photos, &c.....	823 15
Total.....	13,368 56

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IMMIGRATION 1899-1900.

Amount paid for advertising during year was as follows:—	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Canada	1,813	25		
Great Britain	13,364	63		
Continent.....	1,882	58		
United States.....	31,319	16		
				48,379 62
Amount paid for printing pamphlets, copies of papers and literature was about—				
*Canada	31,861	05		
Great Britain.....	9,243	61		
Continent.....	2,563	42		
†United States.....	8,202	03		
				51,870 11
Total advertising and literature				100,249 73

The actual cost of the distribution of literature cannot be given for the following reasons:—

1. The accounts for freight and express charges are not rendered by the companies in such a way that the department can dissect them so as to show what proportion was charged for literature and what for books, stationery, parcels or any other freight that may be consigned at one time to the same destination.

2. No distinct account is kept of the time occupied by officers in Great Britain, the United States and in Canada in connection with the distribution of literature, so that it is impossible to find out the proportion of their salaries which could be included in the cost of distribution.

3. The postage accounts include general correspondence, literature and anything that is mailed here, in Great Britain and in the States, and no separate account is kept in regard to the mailing of literature.

* For proportion of this literature sent to Great Britain, Continent and United States see separate statements herewith.

† For proportion of this literature sent to Great Britain, Continent and United States see separate statement herewith.

The total number of commission agents in the United States during 1899-1900, was about 250. Following is a list of all who received anything for commissions during said year :—

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
	\$ cts.||		\$ cts.
W. Bolton.....	86 00	L. A. Welk.....	41 00
G. Cochrane.....	47 00	G. A. Whitney.....	12 00
J. P. Galliver.....	214 00	W. H. Akins.....	12 00
L. H. House.....	20 00	D. Allard.....	6 00
A. G. Mackey.....	119 00	J. A. Brogan.....	191 00
R. McKee.....	415 00	W. S. Clay.....	9 00
H. C. McRae.....	5 00	H. H. Davies.....	3 00
J. H. M. Parker.....	281 00	J. Dugdale.....	5 00
W. Ritchie.....	2,303 00	G. T. Field.....	32 00
N. Bartholomew.....	385 00	H. T. Gilbert.....	3 00
B. Bingham.....	8 00	T. Grace.....	15 00
M. Conatan.....	19 00	Jas. Kelly.....	15 00
M. F. Denyes.....	13 00	G. W. Lincoln.....	52 00
Rev. N. Dmytrow.....	28 00	H. C. Long.....	2 00
John W. Gordon.....	14 00	John Marth.....	92 00
H. H. Howe.....	6 00	B. O. Monses.....	3 00
J. E. Redmond.....	6 00	Jas. McDiarmid.....	6 00
J. N. Simmons.....	20 00	J. T. McFee.....	6 00
H. A. Spencer.....	5 00	J. A. McKay.....	55 00
Wm. C. Sutherland.....	170 00	D. McQuene.....	8 00
E. L. Anderson.....	17 00	A. B. Noble.....	13 00
E. Barrett.....	26 00	Jos. Poirier.....	34 00
W. D. Brown.....	37 00	Thos. Rattrav.....	73 00
R. A. Buriss.....	74 00	G. M. Scott.....	3 00
N. Campbell.....	13 00	M. W. Serat.....	91 00
S. J. Gareau.....	6 00	P. W. Simpson.....	8 00
G. N. E. Griffith.....	54 00	P. P. Smith.....	102 00
J. Heintz.....	3 00	C. F. Soper.....	34 00
J. C. Koehn.....	546 00	Zoltan von Rajcs.....	22 00
S. F. Long.....	6 00	C. W. Tallant.....	12 00
Nelson & Nordlander.....	5 00	F. A. Wassmann.....	16 60
W. J. Pease.....	47 00	E. G. Wickersham.....	3 00
M. F. Quantance.....	3 00	Jno. Wilson.....	3 00
S. H. Shaw.....	9 00	F. W. Woodcutter.....	45 00
J. A. Sylvester.....	16 00		
G. Thompson.....	3 00	Total.....	6,166 00
J. F. Turner.....	110 00		

Immigration literature printed in Canada, and sent to United States during 1899-1900 :—

21,700 copies	Western Canada Pamphlet.
9,055 "	Delegates Reports.
7,900 "	Wonders of Western Canada.
2,400 "	Ten Minutes Talk.
10,000 "	Toronto News.
5,320 "	Timely Remarks.
4,310 "	Prosperity Follows Settlement.
400 "	Going to Western Canada.
25,000 "	Homestead Sheets.
450 "	Book of Views.
550 "	Hangers.
250 "	Hints to Settlers.
700 "	Swedish Pamphlets
1,000 "	German Pamphlet

89,035 Total.

APPENDIX No. 1

In addition to the above we sent out about 35,000 packages of literature. Each package containing a copy of A Newspaper : Western Canada Pamphlet : Homestead Sheets ; Prosperity Follows Settlement, pamphlet ; Delegates Reports, pamphlet ; Atlas.

Immigration literature, sent to the High Commissioner for the fiscal year, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900 :—

12 copies	Canada, From Ocean to Ocean.
23,000	" Immigration Posters.
8,400	" Ten Minutes Talk.
1,000	" London News.
250	" Canadian Grocer.
For Hector Fabre, Commissioner General for Canada, Paris, France :—	
800 copies	Atlas of Canada, French Edition.
100	" Atlas of Canada, English Edition.
300	" Father Blais' Pamphlet.
300	" Father Gouins' Leaflet.
50	" United States Delegates Reports.
50	" Hints to Settlers.
For D'Treau de Cœli, Canadian Government Agent, Ghent, Belgium :—	
100 copies	Atlas of Canada, French Edition.
100	" Atlas of Canada, German Edition.
200	" Father Blais' Pamphlet.
100	" Winnipeg District (German).
50	" German Newspapers.
200	" German Pamphlets.
99,800	" Copy Books.
64,025	" Descriptive Atlas of Canada (Large).
39,300	" Descriptive Atlas of Canada (Small).
500	" St. Patrick's Day Souvenir Numbers.
10,000	" Maps for Finnish Pamphlet.
20,000	" Pictures for Finnish Pamphlet.
800	" Winnipeg Trade Review.
240	" Year Books.
49,500	" Text Book, Canada.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Have you the letters in reply to Mr. McCreary ?

A. With regard to the question of producing the answers to the letters of Mr. McCreary, of August or July, 1900, I have been looking over the records and I could not find that the Deputy Minister made any reply. It is evident, I think, that the letters and the petitions of the Doukhobors were handed to the proper departmental officers and by them the necessary action was taken.

Q. Without any instructions ?

A. It is altogether likely that the action taken was the result of verbal communication and interviews with the Deputy Minister.

Q. Is there no record of that kept ?

A. There is no record of his instructions, if any, were given in the matter. Any matters of that kind which are before the department, are referred to the proper officer and by him dealt with.

Q. I see you furnished \$2,000 of seed grain to the settlers. How was that repaid ?

A. It was secured by liens taken on the land.

Q. How long are the liens for ?

A. The lien exists until the amount is paid. It runs until—generally something is paid in the second year—and it runs until the account is liquidated.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. What rate of interest do they charge the settler ?

A. Six per cent, I think.

Q. They do charge interest, do they not ?

A. It would be six per cent I think, if anything.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Did you say that 'miscellaneous' covered travelling expenses and such things ?

A. No, I said 'contingent.' There is an allowance monthly for travelling expenses.

Q. Well, I see here is 'continental bonus, including Doukhobors,' it is \$46,987, and then here is 'Beaver Line service *re* Doukhobors, \$1,000.' How did that \$1,000 come to be paid, what is the reason of it ?

A. The reason was that one of the ship loads of the Doukhobors was detained in quarantine at Halifax for 21 days and special arrangements were made by the steamship company, that they would take them from Halifax, after they were released from quarantine, and haul them around to St. John where they took the train.

Q. Was this done by special agreement ?

A. That is a special rate paid by the department, but I am inclined to think that \$1,000 was charged up to the Doukhobor fund.

Q. Was that on account of disease on the ship that she had to go to quarantine ?

A. The quarantine officers at Halifax detained the ship and I suppose it was on account of disease or they would not have detained her.

Q. I see you have 10,000 copies of the *Toronto News*. What was the object of taking them ?

A. They had a very extensive write up of Manitoba and the North-west.

Q. What did you pay for them ?

A. It was one cent apiece, I think.

Q. That is the retail price ?

A. It was a special edition and there was a special write up.

Q. You have a lot of pamphlets written by various parties. Can you give us the names of those parties ?

A. There are not very many of the pamphlets written outside of the department.

Q. By whom are most of the pamphlets written ?

A. Most of them are prepared by and under the direction of the United States agent, Mr. White, and myself.

Q. There are some here though that are in Father —

A. Father Blais' pamphlet ?

Q. Yes.

A. That was a small pamphlet, in the French language. He is one of the French agents and we had no special expense for that except the printing.

Q. He did that in connection with his other duties and without any extra charge ?

A. No extra charge.

Q. Well the report seems to be very full and I think it would be a very condensed form of getting information for anybody who wants it. I suppose you will in future keep up this classification ?

A. Well, that classification varies somewhat from the classification in the accountant's office.

Q. In what way does it differ ?

A. The accountant has his own method of classifying accounts, as has also the Auditor General. This is a special classification according to the terms of your question. That can be taken as a guide, and if from year to year the committee wish that to be carried out I do not think there can be any objection to doing it.

Q. That gives the expenditure under the various heads. You do not publish a record of the expenditure in your report ?

A. No, it is all published in the Auditor General's report.

Q. And this we have to get in evidence before the committee ?

A. You can get it in the Auditor General's report.

Q. But it is a considerable job to do that, and you can do it more easily than we can.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. When we were in Montreal yesterday we saw a number of Doukhobors, do you know how many of them there were and where they were from ?

A. I have been advised that there were 115 English people and 150 Galicians arrived there yesterday, but there were no Doukhobors.

Q. Oh, they were Galicians ; they told us there that they were Doukhobors ; they do not know Doukhobors from Galicians. They had their sheep-skins on, very good looking garments, and so far as we saw they looked healthy and hardy. The customs officer with whom we were speaking told us that they had a good deal of money amongst them.

A. Yes, a well to do class are coming out now.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What countries are you getting immigrants from this spring ; you have had two or three lots in already, I understand ?

A. They are pretty generally distributed. A load came in the other day among whom were a number from the United Kingdom, a few Swedes, a few Icelanders, a few Finlanders, a few Germans, a few Galicians and a few Russians. We have had several small parties of Belgians and French this season as well.

Q. But the principal immigration at the present time seems to be from the United States ?

A. Well, the tide of immigration from the United States at the present time is very large. I have not the figures before me at present to say which country is supplying the larger number of immigrants, but I suppose there are more coming from the States at the present moment than from any other one country.

Q. Some one in the newspapers recently stated that they were coming in from the United States at the rate of two train loads a day ; that would be true ?

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. Two train loads might mean settlers' effects as well as settlers ; they might have a train load of effects and a train load of settlers.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. This report which you have prepared is what I wanted and which I think is very satisfactory so far as I can see. I think that is a very convenient form to have all that information in.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Q. Where were these Galicians going to that we saw yesterday, Mr. Pedley ?

A. Well, I do not know where they were going, they were pretty well distributed but not to any particular point.

Q. But all going to the North-west ?

A. Yes, they were all going to the North-west.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. Likely they would have friends out there ?

A. Some of them would be going to friends and some of them will be going out on their own account.

By Mr. Schell :

Q. These people come out on their own account without any government assistance ?

A. They come out on their own account, the government does not assist them to come out.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you keep any track of those immigrants who are brought in by the work of the provinces? For instance, New Brunswick has an agent in the old country: have you any means of knowing how many they bring into that province?

A. No, we only know the number brought in at the different ocean ports.

Q. But you have no way of distinguishing between those brought in by the provinces and those brought in through the efforts of our agents?

A. We have no way of ear-marking them so as to know who brought them in.

Q. Have you not some way in which it could be done?

A. Yes, if you double or treble our appropriation I fancy we could do it.

Q. I did not think clerical work was so expensive?

A. It is not a question of clerical work, it is a question of the issuing of passports to every immigrant and following each one up from the time they leave the other side until the time he settles on the land.

Q. Don't you get any report as to what they think they do?

A. Oh, yes, in their correspondence with the department they dwell upon the effect from time to time as to the results they consider their efforts are producing, but as I have stated before to the committee, several times, it would be almost impossible to put your hand on every man who comes to this country through the efforts of our agents.

Q. How does their report agree with the result?

A. For instance, if you take the report of the agent for Scotland you will find his figures and those of the results come very near each other.

Q. How about the others?

A. Well, he is in a somewhat different position from the agents in Ireland and Wales because you can trace the Scotchman as they sail in a different way from the others. The Irishmen and the Welshmen all come from Liverpool. The Scotchmen of course can come from Glasgow or take the train from Glasgow for Liverpool and the agent there seems to have a more definite knowledge of the people than can be obtained in the others.

Q. He is a little more methodical, it does not need the passport system, he simply keeps the numbers?

A. No, for instance the English and Welsh are bunched together, the Irishmen all come through Liverpool, they do not sail from an Irish port.

Q. Well, do the Scotch all sail from ports in Scotland?

A. Well, not all, but they either sail or take the train from Glasgow. At least those that take the train from Glasgow for Liverpool are noted by the agents, but they need not all take the train.

Q. When they get the train ticket do they get a ticket for the ocean voyage as well?

A. Yes, they have a through rate from Glasgow to—

Q. Is that the way he keeps track of them? If there is not something of that kind I do not see how he could keep track of it better than the other agents?

A. He reports from time to time that so many are leaving Scotland for Canada, leaving Glasgow for Canada, and I say his figures, while they do not absolutely tally with the records of the department, they approximate very closely to them.

Q. While the others do not?

A. The others do not pretend to give any figures at all.

Q. Well, I suppose the correspondence gives from time to time what they are doing and you would of course publish it in your report, but many of the reports of the agents from there are very meagre, and there is very little in them.

A. Yes, I suppose they might be more full if it was required, but we have from a departmental standpoint a report from month to month of the work of the agents in the old country, and the correspondence is very voluminous, so the department is pretty well informed.

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. As a matter of fact comparing the reports of the United States with those of Canada, we publish too much; there is a great deal of duplication. Take from McGovern west, there is a great deal of duplication.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. There should be some officer to revise them and to cut them down if necessary.

A. That is done at the present time to some extent, they have to be edited.

Q. There has to be a short report from every agent?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you do not get reports from those on commission?

A. Only a general report as to the work of the commission agents from the agent in charge of the state.

Q. I think myself if there was a summary it would be of great advantage because you could get at what you wanted, without going through the details.

A. Yes, I have discussed that proposition with a view of preventing the report from being too diffuse. It may be we will come to that some day.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. Are there any Doukhobors coming out this year?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. How many Galicians have come in this year?

A. I should think probably from 750 to 800.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. That is this year?

A. This year, that is, speaking roughly.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Were these German Galicians or regular Galicians?

A. In order to answer that question accurately I will have to consult the report from the agent, because generally speaking they classify them as Galicians. But the detailed report will show whether they are Galicians proper or Galicians of German extraction.

By Mr. Gould :

Q. In conversation with these yesterday in Montreal we found some who could talk English and found one who was from the south of Russia.

A. They would not be Galicians, there were some there from the south of Russia.

By Mr. Ross (S. Ontario) :

Q. They had some fine sheepskin garments?

A. Sheepskin garments are a very popular garb there.

By Hon. Mr. Fisher :

Q. Do you know what the people on the Lake Superior are, who are detained at Grosse Isle?

A. No, I do not.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. There is an impression in the public mind in the west that the government has been assisting the Galicians and Doukhobors to come out, giving assistance that is refused to the Irish and Scotch.

A. There is nothing whatever of the kind, there is no discrimination whatever. The policy is applicable to all who seek to take advantage of it. There is no difference between one nationality and the other. And no assistance is given in any case to bring people here.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. That is apart from the bonus you gave to them instead of the steamboats?

A. As I explained before, we only paid the bonus direct to the committee on condition we did not have to pay it to the steamboat companies and that the money should be spent in settling the Doukhobors.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. It cost the government just the same amount.

A. There is a slight difference in favour of the Doukhobors, and whereas under the old bonus system we paid to adults in this case, we made it applicable to all.

By Mr. Ross (S. Ontario) :

Q. Were there many British immigrants this year?

A. I think it held its own.

Q. English, Scotch or Irish.

A. The Scotch were a little in excess, the English and Irish were about the same.

Q. Coming in to settle the land?

A. Yes, running from about 10,000 to 12,000 a year from the United Kingdom.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. Is there any system of keeping track of those who come from the States without travelling by train, who drive across the border?

A. We have it through the customs.

By Mr. Ross (S. Ontario) :

Q. Do we keep a line of customs officers along the line of the boundary?

A. Yes, the customs department has officers.

Q. They patrol there?

A. Yes.

Q. All along the line?

A. Certainly.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. They are just entered for the settlers' affects?

A. Yes, I am not quite sure, but probably some come in of whom the custom-house officer does not know.

Q. There is no object in keeping track of those without goods.

A. Not so much. Of course at the railways station the custom-house officer collects a certificate from the passenger the same as the agent does, we have the certificate in triplicate, one if delivered to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in return for a low rate ticket, and one to the customs officer.

Q. A low rate ticket for that purpose?

A. The Canadian Pacific Railway gives a rate of a cent or a cent and a half a mile from the boundary point to the destination for bona fide settlers.

Q. They have to satisfy the Canadian Pacific Railway agent.

A. They must satisfy the C.P.R. before they will issue the low rate ticket.

Q. Then does the government pay the C.P.R. anything in consideration of that low rate ticket?

A. Nothing whatever, it is a matter entirely between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the settlers.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I did not just hear what interest you said you charged these people.

A. I think it is six per cent, but I am only speaking from memory.

Q. Do you find them at all backward, in their payments?

A. From my recollection of the advance made since I came into the department, there is no ground for complaint for the way in which the advances are being paid.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. McCreary :

Q. But you have the security of 160 acres of land and the improvements upon it?

A. Yes, the amount advanced on each homestead is very small.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I know it has been discussed in the House often, and in some considerable number of cases the lien has been taken off.

A. I do not know any case that has happened during the last four or five years.

Q. There was previous to that, was there not?

A. I cannot speak as to that.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. It is generally held on the homestead, and if the party patents the homestead, the government holds the lien, and if it is disposed of, the next party that takes it has to pay the amount.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you have any endorser in addition to their own notes or lien?

A. I think they take the lien as a mortgage on the land.

Q. They used to take additional security, but they abandoned it, I think, some time ago.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Did you report these land agents where they are working?

A. It is all in the return brought down to the House.

Q. Does that cover the commission agents as well as any other?

A. I have furnished the evidence here of the commission agents, and a statement showing the commission agents, the salaried agents, the salaries and where they are working. I do not know that I have given the names of all the commission agents, but I have given a number in the States.

Q. And the amount that is paid?

A. Yes, I have given that.

Q. Are you getting out any literature this year?

A. We are getting out the western atlas, and we are getting out small works of an instructive character for the settler. Besides the general literature, we have the book on western Canada and the atlas.

Q. What is the amount you are getting out, and where?

A. The atlas was published by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago; western Canada was published in the Bureau; most of the pamphlets are prepared in the department.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. What literature are you issuing and where is it being issued?

A. Quite a number of pamphlets are obtained from year to year, and it is pretty hard for me to say where they are all published, but the annual report shows the literature that we issue. The western Canada pamphlet is printed at the Bureau, and the delegates' reports are printed there.

Q. But who was that prepared by?

A. That was prepared by the officers of the department.

Q. What page is that on?

A. It is on page 3 of the immigration section, Sessional Papers, No. 25.

Q. Who did you say prepared it?

A. It was prepared in the department. Western Canada pamphlet is in English, and we have a French edition of it.

Q. The original was prepared in the department also?

A. Yes.

Q. And the translation also?

A. The translation was done, I think, by a gentlemen named Dennis in the city here, a Frenchman. 'British Settlers in Western Canada' was prepared by the depart-

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ment and published in the Bureau; 'Hints to Settlers' was prepared by the department and printed in the Bureau; 'Descriptive Atlas of Canada' was by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago.

Q. Did they prepare the whole work in it or did you prepare some work on it?

A. Well, we revised the atlas.

Q. Who got up the original?

A. The maps were gotten up by technical men, experts.

Q. Here?

A. Oh, no, they got out their own plates and sent them to us for inspection.

Q. This is all it cost you? is it? What is the charge for the atlas? Or is there any work that you do about it?

A. No, they send it to the proper officer for inspection. 'Prosperity follows Settlement' is by the Bureau. 'Sketch Book Canada,' by Warwick Bros. & Rutter, of Toronto; 'Hungarian Pamphlet,' by an agent of the department, and published in New York; 'Swedish Handbook,' prepared in the department and published by the Bureau as far as my recollection goes; I think I am correct on that. That Swedish pamphlet has been on hand for distribution for some years. 'Norwegian Pamphlet' printed and illustrated by Rand & McNally, Chicago. With regard to this I put in that qualification because I am not sure now as we had a Danish pamphlet and it may be classified as Norwegian here. We had 20,000 of them. 'Canadian Year Book' was published in Toronto and purchased by the department.

Q. How many of them?

A. 5,000. 'Copy Book' was published in London, the copy book I had some samples of here, and showed the committee what it contained.

Q. We saw the copy-book?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. About what cost was that?

A. About for cents.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. I see here: 'In addition to the above, special editions of newspapers, containing immigration material, were secured and distributed to the extent of 100,500, what newspapers and how many of them?

A. Well, we had a special edition of the *Toronto News*, we had an advertisement in the Christmas edition of the *Toronto Globe*, and in the *Toronto Saturday Night*, and I think we had one or two special editions of papers in the west, but I am unable, speaking from memory, to say what they were.

Q. Do you know how many you got of each and the cost of them?

A. Well, I think the cost is largely in the matter of advertising in the special editions. The papers we buy averaged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 4 cents apiece.

Q. You do not know the number you got of each?

A. No, I cannot speak of that. If I had the list before me I could speak with certainty. You see this report comes down to June, 1900, and covers the transactions of the year before, and probably two years. We may buy special editions and not distribute them for a year or more, so I cannot carry the record of them all in my head. I think the evidence is before the committee, and in it I put several statements which covered this point.

Q. We do not want to wade through the evidence to find these particular matters?

A. I think when the evidence is published you will find in it a very concise statement of the number of the publications, their character, where published, and the cost.

Having read over the preceding transcript of the proceedings of the committee, of April 23, 26, 30 and May 14. I find the same to be correct in so far as my evidence before the committee is concerned.

FRANK PEDLEY,
Superintendent of Immigration.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
TUESDAY, May 7, 1901.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this morning at 10.30 o'clock a.m., Mr. J. H. Legris, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. W. T. R. PRESTON, Inspector of Immigration Agencies in Europe, was present by request.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. On what day did you sail for Canada?

A. I sailed for Canada on the 28th of February.

Q. Had you leave of absence from any person?

A. I had leave of absence from the department.

Q. For how long?

A. The time was not mentioned.

Q. I suppose you have no objection to stating your business in this country?

A. I am here on several matters relating to immigration work on the Continent, notably that regarding difficulties surrounding the transportation question more than anything else I might say, and also the rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway for immigrants, in view of the competition we have to face on the Continent.

Q. Are the agents under your charge pursuing the same course as they were last year, giving lectures and so on?

A. They are pursuing about the same course. Mr. Jury reported to me just before I left that this branch of the work is being attended with better success than had marked it during the previous year, very much better in fact.

Q. How was it very much better?

A. In previous years I had it reported to me that generally there was very little interest shown at the meetings.

Q. Rarely more than half a dozen present?

A. I think that was somewhat qualified; a great many meetings were poorly attended. Mr. Jury reported to me while I was passing through Liverpool on the 26th of February, that the attendance this year is very much better.

Q. Regarding your own work, do you come in contact with the emigrants, do you send many out yourself?

A. I do not come in contact with the immigrants myself.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Q. With reference to the immigrants we receive from England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, do you not think that the agencies there are very badly distributed, inasmuch as there are three in each country: there are three for England and Wales,

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with a population of thirty millions; three for Ireland, which cost more than three in the other countries, with a population of less than five millions; and the same thing in Scotland; and yet the results are small?

A. It is a debatable question, and one on which no one should give an opinion without careful consideration. There is no doubt in my mind that Wales and Scotland and Ireland furnish a field for an emigration movement among the class of people who will more immediately make themselves at one with the conditions that prevail in this country than perhaps these from the larger part of Great Britain, usually referred to as England. There is no use in disguising the fact that in England, while there is a large population desiring to emigrate, there is also a large population which would practically be of no service in a new country.

Q. Can you tell me how many people leave England and Wales?

A. Yes, I can.

Q. I mean for all countries?

A. No, I have that in my valise but I did not bring it up with me. A large number leave: but I was going on to say that there is a large number desiring to emigrate who would make good settlers in a new country if they were possessed of the means with which to start in life here. But taking the population as a whole there is a larger proportionate number in Wales, Scotland and Ireland who are not only willing but anxious to undergo the hardships which have to be met in a new country.

Q. How do you explain that out of the 45,000 people who left Ireland last year we only got 765?

A. Ninety per cent, at least I am told of the emigrants from Ireland have their passages prepaid.

Q. By whom?

A. By friends in the United States. For instance, one case which comes to my mind which will serve as a good illustration. A girl, a daughter of a family, goes from the home to America, gets employment and makes enough money to send back for a sister or a brother. They will then work together and so with the community of interest will bring out the whole family eventually.

Q. Is it not strange that it does not operate here?

A. It does not to the same extent because it has had such a start there.

Q. It has been in operation here?

A. Yes, but it has become more of a system over there. Then there is also the prejudice, or rather the anti-English feeling, which I have met in Ireland.

Q. That is a strong factor.

A. It is a strong factor. Then again a great many go out to the States, not for the purpose of going into agriculture but of taking up some other walk of life, such as labourers. These avenues are not open here, in fact we discourage immigrants of that sort.

Q. You have a scheme to propose; are you going to bring that before the committee this morning?

A. No, I have submitted my proposal to the High Commissioner and it is there, for consideration.

Q. Is it not to be brought before the committee; is it not before the High Commissioner?

A. There is nothing to prevent it being brought before the committee if it is so desired. I have no doubt the correspondence is in the department.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. Would it be advisable to induce that Irish emigration to come to this country?

A. I think so. If we are to get anything like our share we must do something.

Q. What does it cost; what is the usual amount paid?

A. I fancy a settler would have some difficulty in settling a tract of land without having at least £40, or \$200, though some have got on very well with very much less than that.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Wright :

Q. How long have you been there ?

A. A little over two years.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario) :

Would the assisted passage help the emigrants without providing this after they get here ?

A. Yes, the assisted passage would help not a little. We have frequently come across instances where a family with perhaps £100 would be willing to come out if they could get arrangements for transportation.

Q. I understand the steamship companies have effected a combination. What information have you on this point ?

A. The committee will remember that a combination was effected not only in England but on the Continent whereby the steamship rates were almost doubled, and that is one of the questions regarding which I desire to have a personal conference with the department and with the railway and steamship people.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I fancy the Minister is pretty set on the question of assisted passages ?

A. I do not know.

Q. He was strongly opposed to it, according to his statement in the House ?

A. I think in regard to direct government assistance it is a debatable point whether it would be wise to go into that, but I think the other suggestion I made in regard to starting a company and having a community of interests on both sides of the Atlantic might be worked out. That scheme is in the hands of the officials on the other side.

LOCATION OF EMIGRATION AGENCIES IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. How many agents have we in the old country ; are their headquarters in London ?

A. No. We have three agents in each country. We have Mr. Griffiths in Wales ; Mr. Devlin, Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Webster in Ireland ; Mr. Murray, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Grant in Scotland ; and Mr. Jury, Mr. Mitchell and myself in England.

Q. Is there any way of telling who is doing the most effectual work there ?

A. Well, it will be in the recollection possibly of some members of the committee, though not of the new members, that the point was raised last year by either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Clancy—by an inquiry as to the individual work done, or an inquiry as to the actual return for the efforts of the respective offices. In the case of Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Devlin and Mr. Murray—I am speaking now for the whole of Scotland, both for Mr. Grant, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Murray—endeavours are made to keep a record of those who have made inquiries at the government office, and who have afterwards come to Canada. But that is not done either in London or Liverpool.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. In Dublin it is not done ?

A. I think it is pretty well worked out in Dublin.

By Mr. McLennan :

Q. What are the transportation arrangements from the Continent to this country ? Will you make a statement on that point ?

A. If the committee allow me I will do so.

By Mr. Wright :

Q. I was wondering why your name did not appear on immigration literature ; perhaps you were connected with transportation ?

A. I have no connection with transportation. My name does not appear, probably because I am not an immigration agent, but an inspector of agencies, or some other reason which may be explained.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You are in charge of all the agencies under the High Commissioner ?

A. Not exactly in charge. The committee will remember the point that was referred to last year, and the question remains in somewhat the same position yet.

Q. Do I understand that your position is that you are under the High Commissioner ?

A. Yes, but in respect to the work in England it is claimed there by the official heads of the department that they have more direct control of emigration matters.

Q. That is the High Commissioner's office ?

A. In Great Britain, yes. That was the contention last year.

Q. Well then, you have only control on the Continent as it were, you are a sort of stranger in London ?

A. Well ———

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. Would it not be better to let Mr. Preston get through with his statement first and ask questions afterwards ?

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. I understand Mr. Preston is inspector of the agencies to see how they are carried on ?

Q. That is partly so.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :

Q. Are the agents not competent men, that are there ? Do they want somebody to superintend them ?

A. I fancy they are quite competent.

By Mr. Monk :

Q. What is your title and what are your instructions ?

A. They are very broad, and they were read last year and are in the evidence taken before this committee. I think I have a little more control of matters than I had. The officials in the London office claimed that the Department of the Interior had not jurisdiction over them.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMBINATION vs. EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

By Mr. McLennan :

Q. You stated that you came to this country in connection with transportation matters, will you tell us the difficulty in regard to transportation ?

A. Yes, about seven years ago, an arrangement was made between the North German Lloyds, the Hamburg American Line, the Netherlands Line, one of the French lines, upon the one side, and the Canadian, British, and American lines upon the other,

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for a general pooling of rates, or receipts for the emmigration traffic, and the allotting of the several ports of Europe to the different companies. It is only fair to say the companies claimed that it was desirable to do this, because the rates had reached a point where they were not remunerative and they desired to furnish better accommodation to the emigrants. No one can doubt but that the steerage is to-day as good as the second-class of a few years ago. The effect, however, of the combination was that the rates were almost doubled and they have remained so from then until now. By this arrangement all the northern ports of continental Europe lying between Cronstadt and Havre were practically abandoned by the British, American and Canadian lines to the German lines, except that the British, Canadian and American lines were allotted six per cent of the entire continental traffic arising between these points. For that abandonment on the one side, the North German Lloyds, the Hamburg American and the other lines I have mentioned, agreed not to enter Scandinavia and also withdrew from active competition in Great Britain. The effect of this course, has in my opinion been disastrous to Canadian interests for the reasons which I shall give later.

Following out this arrangement certain continental lines secured concessions from the German government, whereby emigrants desiring to enter Germany through the control or customs stations, and not holding tickets by the lines licensed by the German government, cannot sail direct to Canada from a German port, but they are compelled to sail via New York by the North German Lloyds, except during two or three months in the spring, when the Hamburg-American lines have special sailings for Halifax. The only other outlet from a German port to Canada is via Liverpool and New York on the Cunard line. No Canadian line has a license to do business through a German port. The effect of this is that by the American, British and Canadian lines being limited to six per cent of the continental traffic, when that number has been arrived at a continental emigrant cannot reach Canada except via the Hamburg-American line or via New York, and then the emigrant finds that he has to pay an excess of about \$7.50 to Winnipeg, in comparison with the rates from Halifax and Montreal to Winnipeg.

Then if a booking agent on the Continent, in Russia for instance, while he may be duly authorized to do so, sells tickets to Canada by a British or American or Canadian line, he may find, upon the arrival of the emigrants at Liverpool, that the Canadian lines have exceeded their proportion of the six per cent of the continental traffic, and these passengers, holding tickets for an ocean passage, run the risk, unless some other provision is made, of being sent back to Russia and are thus unable to come to Canada at all, unless they return to Russia, repurchase tickets so as to sail from Hamburg or by one of the continental lines. I know of one case where there were either 114 or 141 passengers, I forget which, for Canada, German colonists from Russia, reached Hull having in their possession tickets issued by one of Atlantic lines, and were then refused passage. If it had not been that some one had been in a position to insist upon the agent refunding the passage money, and had not the assistance of a company outside the steamship combination been secured, these men could not have arrived in Canada without first returning to Russia in the manner I have stated. I mention that in proof of my opinion that a very serious discrimination exists in respect to emigrants reaching Canada from continental ports at the present time.

Beyond that, after the German companies secured this abandonment of the Continent, by the British and Canadian lines, instead of keeping up their rates to the schedule fixed to North America by the "Conference" agreement to other emigrating points, for instance, like South America, they reduced them so that this year, while the net steamship rates from Hamburg, Bremen and Rotterdam to Winnipeg are 186 marks (\$46.50) the emigrant rates from the same ports to the fertile belt in South America are only 80 marks (\$20), or in other words less than one-half that which is charged to Winnipeg, although the distance is much greater. The figures I have given are exclusive of the Booking Agents' Commission.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Is there no way in which the government can alter this situation?

A. We are doing the best we can, negotiations are going on to secure a modification of the "Conference" steamship arrangements. A contract is now being negotiated

with one of the steamship companies and that question has necessarily come up, and I have no doubt but that some arrangement will be made by which this difficulty may possibly be modified.

Q. The thing that astonishes me is that it has been allowed to run so long as it has?

A. This combination came into operation about three years before the present government came into office. The attention of the department was directed to this action of the steamships, at the time, but it was not until I went to Europe, and learned of it there, that the attention of the present administration was called to it, they not having known anything about the correspondence that had previously taken place on this subject. I have been trying to overcome the difficulty for nearly two years.

By Mr. Monk :

Q. Is there any official correspondence on the subject?

A. I have had a good deal of correspondence with the government of a quasi-confidential rather than of official nature.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I do not see why that correspondence should not be published, and why it cannot be brought down to the House at any time?

A. I have been taking every possible means, with the authority of the High Commissioner, to get this matter in better shape. I have thought it could be partially obviated by securing a steamship line from a southern port in Europe, and that we might be able to solve the difficulty that way, and negotiations have been going on also in that connection for some months. Negotiations are going on now also, with more than one of the steamship lines, with a view of overcoming the difficulties that I have referred to, but it can be readily seen that when a combination of that kind is made by the great transportation steamship companies of the world, it is not an easy thing to break it, more particularly when it is remembered that it was made in such a way that those entering it were bound by heavy penalties not to violate the agreement. The arrangement was made in England and the penalties can be enforced by English courts. This subject has assumed such proportions as regards continental emigration, it is of such importance that I asked the department for permission to come to Canada and have an interview with the department to see what steps might be taken to meet the difficulty. I tried last year with one of the Canadian companies to see if a concession could not be secured from the steamship "Conference." Nothing had been accomplished up to the time that I left England. Negotiations are now in progress here, and I think it is not improbable that a basis may be reached whereby the steamship pooling agreement as it effects Canadian immigration will be modified.

Q. I think it is of sufficient importance to have it conducted from the High Commissioner's office. I should think it would be more effective if the representative of Canada, the High Commissioner, interfered in a matter of that kind?

A. Everything that I have done the High Commissioner has been conversant with. The situation has necessitated a good many personal interviews with interested parties, which could not be conveniently carried on by correspondence.

Q. You quite understand his official position would give him a weight that no one else would have?

A. If you will pardon me, I do not think anything more could be done in England by any official representing this government than has been done with the authority of Lord Strathcona to overcome the difficulties. Action must now be taken here; I think this is the only place, and honourable gentlemen can readily see that the difficulties surrounding a solution of the question will require constant conferences with the department.

By Mr. McLennan :

Q. That is a serious difficulty?

A. A very serious difficulty. I had a conversation with one of the agents in Montreal a few days ago and arrived at a partial basis, and armed with further papers I expect shortly to see negotiations proceeding to a possible solution of the trouble.

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By Mr. Brown :

Q. To your mind, would it not be more expensive the bonusing of families coming out here than assisting to pay passages out? Take young men in Scotland or Ireland or England, would it not be cheaper to assist them in the payment of their passage out than bonusing families to come out here?

A. I don't know that I exactly catch the meaning of the honourable gentleman's question.

Q. Speaking of families coming out here and advancing so much to start them in life here, would not that be very expensive?

A. That would be very expensive, no doubt. I have not proposed exactly on that line. I am of the opinion, as I expressed a few months ago, that a very large emigration movement that might come to Canada will not come unless something special is done with a view to putting these people on their feet when they arrive here. I am quite satisfied about that. Whether it is that the ordinary emigrating Englishman has not the thrift or the economy or the opportunities for practising the economy that are practised by European peasants, I do not know, but the fact stares one everywhere, in the face, that the continental peasant has some money with which to start life in a new country, whereas the large proportion of Englishmen who would like to emigrate have not, and they therefore prefer to go to the larger places, where they can drift into the cities and get employment and a start in life, which they cannot in this country unless they have something to come and go on at first. The members of the committee will see from the publication of the rates in the report which I had the honour to lay before the High Commissioner that it is not by any means an inexpensive thing for one or a family to emigrate from Europe to this country. They have to be possessed of considerable means in the beginning, and that of course has been made much worse by the raising of the steamship rates both from the Continent and Great Britain.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I don't know that I catch your reasoning as to the making of a combination against Canada?

A. If I left that impression, I did not desire to do it. I said the result or effect was practically a combination against Canada.

Q. It almost looks to me as though it was done intentionally?

A. Oh, no; at the time the steamship conference was formed the emigration movement from the Continent to Canada had not assumed the proportions now existing, but it has worked in the way that I have indicated.

Q. The arrangement is something iniquitous?

A. There is something apparently wrong about it. In one case the steamship companies have active competition: but in the other not only has the competition withdrawn, but they are bound by the heavy penalties of the general pooling arrangement, to which I have referred, to charge not less than the figure named to emigrants to North America. As to South American ports, they have a free hand to charge as little as they like.

Q. It looks like a combination against us?

A. Very much like that.

EMIGRATION OFFICES AS BUREAUS OF INFORMATION—LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

By Mr. McLennan :

Q. Is there any attempt made to discover how many of those who seek information at the offices sail for Canada?

A. Yes; in reference to the work in Wales and, to a very large extent, to the Irish work; but in the London and Liverpool offices they take very strong ground against

keeping a record of that kind. They claim that it would entail very much more clerical work than they now have at their disposal, although I am free to admit I do not agree with that view. I think it could be worked out satisfactorily. I have made the recommendation, but it has not been adopted so far.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You have not the authority behind you ?

A. If I have it some day, perhaps the suggestion will be carried out.

Q. Well, I notice in these offices they have a large number of newspapers. Of course they vary very much as to the newspapers ?

A. I could not tell you anything beyond what has come under my observation.

Q. Mr. Jury spends \$145 a year for newspapers.

A. Let me see the Auditor General's report please, and if I can give you the information about it, I will be glad to do so. What is the page ?

Q. I think about page 17. The Irish office in Dublin.

A. There is the item of newspapers.

Q. Yes, there are two items.

A. In the Liverpool office there is one item of \$34 and the other of \$110.

Q. For the Liverpool office ?

A. \$34.96 under the heading of 'newspapers', and \$110.27 under the heading of 'Canadian newspapers'.

Q. Yes, that makes altogether \$145. Then there are charges at the Dublin office of \$55.79, at the Glasgow office of \$89.19 and so on ?

A. Well, the hon. gentlemen will remember if he takes the Dublin office and the London office, more particularly, there are reading rooms attached to them.

Q. Then at the London office there is \$34 for newspapers, surely that is not all they charged there ?

A. Oh no, it is somewhere else, Mr. Wilson, because there are a large number of papers taken, but possibly this is only the portion charged up to immigration, the other expenditure may be under the head of the High Commissioner's office.

Q. Then there is the Welsh agency ; where are the headquarters of the Welsh agency ?

A. Cardiff.

Q. I see they took \$67.76 for newspapers.

A. I do not know anything about that expenditure.

Q. I thought the agents would be out among the people.

A. Well, the Canadian papers taken at the Welsh office amount to \$44.24, according to the Auditor General's Report.

Q. Yes, that may be.

A. The hon. gentleman probably does not know that the papers are much more expensive there than here, incident to the postage. I do not know the amount but it is much more than here.

Q. In Dublin I find on reference that the cost of the Canadian newspapers is \$11.51 and of newspapers \$44.28.

A. It may be a different way of entering it in the departmental report. The hon. gentleman can only tell the class and character of the papers by—

Q. I could move in the public accounts committee to have the accounts brought down, but few members have time to go through all these accounts and attend to their other duties, and then it is not always satisfactory.

A. I do not know whether the item of newspapers includes Canadian papers or not, but I have seen Canadian papers in the Dublin office.

PREPAID PASSAGES,—SCANDINAVIA, IRELAND.

Q. I have a clipping here stating that there is to be a considerable movement of people from Norway this spring, that 20,000 Scandinavians will go to the United States this year.

A. You cannot always depend on what is in the papers.

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By Mr. Wilson :

Q. But this is an indication of what may happen?

A. There is a large movement in Scandinavia for the same reasons as I gave you a while ago for Ireland, a large number of prepaid passages.

Q. It is unfortunate that we have not got them?

A. I think opportunities were lost which should have been taken long long ago, when the movement was active.

Q. I know nothing about that.

A. Our people work there faithfully and satisfactorily.

Q. I do not think the immigration from Scotland and Ireland is satisfactory for the money spent, particularly in the case of Ireland.

A. When one looks at the failure to do work in Ireland at the time when it was left to itself the present difficulties can be better appreciated. Emigrants cannot be got by working to-day and expecting to get a return to-morrow.

Q. We were told last year that there was a fine prospect for immigration from that country.

A. Where is that?

Q. The Deputy Minister told us and it is down there in his evidence.

A. And there has also to be taken into account the anti-English feeling which exists in Ireland.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. What you would call a prejudice?

A. An anti-English prejudice.

Q. Among all classes?

A. A respectable class of people no doubt.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. Do they extend that to the colonies?

A. I do not know how far it extends to the colonies; I have been told it does. And then there is the opposition on the part of the clergy who do not like to see their parishioners leave, and if the parishioners are not in a favourable position to leave, there is influence brought to bear on them as to their not succeeding, but where the money is sent to them from this side they take the risk and come.

Q. Could they not be told that home rule and all those questions do not extend here, that they would be perfectly free here from any such questions?

A. Our people are doing all they can

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. We have a very strong home ruler in Dublin.

A. They are doing all they can to show them that they will succeed here, and a large number are coming. A large number are coming, through the direct work of our agents there.

Q. I do not see how you can say that, when out of 45,000 emigrants leaving Ireland last year, we only got 765. We might as well have no agent at all there.

A. I cannot see how you say that, Mr. Wilson. Our agents, who are working faithfully, are not throwing away all their labour.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. There are very poor results.

A. Results cannot be expected to follow at once.

By Mr. McLennan :

Q. You cannot judge of the results by what Mr. Devlin has done in the way of sending out people, for he has had a very hard fight.

A. No, for he has had a serious fight. He is a very good officer.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. How many has he ever sent out ?

A. I do not know at this moment.

Q. He has been there since this government came into office.

A. I do not think he went over the first year ; he was here for a session before he was appointed.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. There is another thing, Mr. Devlin objects to be judged by the number of people he sends out, he says he has other work to attend to as well ?

A. I do not know what his other duties are, I only know he is working faithfully.

Q. And doing nothing ?

A. He is doing very good work and I think the honourable gentleman will acknowledge it.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria) :

Q. And he is working against prejudices ?

A. There are great prejudices there, strong prejudices to be overcome.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. It is rather hard to be spending money and to accomplish nothing.

A. I think he is accomplishing a great deal, and I think if the hon. gentleman was there he would be fair enough to acknowledge it.

Q. Well, I do not think so, when out of 45,000 people who left for this Continent we only got 765.

A. It is not for me to argue with the hon. gentleman. Of these 45,000 ninety per cent, it is said, are prepaid passages from those who have gone to the States long before.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I do not see how they would know the number who were prepaid.

A. Oh, the money is sent to them, the ticket agents get the money ; the tickets are paid for in New York, and I have seen bundles of tickets three and four inches thick.

Q. Well, I admire the Irish for that, it is a good trait of character.

PREVALENT IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND, OF CANADA.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. In your travels through all the four countries of the British Islands, have you not found a very considerable prejudice against our climate ?

A. That is one of the things that has to be overcome. I do not think this is so observable upon the Continent as it is in England, but it is very strong in England. The ignorance manifested there in respect to Canada is absolutely appalling.

Q. I would not put it just that way. Of course, there is an immense amount of ignorance, but I have met people in England and Scotland that know Canada pretty well through having relatives in the North-west, and these people have got pretty nearly the whole population imbued with the idea that the country is not a congenial country to live in.

A. There is no doubt that a study of the British press will prove that. More letters appear in the English press of a disparaging character respecting Canada than in the press of Wales, Scotland and Ireland put together. A very considerable number of

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Englishmen came out here some few years ago with the expectation that they were going to make a great success of life: possibly they were not fitted for what they had to meet. A week scarcely passes but you will find in one of the newspapers, the great London newspapers more particularly, a letter dealing with Canada in a most vexatious way. I refer to one particularly in my report of last year. It came under my observation upon my return from the Continent some two or three weeks after it was published. It had gone unanswered up to that time, as no one seemed to have come across it, and you see in this letter that this man goes on to say, in respect to the North-west, that he had gone out there and 'the wheat grows with great rapidity and with immense promise until—well, until one fine day in the midst of the harvesting the wind will drop and to-morrow all wheat not cut by binders racing around against time will be practically ruined by a terribly severe frost. Hence the expression out there that "farming is like gambling," and the established fact that four-fifths of the 431,000 farms of Canada are mortgaged.'

This is absolutely untrue, of course; there is no foundation for it at all, even in an extreme season; and while that is the case, still the English press seem to take a delight in publishing that kind of thing. I do not see them publishing similar articles about Australia or South Africa, but I do see such publications frequently about Canada.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria):

Q. Who wrote that letter?

A. I cannot tell you. It was some one that has been out here and was not successful, and occasionally we find men of that stamp take the opportunity of venting their spleen in this way. Frequently around exhibitions one or two of these people will gather and tell their tales of woe to people who come to see our exhibits, and it takes a good deal of firmness to overcome the prejudice caused in this way.

By Mr. Boyd:

Q. Has the department thought of getting letters from other settlers to combat these statements?

A. Yes; we are getting them all the time and publishing them in the English press.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria):—I have seen Englishmen left stranded in Halifax whose ideas of this country and everything connected with it are entirely misplaced. We had to assist them to send them to their destination, but the question with us was, what could they do when they got there? I think these men would be better sent back to their homes.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I think these letters simply overdo it and take off a good deal of the good. In that way they rather damage than benefit.

A. I do not know. I have in my mind's eye a case at this moment. When I chanced in Liverpool to meet a gentleman who was about starting for Canada with a party of friends, and just such a letter as this, in one of the papers happened to reach him and he came to the office in a great state with a view to getting what information he could there, to convince him that this was not true and that if he came to Canada he would not be a ruined man.

Q. I mean the other letters. The letters you publish from the settler, which left the impression upon my mind that the picture was so overdrawn that a man of common sense would find a great deal of difficulty in believing it at all. It looked to me as if the letters were written by the agents and not by the settler at all.

A. I have seen many of these letters in the settler's own handwriting and some that are a lithograph of the settler's handwriting. I think the efforts of our agents are rather to magnify the difficulties in certain cases than to minimize them, when dealing with certain classes of people.

Q. Magnify the difficulties?

A. Yes, that is what our agents do with a certain class of inquirers.

Q. I do not think they are good agents?

A. Yes, I do think they are good agents. Many of those people in England who are inquiring about immigration if they came out here would, I think, be just about the same class of men who, not succeeding out here, would go back and would write such an article as this to which I have just referred and the publication of which does an infinity of harm. I have in my mind now one man whom I told we had no use for him in Canada.

Q. You did not want him?

A. We certainly did not. I would very much rather, speaking from the standpoint of some of the people who come out here and the possibility of their failure, magnify the difficulties in their way than minimize them.

Q. You think you would be much more likely to keep them out?

A. Much more likely, and if they came out they would be much more likely to be satisfied when they got here. I am free to admit that not very long ago a deputation met me in one of the foreign countries, who wanted to come out here. They had the impression they only had to get here in order to be successful. I asked the British Consul at this place to come with me to receive the deputation, and have an interview with them, and I must say I did not paint Canada in very roseate colours with a view to inducing them to come. They had not a very great deal of money, and while they might possibly do well if they came out, and some of them I think will come out here, I did not want them to come out with the impression that all they had to do is to come out here, take up a homestead, till the soil, stick up a house, and be millionaires at once. If I was going to emigrate to a country I would not want to have an agent hold out inducements to me that would not be realized.

Q. I think that the man who acts as agent should not try to discourage people but should encourage them; he should not magnify the difficulties.

A. What I said was that I would rather magnify than minimize the difficulties in certain cases.

Q. You said that your agents did.

A. No, that is not my statement, Mr. Wilson. You pulled me up before I got through with my statement.

By Mr. Kendall:

Q. Are there not a great many, particularly farm labourers, some farm labourers and a number of small farmers, who might be brought to Canada, say up in the Northwest, who could not be expected to achieve success there unless some agency here encouraged them and exercised a little personal supervision?

A. Do you mean by that giving them some assistance?

Q. Not only that but directing them?

A. Yes, I think they have to be directed, and I think a great many more would come out if there was some way, forming a colonization company or something of the kind, by which they could be given assistance, and I think a great many would come out and be successful.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria):

Q. Your aim has been largely to get farmers?

A. Yes, and farm labourers.

Q. The English farmer is absolutely useless here. My own impression is that the old country mechanic and the discharged soldier would make infinitely better settlers in Canada than the farmer.

A. While that is the aim of the department there is no doubt in the world that if you go over the returns carefully you will see that the great mass of immigration from the old country is not from the rural population, but from the centres of population. I think it is that they have drifted in there from the farms and not succeeding in the city or not liking the life there have emigrated.

Q. I notice old country mechanics come here and make splendid farmers.

A. Some of them.

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By Mr. Richardson (Grey):

Q. The rural sections in England are not so over populated.

A. They are rapidly drifting into the centres of population. A great many thousands that come out here come from the farms originally. They drift into the cities, and come here. The commissioner for New Brunswick, Mr. Hickman, who is a very efficient officer, has been holding out inducements to the better class of young men to come to New Brunswick, and has had very good success.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I heard that he had got 50 in two years.

A. It is nearer 500.

Q. That is my information.

A. My information is from a perfectly reliable source, the Agent General in England, and he is satisfied that these young men are coming out. In the first place they held out some inducements to give an opportunity of learning Canadian farming life, and in no time all the avenues in that way were filled up, and among these a very large number were sons or nephews of well to do people who were ready to pay out from £500 to £2,000 or £3,000 for them as soon as they are familiar with the climatic conditions and able to do the work, and would have farms bought for them in New Brunswick. Mr. Hickman is working out good results.

THE IMMIGRANTS BEST ADAPTED TO CANADA.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria):

Q. Do you know if the question has been taken up publicly, the question of settling honourably discharged British soldiers in the West?

A. No, I think privately, there are three or four organizations in England who have had it up from time to time.

Q. I mean through the government?

A. Not through the government, not that I have heard about.

By Mr. Richardson (Grey):

Q. I think Mr. Jury in his report said he would not give encouragement to tenant farmers in England to come to Canada.

A. In my report I have gone into that question somewhat fully. It is not a matter of giving encouragement it is a matter of not being able to get them. We have given a great deal of encouragement to them, in fact almost the entire efforts of the department for years was with the object of getting tenant farmers out, and you might almost say with absolutely no return.

Q. I think Mr. Jury speaks of them as not a desirable class of immigrants?

A. No.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I think you do that yourself?

A. Not in that form.

Q. That they are not suited for the life in the West?

A. My report is there and speaks for itself. I did not say they were an undesirable class, but I do not think there is any more possibility of getting them than of getting noblemen, their conditions are most charming.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. The best settlers in the West are those who arrive there moderately poor, to use an expression that has been applied.

A. I think that you are right.

Q. Take those that are very rich? They do not find things just to suit them, they are quite wealthy enough at home, and they get sick to get back to the life they left. If they are not, after they have spent all the money they have, they turn around and make some of the very best settlers we have, but if they can look back to something brighter there, a great many will endeavour to get back. But there are many who have come out there and stayed, and are wealthy to-day, well to do?

A. Thousands of them.

Q. Then you can take some wealthy men, that after losing all they had practically, have turned around and are doing well again?

A. Yes.

MR. BOYD,—Others will come again and spend all they have and write to their people and deplore the position they are in and go back. Some drift back again and so on, but I think the department should endeavour to get every Englishman they can get there, and should not discriminate but should make a point of getting every one of them. They are not all going to stay, I do not care who you get they will not all remain, unless perhaps some foreigners who settle in communities, some will drift across the line, and back and the same with every class who come there, except these foreigners, that club together. I do not favour the banding together of large colonies of foreigners at all, because it takes too long to absorb them, but I believe your efforts should be devoted to getting as many Englishmen as you can.

MR. HUGHES (Victoria),—I know a farmer in the West who was a pastry cook in London, who is very successful.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. We have a number of English farmers, and there are no better settlers.

A. There is no doubt about that, and our agents are keeping Canada as well to the front as they can, with the resources at their disposal, before the people, with a view of getting people to come out.

Q. I have thought of it myself and the only feasible means I could see of doing it was to get some man and give him a township and give him some bonus to settle it. It might be done in some such way, but I on my part did not think it out in such a way as to be able to lay it before the committee. It might be done if we could get the right man, but it is so liable to be misunderstood by politicians—all these things may creep into it. If you got a man who was not honourable he would work it to enrich himself, and if you got a government officer in he might use it in the interests of his party, or the other side will say so, so you see the difficulties in the way of such a scheme. It may be done if you get the right man.

A. You would never get any government over here or in any country which would deliberately advance a sum of money for the very reason which Mr. Boyd points out, for the reason that it would leave themselves open to the charge of using it for political ends. But it occurred to me as well as others, in discussing this immigration problem, that if it was possible to form a company, working in conjunction with the Imperial and Colonial governments, something might be done to save a large proportion of the English population leaving their shores for our own. Whether that proposal will receive favourable consideration I do not know, but it is now before the officials.

Q. Something in that way was proposed before?

A. Yes, something was done in that way, seventeen or eighteen years ago, with a view of assisting people to emigrate, that is to relieve congested districts, in 1882 and 1883. But I take it from my reading that there has been no proposal along the same

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lines except by one of the Australian colonies, which was found to be beneficial and satisfactory.

MR. BOYD, -My own idea is to get boys such as Dr. Barnardo sends out, running from twelve to eighteen years of age. If you can get boys of that class well recommended they assimilate very quickly and adopt the ways of the country, and it is no time till they are working for themselves.

By Mr. Hughes (Victoria):

Q. How would it be to get men and their families out?

By Mr. Richardson (Grey):

Q. Do you not think, Mr. Preston, that it is a mistake to put farmers from the old country to do pioneer work in this country? It would be far better for them to take up farms in the older parts of the Dominion and relieve Canadians who have been pioneers there and who would be willing, and in many cases are anxious, to go out into the West and continue pioneer work there?

A. If the hon. gentleman will read my report, he will find that is the plan I suggest.

Q. Those farmers who come to us from the old country are a class of men who will miss the comforts of their former life?

A. I think many people in England would like to emigrate who are not suited to take that step.

Q. Who would not succeed even in the old provinces?

A. Yes. The complaint has been made that there is a great scarcity of farm labour throughout the provinces. I think something should be done with a view to filling that blank in the various counties. If there was some channel or means of communication between the different counties, where they may be anxious to fill up gaps in that line, they would be able to communicate with the emigration agents in Great Britain or on the Continent to see if something could not be done. There was a gentleman in the office yesterday from Pontiac who wanted twelve or fifteen families of Germans, Austrians or Galicians to go in there and act as farm labourers.

By Mr. Wilson

Q. But would he give them steady work?

A. He was quite willing to do it.

Q. By the year?

A. By the year, he was quite willing to do it. I told him my own impression frankly, that if this was done even in his locality, or that if these people would carry the same determination and spirit of thrift into farm operations, which marks their life at home, they would increase the yield of farm products by 100 per cent. If I had 1,000 acres of land in Ontario I would divide it up among Austrians, Russians and Galicians and Scandinavians, one family to each 50 acres, and I venture the statement that in ten years I would double the rental if I carried it on shares. They would do the same as in their own country, where you never see a weed, where there are no fences and the land is cultivated up to the line between the holdings, and where there is not a foot of land wasted and the people farm on what we would call scientific principles: farming which, with all due deference to our own people, I do not think they carry out with the same kind of scientific thoroughness as these foreigners.

By Mr. Boyd:

Q. These things come from necessity?

A. Yes, these things are part of necessity no doubt, and this necessity has formed a habit in these people up to this time.

THE MOLIKANS OF THE CAUCASUS.

By Mr. Richardson (Grey) :

Q. Have you some information to give the committee regarding some people in southern Europe whom you regard as good immigrants?

A. Yes, some time ago I had occasion to visit the Caucasus in Southern Russia, with a view to inquire about a class of people known as the Molikans, of whom I had heard that a large number was desirous to emigrate to America. I was asked to go down and give them information regarding Canada. I did so and met some of them and I was favourably impressed with their presence. They are a fine lot of people. Three of them came out to this country as delegates and I saw them when they came back to Europe, and learned from them that they were favourably impressed with the country. They number between 12,000 and 15,000 but they cannot leave Russia without permission, which I do not think they will get. If they leave at all, it will be on the same terms as others, on completing their military service and getting passports. If there is any movement it will not be large. If the committee will pardon me for saying so, the people are one of the dissenting sects of Russia. You are all as much aware as I am of the extreme views of the Greek Church, that while they are willing that those who have belonged to dissenting sects shall continue to belong to them they will not allow any movement from the church to these dissenting sects. These Molikans are what we would call midway between Baptists and Quakers. The Stundists are the Baptists proper of Russia, and the Molikans are something between the Stundists and the Quakers or Doukhobors.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Can you tell us where we will find a history of them?

A. I can not. All I know of them was what I learned through a British consul.

By Mr. Richardson (Grey) :

Q. Are they confined to one district?

A. They are confined to one district. In Russia there are more sects than you could readily count, they are innumerable, and this is one of them. While they are not in harmony with the Greek Church yet the authorities are not willing to allow them to leave the country.

FINLAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

By Mr. Kendall :

Q. Have you given any attention to Finland?

A. I have been in Finland two or three times, not with the view of inducing emigration as to get information. If I were to go to a country like that to carry on an emigration propaganda, I would find myself up against the authorities at once. When the change took place in the government of the country by the Russian authorities at St. Petersburg two or three years ago, there was at once a great disturbance. One of the clauses of the proclamation from St. Petersburg intimated that the citizens would be taken for military service outside of Finland and under Russian officers, and would be subject to Russian officers. This created alarm among the young men of the population who were quite willing to do military service in Finland, as heretofore, but were not willing to be sent to any part of Russia and to be officered by Russians. So a movement was started to emigrate to other countries, and at one time it seemed as if it would

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assume fairly large proportions. But negotiations having continued for a long while, between the constitutional party in Finland and the government at St. Petersburg, that feeling has subsided. A considerable number have left and some came to Canada, but not in such large numbers as it was hoped they would, because they had not enough money to come here. The larger number went to the United States and entered the large centres of population where they thought that they would be able to have a better opportunity for getting work than they would by coming to Canada.

Q. What is your opinion of them?

A. They are very fine people, I would like to see more of them.

Q. Prof. Robertson says they are a most accomplished people?

A. They are, but there are others as good.

Q. I may say that in the maritime provinces our naval officers prefer the Finns to any other sailors they can get?

A. Yes, that is so. Anywhere that thrift and industry are characteristic of a people, such as the Finns, you are sure to get good immigrants.

Q. Intellectually they are away above the ordinary European immigrant?

A. Their opportunities there are probably greater than in any other part of Europe, greater than in Russia, and in contrast with the Russians they stand very high. Their school system is not excelled, is on the same plan as the school system in many parts of Germany and Austro-Hungary.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. Have you had anything to do with the Swiss?

A. We have been trying to do a little amongst the Swiss. But there are difficulties in the way of doing very much. There is not a very large emigrating population there. Then you strike into northern part of Italy, where for years there was a very large movement there from that part of Europe, but the population is not at all congested now.

Q. I understand that some of these Swiss are in California and they are good dairy people. A number of them in California have been very successful?

A. Oh, you might say that almost all the peasants of Europe, wherever they have been engaged in farming, make excellent settlers in that respect.

MR. KENDALL,—I would like to point out some difficulties that persons have in getting skilled labour in Canada, lately, and it may be some indications of the difficulties that we may expect to find our agents are encountering. The fact is that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Coal Company are actually looking for hundreds of the best skilled iron and coal men, and they found that very few indeed could be got to come out from the old country at all. When times are good at home, they do not like to leave?

• REPORTS FROM EMIGRATION AGENTS.

By Mr. Blain :

Q. Mr. Preston, I noticed in this book a short report from Mr. Jury. What system of report do these emigration agents have?

A. They report monthly to the High Commissioner.

Q. What does that monthly report contain?

A. Oh, it contains a sort of general diary of the month's work, or rather a general record of the month's work.

Q. And in addition to that do they give an annual report?

A. In addition to that they give their annual report which is printed, that is the annual report you have.

Q. This is the one?

A. Yes, that is the annual report. All the agents report monthly to the department.

Having read over the preceding transcript, I find the same to be correct, in so far as my evidence is concerned.

W. T. R. PRESTON,

Inspector of European Emigration Agencies.

APPENDIX

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Committee as recommendations for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the Dominion :—

No. 1.—TO TAKE DOWN EVIDENCE.

Moved by Mr. Sproule,—‘That the committee ask authority from the House to employ a shorthand writer to take down such evidence as they may deem proper.’—Motion adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
February 21, 1901.

No. 2.—TO REPORT EVIDENCE OF MR. ELIHU STEWART.

Moved by Mr. Sproule, seconded by Mr. Lennox,—‘That the evidence of Mr. Stewart, Commissioner of Dominion Forestry, be reported to the House.’—Motion adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
March 19, 1901.

No. 3.—TO REPORT EVIDENCE TO THE HOUSE.

Moved by Mr. Clancy, seconded by Mr. Wilson,—‘That in each sitting when the evidence given is completed, that such evidence be forthwith reported to the House, and that a copy of the evidence be at once available in the Committee Room, for inspection.’—Motion adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
March 19, 1901.

No. 4.—PRINTING EVIDENCE IN PAMPHLET FORM FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Moved by Mr. Bell (Addington), seconded by Mr. Kidd,—‘That twenty thousand (20,000) copies of the evidence of Mr. J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, before this Committee in the current Session, be printed in pamphlet form forthwith, as advance sheets of the Committee’s Final Report, for distribution to Members of Parliament; also twenty thousand (20,000) copies of the evidence of Dr. W. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, and of each of the other members of the Official Staff at the Central Experimental Farm, be printed forthwith in the said form and for the like purpose, and that the distribution of each of the foregoing be made on the basis of Third and Fifth Reports of this Committee, in 1900’.—Motion adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
March 26, 1901.

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No. 5.—TO REPORT EVIDENCE OF MR. FRANK PEDLEY.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Bell (Addington), —‘That Mr. Frank Pedley’s evidence, for the current Session of Parliament, be reported to the House, to-morrow.’—Motion adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
April 30, 1901.

No. 6.—REQUEST FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TO THE COMMITTEE.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Cochrane, —‘That Mr. Frank Pedley be asked to be at the next meeting of this Committee to furnish Mr. Smart’s answers to two letters of Mr. McCreary’s on July 10, 1900; also that he furnish the Committee with a full Report of the expenditure of the Immigration Department, as asked for at a previous meeting.’—Motion adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
May 7, 1901.

No. 7.—TO PRINT EVIDENCE ON IMMIGRATION IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Ross (Ontario), —‘That one thousand (1,000) copies of the evidence taken before this Committee, on immigration, in the present Session of Parliament, be furnished in pamphlet form, to the Department of the Interior.’—Motion adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
May 14, 1901.

No. 8.—TO REPORT FINAL EVIDENCE ON IMMIGRATION.

‘Resolved that the evidence of Mr. Pedley heard to-day before the Committee be reported to the House forthwith.’—Motion adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
May 14, 1901.

No. 9.—COMPLIMENTARY VOTE TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Moved by Mr. Wilson seconded by Mr. Stephens :—That the cordial thanks of this Committee be now tendered to the Chairman, Mr. Legris, for the absolute fairness and courtesy with which he has presided over the investigations of the Committee, as Chairman, during the current Session of Parliament.’—Motion adopted with cordial applause and presented to Mr. Legris, *pro forma*, by the Mover.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,
May 14, 1901.

The preceding resolutions are true copies as recorded in the minutes of meetings of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, on the respective dates specified.

J. H. MACLEOD,
Clerk to Committee.

INTERIM REPORTS.

FIRST REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization present their First Report, as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the House grant them authority to employ a shorthand writer to take down such evidence as they may deem proper.

J. H. LEGRIS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
February 20, 1900.

Report adopted by the House, February 20.

SECOND REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization present their Second Report as follows :—

The Committee submit herewith, for the information of the House, the evidence of Mr. Elihu Stewart, Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry, taken before the Committee on the 12th day of March current.

And the Committee recommend that the said evidence be allowed to form a part of their Final Report.

J. H. LEGRIS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
March 19, 1901.

Report adopted by the House, March 19.

THIRD REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization present their Third Report as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the evidence taken before them on Agriculture, Dairying and Export of Fruits during the current Session of Parliament be printed forthwith, in the usual numerical proportions of English and French, in pamphlet form, as advance sheets of the Committee's Final Report, for distribution to Members of Parliament as hereinafter specified, that is to say :—Twenty thousand (20,000) copies of the evidence of Mr. James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying; fifteen thousand (15,000) copies thereof to be for distribution to Members of Parliament; four thousand nine hundred (4,900) copies for distribution by the Department of Agriculture; and one hundred (100) copies for the use of the Committee.

2. Twenty thousand (20,000) copies of the evidence of Dr. W. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms; fifteen thousand (15,000) copies to be for distribution to Members of Parliament; four thousand nine hundred (4,900) copies for distribution by the Department of Agriculture; and one hundred (100) copies for use of the Committee.

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3. Twenty thousand (20,000) copies of the evidence of each member of the official staff at the Central Experimental Farm, of which nineteen thousand four hundred (19,400) of each shall be for distribution to Members of Parliament: five hundred (500) copies of his own evidence to be allotted to each member of said staff: and one hundred (100) copies of each to the use of the Committee.

J. H. LEGRIS,
Chairman

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
March 27, 1901.

Report adopted by the House, March 27, 1901.

FOURTH REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization present their Fourth Report as follows:—

The Committee submit herewith, for the information of the House, the evidence of Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, taken before the Committee in the current Session of Parliament.

The Committee recommend that the said evidence herewith be allowed to form a part of their Final Report.

J. H. LEGRIS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
May 2, 1901.

Report adopted by the House, May 2.

FIFTH REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization present their Fifth Report as follows:—

The Committee submit herewith, for the information of the House, the evidence of Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, taken before the Committee on the 14th day of May, current.

The Committee recommend that the said evidence be allowed to form a part of their Final Report.

J. H. LEGRIS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
May 17, 1901

The Committee's Sixth and Final Report was presented on the 22nd May, 1901, and on motion of Mr. Legris, was adopted by the House.

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60. Particulars regarding Dominion grain elevators at St. John, N.B., and Halifax. (<i>Not printed</i> , 206.) (S. Papers, No. 70.)	By Order 29	110
61. Report of Commissioners on complaints regarding in- spection of grain at Montreal. (<i>Printed</i> , 205.) (S. Papers, No. 74.)	By Com. of H.E.	135
62. <i>Grand Bend</i> :—Correspondence as to improvements to be made at Grand Bend, Lake Huron.	By Order 101	—
63. <i>Gray, Robert</i> :—Correspondence regarding his applica- tion for superannuation. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 106.)	By Order 95	268
64. <i>Hamilton Sub-Post Office</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 134.		
65. <i>Harbour Commissioners</i> :—Annual Report. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 23.)	—	—
66. <i>House of Commons</i> :—Minute of council appointing members of internal economy commission.	By Message	16
67. <i>Houston Liquor Permit</i> :—Correspondence relative thereto. (<i>Not printed</i> , 126.) (S. Papers, No. 58f.)	By Order 100	100
68. <i>Hughes, Lt.-Col.</i> :—Correspondence between General Hutton and Lt.-Col. S. Hughes.	By Order 58	—
69. <i>Hydraulic Mining</i> :—Hydraulic mining leases mentioned in Report of Department of Interior, 1900. (<i>Not printed</i> , 207.) (S. Papers, No. 79.)	By Order 49	149

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	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
70. <i>Immigration Agents</i> :—Number and names of immigration agents employed in the United States and elsewhere since 1894 ; also particulars with regard to the appointment of W. T. R. Preston. (<i>Not printed</i> , 209.) (S. Papers, No. 85.)	By Order 25	166
<i>Indians :</i>		
71. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 27.)	By Com. of H.E.	21
72. Return of reductions and remissions. (<i>Not printed</i> , 125.) (S. Papers, No. 51.)	By Act	56
73. Correspondence relative to the Indian agent resident with the Micmac Band at Ste. Anne de Restigouche. (<i>Not printed</i> , 127.) (S. Papers, No. 68.)	By Order 77	105
74. Correspondence relative to applications for purchase of Indian Reserve at Sydney. (<i>Not printed</i> , 127.) (S. Papers, No. 65.)	By Order 100	100
75. Tenders for supplies purchased for Indians in Manitoba and the Territories. (<i>Not printed</i> , 262.) (S. Papers, No. 90.)	By Order 194	194
76. <i>Inland Revenue</i> :—Reports, Returns, &c., for 1899-1900. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 12.)	By Com. of H.E.	20
<i>Insurance :</i>		
77. Abstract statement of insurance companies, 1900. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 9.)	By Act	153
78. Report of Superintendent of insurance. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 8.)	By Act	—
79. Annual Statement of Civil Service insurance. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 41.)	By Act	21
80. <i>Intercolonial Railway</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 148-152.		
81. <i>Interior Department</i> :—Annual Report of Department. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 25.)	By Com. of H.E.	21
82. <i>Irrigation</i> :—Orders in Council published in 1900. (<i>Not printed</i> , 125.) (S. Papers, No. 52.)	By Act	56
83. <i>Italy</i> :—Correspondence respecting proposed improved trade relations with Italy. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 110.)	By Address 66	406

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	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
84. <i>Kingston Locomotive Works Co.</i> :—Correspondence &c., relative to the supplying of locomotives or rolling stock to the Intercolonial Railway.	By Address 77	—
85. <i>Kinnear's Mills Post Office</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 132.		
<i>Lachine Canal</i> :		
86. Cost of constructing government bridge across Lachine Canal at Côte St. Paul. (<i>Not printed</i> , 262.) (S. Papers, No. 93.)	By Order 161	217
87. Original papers, books 1, 2 and 3, on sub-structures of bridge over Lachine Canal at Wellington St. (<i>Not printed</i> .) (S. Papers, No. 93a.)	By Address	Senate.
88. <i>Lake Simcoe</i> :—Reports relative to lowering level of waters of Lake Simcoe.	By Order 49	—
89. <i>Lands, Canadian Pacific Railway</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 147.		
<i>Lands, Public</i> :		
90. Orders in council relative to lands in the railway belt. (<i>Not printed</i> , 125.) (S. Papers, No. 54.)	By Act	56
91. Orders in council published relative to Dominion lands. (<i>Not printed</i> , 125.) (S. Papers, No. 53.)	By Act	56
92. Statement of amount outstanding on account of pre-emptions, grazing leases, timber and mineral lands. (<i>Not printed</i> , 262.) (S. Papers, No. 54a.)	By Order 200	200
93. <i>Lands, School</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 164-166.		
94. <i>Library of Parliament</i> :—Annual Report of the Librarians. (<i>Printed</i> .) (S. Papers, No. 33.)	By Act	15
95. <i>Liquor Permits</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 195, 196, 204, 205.		
96. <i>Mackenzie & Mann, Messrs</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 158.		
97. <i>Mails, Conveyance of</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 133, 135.		
98. <i>Marine Department</i> :—Annual Report of the Department. (<i>Printed</i> .) (S. Papers, No. 21.)	By Com. of H. E.	21
99. <i>McDonald, Alexander</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 207.		
100. <i>Micmac Indians</i> :—See <i>supra</i> , 73.		

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<i>Militia :</i>		
101. Annual Report of the Department. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 35.)	By Com. of H. E.	71
102. Supplement to Report, relative to Canadian Contingents to South Africa. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 35a.)	—	410
103. Papers respecting the pay of C. Battery, Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa (<i>Not printed,</i> 206.) (S. Papers, No. 71.)	By Order 36	117
104. Supplementary Return on same subject. (<i>Not printed,</i> 206.) (S. Papers, No. 71a.)	—	173
105. Correspondence with Imperial Government relative to commissions in the army for Canadian officers. (<i>Not printed,</i> 263.) (S. Papers, No. 99.)	By Address 93	219
106. Supplementary Return on same subject. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 99a.)	—	392
107. Offers or requests made for new Canadian troops for South Africa.	By Address 94	—
108. <i>Mining Leases</i> :—See <i>supra</i> , 69.		
109. <i>Mining Regulations</i> :—Cases in which an appeal has been taken to the Minister of the Interior under the Mining regulations. (<i>Not printed,</i> 206.) (S. Papers, No. 58g.)	By Order 36	109
110. <i>Mongolians</i> :—Correspondence with Imperial Govern- ment and British Columbia Government on Mongo- lian immigration. (<i>Printed,</i> 124.) (S. Papers, No. 67.)	By Address 48	100
111. <i>Montreal Grain Inspection</i> :—See <i>supra</i> , 61.		
112. <i>Montreal Harbour Works</i> :—Papers in connection with the contract of Messrs. Malone & Co. of Three Rivers	By Order 101	—
113. <i>Montreal Turnpike Trust</i> :—Statement showing receipts and expenditures. (<i>Not printed,</i> 210.) (S. Papers, No. 88.)	By Order 161	176
<i>Mounted Police :</i>		
114. Annual Report of Mounted Police. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 28.)	By Com. of H. E.	65
115. Supplementary Return (Part iii.) (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 28a.)	By Com. of H. E.	140

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116. <i>Napanee River</i> :—Report of Engineer who surveyed Napanee River in 1900. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 48.)	By Order 25	48
117. <i>New Brunswick</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 152.		
118. <i>North-west Mounted Police</i> :—See <i>supra</i> , 114, 115.		
119. <i>North-west Territories</i> :—Correspondence on subject of the financial and constitutional status of the North-west Territories. (<i>Printed</i> , 262.) (S. Papers, No. 91.)	By Address 161	200
<i>Nova Scotia</i> :		
120. Report on arbitration of claim of Nova Scotia <i>re</i> Eastern Extension Railway. (<i>Printed</i> , 164.) (S. Papers, No. 73.)	By Com. of H.E.	135
121. Evidence taken by arbitrators. (<i>Not printed</i> .) (S. Papers, No. 73a.)	By Order 219	219
121½. <i>Ogilvie, William</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , 198, 200.		
<i>Ottawa City</i> :		
122. Leases, &c., for rental of all buildings now occupied by the Government in the City of Ottawa.	By Order 161	—
123. Correspondence regarding crossing of certain streets by the Canadian Pacific Railway. (<i>Not printed</i> .) (S. Papers, No. 50b.)	By Order 30	57
124. Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Ottawa Improvement Commission. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 42.)	—	26
<i>Pacific Cable</i> :		
125. Agreement between New South Wales and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co. (<i>Printed</i> , 123.) (S. Papers, No. 59.)	—	75
126. Tenders and contract for laying the cable, and correspondence relative to nationalizing telegraphs. (<i>Printed</i> , 205.) (S. Papers, No. 59a.)	By Address	Senate
<i>Paris Exhibition</i> :		
127. Correspondence relative to representation of Canada at the Exhibition. (<i>Not printed</i> , 207.) (S. Papers, No. 77a.)	By Order 36	162
128. Correspondence with Lord Strathcona <i>re</i> cost of space in the various Imperial Buildings, &c. (<i>Not printed</i> , 207.) (S. Papers, No. 77.)	By Order 146	146

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	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
129. <i>Penitentiaries</i> :—Annual Report thereon. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 34.)	By Com. of H.E.	26
130. <i>Pictou Harbour</i> :—Accounts, &c., in connection with the settlement of the petition of right, Pictou Har- bour Commissioners vs. the Queen, in 1898. (<i>Not printed</i> , 263.) (S. Papers, No. 98.)	By Address 78	217
<i>Post Office</i> :		
131. Annual Report of the Post Office Department. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 24.)	By Com. of H.E.	20
132. Copy of evidence and report in regard to Kinnear's Mills Post Office. (<i>Not printed</i> , 210.) (S. Papers, No. 86.)	By Order 28	167
133. Agreements relative to the conveyance of mails between railway station and Post Office at River John, and between latter and Hedgeville, N.S. Also contracts for conveyance of mails in Nova Scotia awarded without tender since 1899.	By Order 66	—
134. Correspondence relative to change in situation of Pearl Street Sub-Post Office in Hamilton. (<i>Not printed</i> , 209.) (S. Papers, No. 83.)	By Order 101	162
135. Tenders received for carriage of mails between Coe Hill Mines and Apsley, Ont. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 108.)	By Address	Senate
136. <i>Preferential Tariff</i> :—Orders in council, &c., showing what proportion of value of goods entitled to advan- tages of preferential tariff could be created in foreign countries, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 262.) (S. Papers, No. 100.)	By Address 95	225
137. <i>Preston, W. T. R.</i> :—Date of his appointment, amount of salary, &c. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 85.)	By Order 25	166
138. <i>Prince Edward Island</i> :—Report of council regard- ing a memorial of Prince Edward Island Gov- ernment for compensation for alleged non-fulfilment of terms of union in 1873, as regards steam commu- nication with the mainland. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 104.)	By Com. of H.E.	259
139. <i>Printing, Public</i> :—Annual Report of the Department of Printing and Stationery. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 32.)	By Com. of H.E.	117
140. <i>Public Accounts</i> :—Public Accounts for 1899-1900. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 2.)	By Com. of H.E.	20

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	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
141. <i>Public Works</i> :—Annual Report of the Department. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 19.)	By Com. of H.E.	21
142. <i>Quarantine of Animals</i> :—Correspondence respecting changes in quarantine of animals between United States and Canada. (<i>Printed</i> , 205.) (S. Papers, No. 72.)	By Order 128	128
143. <i>Railway Subsidies</i> :—See <i>intra</i> , 153, 154.		
<i>Railways :</i>		
144. Annual Report of the Department. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 20.)	By Com. of H.E.	35
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.		
145. Correspondence in Department of Interior respecting the affairs of the company. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 50a.)	By Resolution 20th Feb. 1882	56
146. Correspondence, &c., whereby the company obtained right to cross certain streets in western part of City of Ottawa. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 50b.)	By Address 30	57
147. Return of lands sold by the company since 1st October, 1899. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 50.)	—	56
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.		
148. Correspondence relative to purchase of real estate at St. John, N.B., for use of the railway.	By Address 49	—
149. Receipts and expenditures for each month from 30th June, 1899 ; expenditure on capital account for same period. (<i>Not printed</i> , 207.) (S. Papers, No. 78.)	By Order 95	147
150. Report from council respecting arbitration of the claim of Nova Scotia for expenditure on Eastern Extension Railway, now part of Intercolonial ; also Report of arbitrators. (<i>Printed</i> , 164.) (S. Papers, No. 73.)	By Com. of H.E.	135
151. Evidence taken before arbitrators on above claim of Nova Scotia, (See No. 150). (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 73a.)	By Order 219	219
152. Report from council and award of arbitrators on a similar claim from New Brunswick. (<i>Printed</i> , 295.) (S. Papers, No. 73b.)	By Com. of H.E.	295

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OTHER RAILWAYS.

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153. Subsidies voted each year since 1896 to railways and amounts earned and paid. (<i>Not printed</i> , 125.) (<i>S Papers</i> , No. 55.)	By Order 28	56
154. List of railway companies which have received subsidies in cash or land. (<i>Not printed</i> , 206.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 69.)	By Order 36	110
155. Correspondence relative to building a line of railway between Sydney and East Bay. (<i>Not printed</i> , 263.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 94.)	By Order 94	217
156. Contracts connected with improvements at Sydney Railway yard and North Sydney Junction. (<i>Not printed</i> , 263.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 96.)	By Order 94	217
157. Return respecting unloading of cars at Halifax and St. John. (<i>Not printed</i> , 127.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 64.)	By Address	Senate
158. Original statement of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann in connection with the Canadian Yukon Railway. (<i>Printed</i> , 406.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 58l.)	By Order 406	406
159. <i>Russell, W. A.</i> :—Correspondence respecting dismissal of W. A. Russell, late inspector of steamboats.	By Address 77	—
160. <i>St. Andrew's Locks</i> :—Correspondence relative to non-observance of the fair-wage clause in the contract for constructing the locks. (<i>Not printed</i> .) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 102.)	By Order 94	247
161. <i>St. John, N.B.</i> :—Correspondence with Messrs. Connolly in regard to the building of the Long Wharf Terminal improvements.	By Address 94	—
162. <i>St. John Grain Elevators</i> :—See <i>supra</i> , 60.		
163. <i>St. Lawrence Canals</i> :—Orders in council, &c., relative to changes in contracts for improvement of St. Lawrence canals from 1st January, 1897, also amount of extras paid.	By Address 77	—
<i>School Lands :</i>		
164. List of school lands sold at auction in Manitoba last year. (<i>Not printed</i> , 206.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 76.)	By Order 22	140
165. Reports of Judge Prendergast on investigation of sale of school lands in June 1900. (<i>Not printed</i> .) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 76a.)	By Order 200	200

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	ORDERED.	PRESENTED.
166. Supplementary Return on subject of lands set apart for education in Manitoba and the Territories, number of acres sold, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 261.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 61.)	By Address 25th April 1899	Senate
167. <i>Secretary of State :—Annual Report of the Department.</i> (<i>Printed.</i>) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 29.)	By Com. of H.E.	39
168. <i>Servis Railroad Tie-Plate :—Statement of quantity of plates purchased, &c.</i> (<i>Not printed</i> , 263.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 95.)	By Order 95	217
169. <i>Shad and East Dover Fishing Association :—Correspondence relative to interference with their fishing berths.</i> (<i>Not printed</i> , 207.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 80b.)	By Order 77	157
170. <i>South African Constabulary :—Correspondence relative to recruiting of the constabulary in Canada.</i>	By Address 93	—
171. <i>South African Contingents :—Report relative thereto.</i> (<i>Printed.</i>) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 35a.)	—	410
172. <i>Stanley, S.S. :—Correspondence since 1899 regarding the placing of SS. "Stanley" between Summerside and Cape Tormentine.</i>	By Order 94	—
173. <i>Superannuations :—See supra</i> , 25, 63.		
174. <i>Sydney and East Bay Railway :—See supra</i> , 155.		
174½ <i>Sydney Railway Yard :—See supra</i> , 156.		
175. <i>Telegraph Line to Dawson City :—Reports made by Mr. Charleson on the work done by him.</i> (<i>Not printed</i> , 126.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 58c.)	By Order 35	80
176. <i>Telegraphs, Nationalization of :—See supra</i> , 126.		
177. <i>Thompson, J. R. :—Date of his appointment to outside service of Department of Interior and of his dismissal therefrom, &c.</i> (<i>Not printed</i> , 207.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 82.)	By Order 23	159
178. <i>Toronto Harbour :—Report of Messrs. Jennings and Roy on Toronto Harbour.</i> (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 49.)	By Order 23	48
179. <i>Town Sites in North-west :—Report upon all matters connected with the administration and sale of town sites of Virden, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moosejaw.</i> (<i>Not printed</i> , 126.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 63.)	By Order 78	90

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	ORDERED.	PRE- SENTED.
180. <i>Trade and Commerce</i> :—Annual Report of the Department. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 10.)	By Com. of H.E.	99
181. <i>Trade and Navigation</i> :—Tables for 1899-1900. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 11.)	By Com. of H.E.	37
182. <i>Trade Unions</i> :—Annual return respecting Trade Unions. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 43.)	By Act	26
183. <i>Treasury Board</i> :—Overrulings of Auditor General's decisions. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 44.)	—	—
184. <i>Trent Valley Canal</i> :—Report of Engineers on survey of that part between Rice Lake and Port Hope. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 109.)	By Address Senate	
185. <i>Unforeseen Expenses</i> :—Statement of, to 5th February, 1901. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 38.)	—	21
186. <i>United States Fishing Vessels</i> :—Order in council relative to licenses. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 45.)	—	35
<i>Valleyfield Strike :</i>		
187. Correspondence in reference to the labour strike at Valleyfield in November, 1900. (<i>Printed</i> , 205.) (S. Papers, No. 87.)	By Address 161	172
188. Supplementary Return on same subject. (<i>Printed</i> , 261.) (S. Papers, No. 87a.)	—	225
189. <i>Van Wagner, Col.</i> :—Correspondence relative to his retirement from the command of Hamilton Field Battery. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 103.)	By Order 94	257
190. <i>Warrants, Governor's</i> :—Statement of Governor's warrants issued. (<i>Not printed</i> , 124.) (S. Papers, No. 39.)	—	21
191. <i>Weights and Measures</i> :—Report of inspection of, for 1899-1900. (<i>Printed.</i>) (S. Papers, No. 13.)	—	21
192. <i>Wellana Canal</i> .—Statement showing leases of water power on the canal. (<i>Not printed</i> , 263.) (S. Papers, No. 97.)	By Order 162	217
193. <i>Wharfs</i> :—Correspondence relative to the Government wharf at the Ferry, East River Sheet Harbour, N.S. (<i>Not printed</i> , 207.) (S. Papers, No. 81.)	By Order 49	157

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194. Correspondence and contracts relative to the construction of a dwelling for Government offices in Dawson city ; also to contract of William Rourke ; also to construction of a bridge from the Barracks to main portion of the town. (<i>Not printed</i> , 125.) (S. Papers, No. 57.)	By Order 22	64
195. Statement of liquor taken into Yukon District, number of permits issued, &c. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (<i>Referred</i> , 86.) (S. Papers, No. 58a.)	By Order 22	69
196. Supplementary return on same subject. (<i>Not printed.</i>) (<i>Referred</i> , 86.) (S. Papers, No. 58d.)	—	80
197. Address presented by citizens of Dawson city to Governor General and correspondence in reference thereto. (<i>Not printed</i> , 125.) (S. Papers, No. 56.)	By Address 23	64
198. All Reports from Mr. William Ogilvie. (<i>Not printed</i> , 126.) (S. Papers, No. 58b.)	By Order 23	76
199. Reports, &c., dealing with irregularities, mistakes, &c., in administration of the Dominion Lands Act in the Yukon District.	By Address 36	—
200. Reports from Mr. Ogilve respecting the administration of public affairs in the district.	By Order 37	—
201. Correspondence relative to reduction of royalty on gold and other amendments to mining laws mentioned in telegram from Mr. Sifton, of Aug. 2, 1900. (<i>Not printed</i> , 206.) (S. Papers, No. 58i.)	By Order 49	128
202. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory for 1900. (<i>Not printed</i> , 125.) (S. Papers, No. 58.)	—	69
203. Memorials to the Governor General, &c., respecting the requirements of the Yukon Territory. (<i>Not printed</i> , 262.) (S. Papers, No. 58k.)	By Address 78	200
204. Regulations governing issues of permits to take liquor into Yukon District. (<i>Not printed</i> , 126.) (S. Papers, No. 58e.)	By Com. of H.E.	90
205. Correspondence relative to Houston liquor permit. (<i>Not printed</i> , 126.) (S. Papers, No. 58f.)	By Order 100	100

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<i>Yukon District :—Concluded.</i>		
206. Correspondence relative to suppression of theatres and gambling houses in Dawson. (<i>Not printed</i> , 206.) (S. Papers, No. 58h.)	By Order 109	109
207. Papers and memoranda relative to claims and mining interests of Alexander McDonald, Jenkin Llewellyn, Phil. Miller, Murphy, and others. (<i>Not printed</i> , 262.) (S. Papers, No. 58j.)	By Order 7th Feby. 1900.	199
208. Reports made by Mr. Charleson on work done by him on telegraph line to Dawson. (<i>Not printed</i> , 126.) (S. Papers, No. 58c.)	By Order 35	80
209. Cases in which appeal has been taken under the mining regulations. (<i>Not printed</i> , 206.) (S. Papers, No. 58g.)	By Order 36	109
210. Original statement of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann in connection with the Canadian Yukon Railway. (<i>Printed</i> , 406.) (S. Papers, No. 58l.)	By Order 406	406

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1. Expressing sorrow at the demise of the late Queen Victoria, and hailing His Majesty's accession to the throne, 16. Message to the Senate requesting their concurrence, 17. Message from the Senate, 27. Reply of His Majesty, 199.
2. Praying him to cause the declaration regarding transubstantiation, &c., in the Act of settlement to be amended, 73. Reply of His Majesty, 409.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL :

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4. Message from the Senate transmitting an Address to His Excellency praying him to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to His Majesty; Concurred in by Commons, 27.
5. Praying him to transmit to His Majesty the Address relative to amending the declaration in the Act of settlement, 74.
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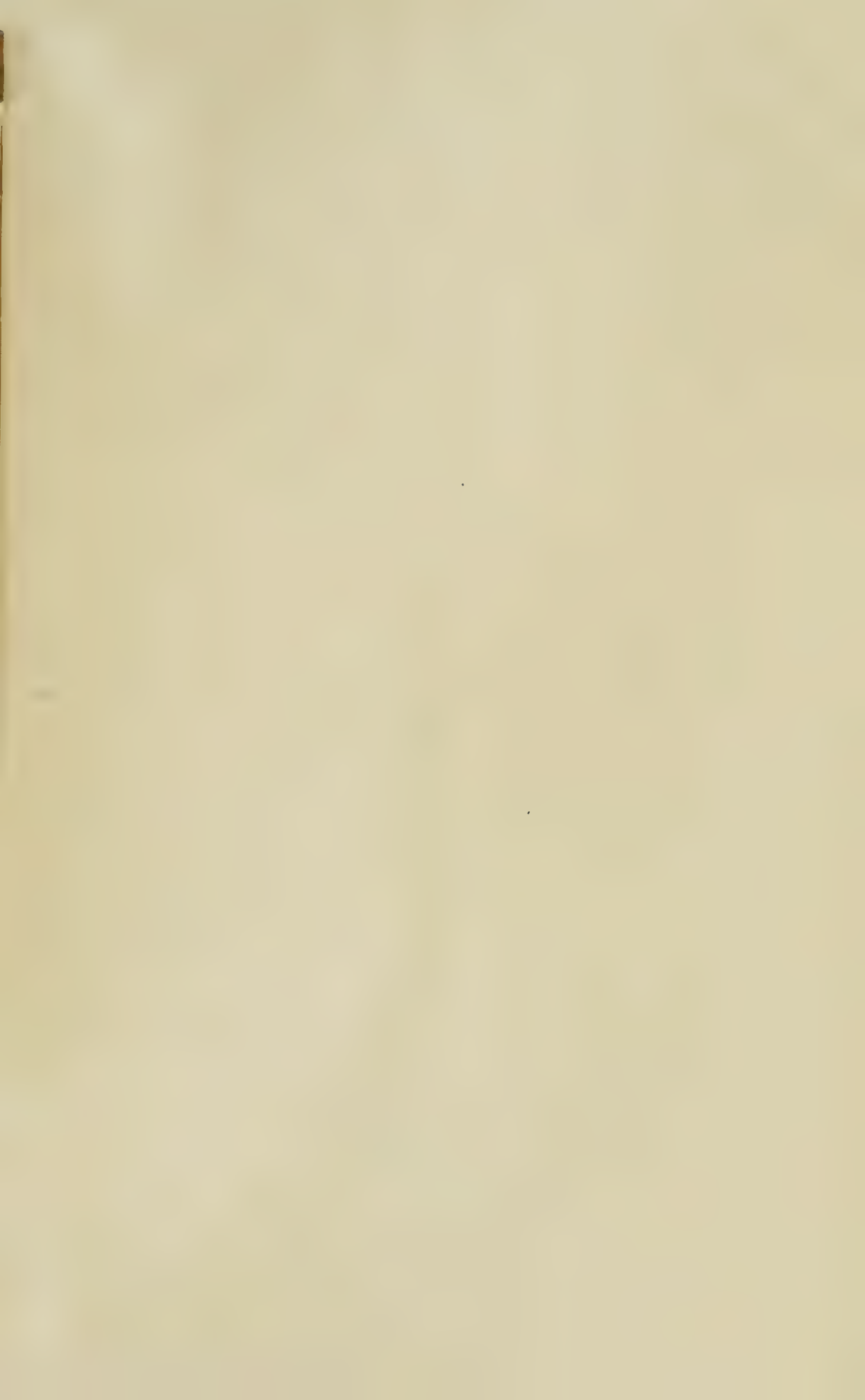
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